



सत्यमेव जयते

Source Material for a History of the Freedom Movement in India

MAHATMA GANDHI

Volume III

(Parts - I to III Edited by Prof. N. R. Phatak
Parts - IV to VII Edited by Dr. B. G. Kunte)

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

(1920 to 1921)

Volume X

(Edited by : Dr. K. K. Chaudhari)

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
MUMBAI

(Collected from the Maharashtra State and Government of India Records)

PREFACE

THIS is the third volume of the Maharashtra State publication of the series of the Source Material for a History of the Freedom Movement in India, and third part in the series of Mahatma Gandhi. The period covered by this volume is from 1929 to 1931. During this period the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji continued to consolidate Congress for launching country-wide satyagraha. He started his Satyagraha Movement by calling Indian people to break the salt-law, and he broke it on 6th April after completing his march from Ahmedabad which commenced on the 12th of March 1930. This march has gone down in history along with other famous marches of other countries. He was arrested on 5th May. During his imprisonment he gave the wellknown interview with Mr. Slocombe, leading to peace talks by Dr. T. B. Sapro and Mr. M. R. Jaykar (July to September 1930). The talks failed. But in the month of January 1931 the Government of India released Gandhiji unconditionally. At this time Gandhiji stands out as an undisputed leader of India.

The itinerary or the day-to-day diary of Gandhiji, exhaustive chronological Index and titles, etc. are given here.

We hope that this volume will be useful to the students and scholars of the Gandhian Era.

N. R. PHATAK.

PROLOGUE

I am very glad to bring out the e-Book Edition (CD version) of Source Material for a History of the Freedom Movement. This e-book edition is facsimile reproduction of already published volumes.

So far twelve volumes are published under this series. They contain valuable data regarding India's struggle for freedom. These volumes form an important source for the scholars, historians who are interested in studying different phases and dimensions of the freedom movement. The material is collected from Government's secrete and confidential official records. Thus, these volumes have made available that information which was so far not easily accessible to the scholars.

Considering utility of these volumes, need was felt to preserve this treasure of knowledge. In this age of modernization, information and technology have become key words. To keep pace with the changing need of hour, I have decided to bring out a CD version of these volumes. I am sure, scholars and studious persons across the world will find these CDs immensely beneficial.

This CD contains total seven parts of Volume III, "Mahatma Gandhi" published within the span of 12 years, that is, from 1965-1977 and Volume X, "Khilafat Movement (1920-1921)" published in 1991. First three parts of Volume III were edited by Prof. N.R. Phatak, and the rest four parts were edited by Dr. B. G. Kunte; where as, Volume X was edited by Dr. K.K. Chaudhari.

I am thankful to the Honourable Minister, Shri. Ashokrao Chavan (Industries and Mines, Cultural Affairs and Protocol), and the Minister of State, Shri. Rana Jagjitsinh Patil (Agriculture, Industries and Cultural Affairs), Shri Bhushan Gagrani, (Secretary, Cultural Affairs) Department, Government of Maharashtra for being a constant source of inspiration.

Place: Mumbai

Dr. Arunchandra S. Pathak

Date: 31 March 2007

Executive Editor and Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my thanks to the Home Department, Commissioner of Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Director and Staff of Archives and Historical Monuments and the Maharashtra State Government for giving all facilities to consult and use extracts from confidential official records. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and National Archives of India have also been helpful to us.

My thanks are due to the Librarian and Staff of the Central Library, Sachivalaya, and the Libraries of Siddharth College, Elphinstone College, Asiatic Society of Bombay and the University of Bombay.

I am indebted to the management of Government Central Press for their co-operation.

I put on record my appreciation of the co-operation of our Staff of Shri H. M. Joshi, and Shri B. N. Phatak. The latter mostly compiled the material, assisted by Smt. Sumati C. Kanekar and Smt. Damayanti P. Pratap.

N. R. PHATAK.

INTRODUCTION

The present volume begins with the agitation against Government. After the successful boycott against Simon Commission, Gandhiji decided to consolidate the Indian National Congress and toured the country. He determined to launch an All-India Satyagraha on the issue of salt-law. He declared that he would himself break the salt-law and give the signal to the nation. Gandhiji started from Ahmedabad on 12th March 1930 to reach Dandi, the place which he had selected for starting satyagraha.

The people all over the world were watching keenly Gandhiji's action. Some of the Congress leaders were sceptical. Government was watchful. But without hindrance Gandhiji reached Dandi on 5th April, and on the next morning i.e. on 6th April he broke the salt-law. But he was not arrested. Immediately the pent up feelings of the people found the way and entire nation followed him. Gandhiji declared his intention to raid Dharasana Salt Depot. Now Government had no alternative but to arrest Gandhi. Thus on 5th May at midnight Gandhiji was arrested and sent to Yeravada prison. There is an interesting story behind his deferred imprisonment, in the latest book on Lord Halifax, (then Lord Irwin), was told that it was predicted by an astrologer that Gandhi would die in the year 1930-31.

Gandhiji demanded concessions from the Government while in imprisonment. He was granted some of them and the rest were refused. This incarceration was most eventful. Mr. Slocombe, correspondent of *Daily Herald*, came to India. He saw Pandit Motilal Nehru (January 1930) and discussed with him the political situation and his views about attending the Round Table Conference. Then Mr. Slocombe went to Poona, and approached government to allow him to see Gandhiji. He was given permission (oral) by the Government authorities and he saw Gandhiji in Yeravada Jail. He interviewed Gandhiji to know the political situation as well as his views about the Round Table Conference. He published his interview with Gandhiji in the 'Bombay Chronicle' and 'Daily Herald' which created a great sensation.

Thereafter, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jaykar approached the Viceroy to give them an opportunity to see Gandhiji, Pandit Motilal and his son Pandit Jawaharlal in prison and find out a way. The Viceroy Lord Irwin gave them permission and even Nehrus were brought to Poona from Naini Jail. Though their efforts failed, they helped to create a congenial atmosphere. At the beginning of the new year 1931, Government of India changed their outlook and released Congress leaders on January 26th. All the material regarding these events is incorporated in this volume.

N. R. PHATAK.

MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI

BOMBAY SECRET ABSTRACT

1930

Page 21, para. 29—

Ahmedabad, December 7, 1929— * * **

Reginald A. Reynolds 25, English, traveller, who arrived at the Ashram on October 24, left for Wardha on December 6 in company of Pyarelal Bindrabin, an inmate of the Ashram, and of M. K. Gandhi and his wife.

Page 23, para. 36—

West Khandesh, December 14, 1929.—M. K. Gandhi passed through Navapur on December 6 by train. A crowd assembled at the Station and he was presented with subscriptions amounting to Rs. 15 or Rs. 16. The amount was too small apparently to be worthy of a speech.

Page 74, para. 153—

January 11.—The annual Convocation ceremony of the Gujarat National University was performed by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi on January 11, at which 1,000 persons, including 150 ladies, were present. The Annual Report of the University was read and after 12 students had been given their diplomas, Gandhi addressed the meeting. The following extracts from Gandhi's speech are of interests:—

" I have taken leading part in Lahore in moving the Independence Resolution including Civil disobedience."

"I do not want students in numbers. I want strength in students."—

"If you (students) support me, I will be ready to start Civil Disobedience."—

" By Dominion Status for India, I mean a complete Independence like Canada and South Africa. Earl Russell's interpretation of Dominion Status is quite different to that of the Viceroy and Mr. Benn."

" If I have to make a choice between slavery and chaos, I would prefer chaos, and would not care for bloodshed."

"Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsees and other communities may cut one another's throats."

"Let the Afghans come to-day instead of to-morrow. It is better if the British Empire disappears from here. We would prefer to be the slaves of Afghans, rather than have the present Government."—

"I intend to do something this year — I want Gujerat to be with me — I would like you to be fit for the gallows. In case I and others go to jail you cannot hide yourselves in houses. There may come a stage of chaos and looting — I cannot say how and when Civil Disobedience will begin,— The whole responsibility of India is mine."

The speech was received with great enthusiasm. It is a declaration of what Gandhi intends doing. His prophecy about his impending arrest caused a mild sensation in the City, and local papers announcing his arrest were brought by the people with avidity.

Page 77, para. 158—

From the Central Provinces Secret Abstract, dated 4th January 1930—Hoshangabad, December 21, 1929.—Gandhi who was accompanied by three women, one of them European, passed through Hoshangabad on the Bombay Peshawar Express on the 21st December. About 500 people collected at the Railway Station, but a large number of these were students who had come with brass band to receive their victorious teams who were returning by the same train from a school tournament at Narsinghpur. Gandhi exhorted the people to boycott foreign goods and subscribe towards Khaddar. The European woman called for subscriptions and a few persons gave her small amounts. At Itarsi some caps were burnt.

(b) *Betul, December 29, 1929.*—Gandhi passed through Amla and Betul on his way to Delhi on the 21st December. Some 600 persons collected at Amla, where, in response to Gandhi's appeal, a sum of Rs. 50 was subscribed. About 2,000 persons were waiting at Betul and subscribed about Rs. 100.

Note.—The European woman referred to above is probably Miss M. Slade alias Mirabai.

Page 101, para. 197—

January 11.—The 44th Session of the Congress is over ; a preliminary retrospective review may be subject to modification later, but is attempted here, as immediate preparation for future developments is essential.

There can be no doubt that Gandhi has dominated and, in fact directed the proceedings. But what a Gandhi ! There has been no sign of " soul-force " on high idealism; still less of any approach to statesmanship. The mind that has been so dominant is the mind of bania; chaffering; mixing dust with grain, and endeavouring to foist upon the world a patched and thread-bare piece of shoddy under a covering of tinsel. As Gandhi stands exposed, so does the Congress. It has now clearly ceased to be a force in the legitimate politics of the country. Its most ardent supporters were painfully aware in advance of its unrepresentative character and its isolation, and have spent all their energies on an endeavour to recreate its strength. Except for avoiding complete disruption on the spot, they have failed. They have been unable to win over the Sikhs or the Muhammadans. Even if in the near future, they should, by bargaining and the flattery of individuals, make more impression in these quarters, than they have yet done, the result can be no more than to effect a limited cleavage, which will purge those communities, of their less healthy elements. At present the few Muhammadans and Sikhs who are with the Congress merely serve to emphasise the complete detachment of the communities as a whole. The fact that both Sikhs and Muhammadans are, to a certain extent, committed to " Independence " as a goal does not bring them anywhere nearer to the Congress. Their ideas of the goal and the way to it are quite different from those of the Congress.

"Within the Hindu community the Congress has satisfied nobody. Gandhi's bargaining aptitude saved the session itself from dissolution from within, but every point in his programme is bitterly distasteful to one important section or another, and the nomination of members to the new Working Committee led to a serious revolt. There are bound to be more desertions, and these will be accelerated if the Liberal Federation maintains the firm attitude which it had adopted at Madras.

Gandhi and the Nehrus have advanced towards the revolutionaries to an extent which must be causing acute discomfort to the elder Nehru at least. They courted their support partly through fear of their vociferous opposition and physical hostility, but mainly because they regard the extension of Congress influence to the rural and industrial masses as essential and hope to find an avenue of approach through the communistic organizations, to which the various groups of revolutionaries belong. In this action the Congress leaders have given away everything—their position as a powerful political party and their protection under the law and have got in return an anarchist rabble as audience but not as following.

The revolutionaries are elated at the advertisement they have obtained but will not obey even Jawaharlal Nehru, unless he hands himself over to them body and soul. They will take up vigorously any activities which Gandhi may initiate, which are capable of being conducted in revolutionary channels, but they will brook no control.

In another aspect the Congress gathering has offered a lurid example of the political and administrative incapacity of its leaders. An adaptation of a famous inscription might well have been placed above the gates of Lajpat Rai Nagar.

" If there be chaos upon Earth, it is here ; it is here ; it is here."

The crowds, whether delegates or local sight-seers and of the latter class there were great numbers daily recognized at once the value and status of the Volunteer organization. On the public roads the authority of the Police, acting with commendable discretion, but uncompromising determination, has never been questioned; an enormous volume of traffic and huge crowds have been protected and controlled without an untowards incident. Within the Congress camp these same crowds have refused to be controlled by volunteers. There have been scenes of utter disorder repeatedly ; not a few casualties have been caused by mobs surging round entrances and through barriers. The volunteers have used force, which has been as illegal as it was ineffective. They have been utterly undisciplined even with their own so-called officers and have both disgusted, and discredited the Congress leaders.

The Reception Committee of the Congress was faced with real difficulties in the actual preparation of the camp owing to inclement weather. These they surmounted much better in the end than appeared likely, but even then the arrangements for lodging, etc., were, it is believed, considered far from satisfactory by the leaders and delegates from other Provinces. The bickerings of the rival groups of Punjab Congressmen were prominent throughout the early stages and the leaders ended by ignoring rather than remedying the situation. Much time, which should have been devoted to constructive business, was, however, wasted in efforts to adjust the bitter feuds in the Bengal camp. Here too the leaders achieved nothing but an exceedingly ill-adjusted patch over the rent. One may spare a few regrets that the arrangements for this large All-India gathering were in the hands of persons, whose lack of influence and capacity led to mismanagement, which will discredit the Punjab beyond its borders.

While the Congress, under Gandhi's direction, has committed political suicide, it has given the revolutionary movement tremendous encouragements. Whether in committee or in open session, constructive and legitimate political action has been either ignored or rejected. Even the few sops which Gandhi was prepared to throw to the pale shade of decency have been either turned down or virulently opposed. In the Congress itself, violence and terrorism have been encouraged both openly and by thinly veiled advocacy. Subsidiary conferences of an avowedly revolutionary nature have been held before large audience in the Congress camp and with every facility from the Congress organizers. The task of examining in detail the worst of the speeches delivered has yet to be completed, but it is probably no exaggeration to estimate the number of such speeches, which are actionable on the ground of the advocacy, of immediate violence, at a couple of dozen. In the miniature " Free State " of Lajpat Rai Nagar where police control was not imposed, an unprecedented collection of notorious terrorist agitators has spent its time in plotting and the distribution among the crowds of visitors of all classes including the student population of Lahore of inflammatory pamphlets. In particular the idea of sacrifice by the individual in the cause of the country has been sedulously encouraged in its literal application. There is every reason to fear that the perverted form of hero-worship, not altogether unnatural to ill-balanced youths, which has been born of the glorification by politicians and public speakers of Bhagat Singh, Dutt and Dass has been very considerably spread by the oratory of the past ten days. It has been only too manifest that such sacrifice is assured of a great deal of sympathy and praise.

This review of events leads to the conclusion that, while the paper resolutions of the Congress will result in comparatively little except disruption, the atmosphere is highly charged with the outrage, virus, and any attempts which Gandhi may make to launch " civil disobedience " will be immediately taken out of his hands by the revolutionaries and communists.

The situation is now clear; camouflage has been torn down. The forces of revolution are unmasked and clearly divided from the true political thought of the country. They can be met and defeated on a clear plan, if time is not lost. The indications are that the enemy, as the Congress leaders and their supporters must now openly be called, do not anticipate much breathing space, and intend within the next two months to push on their plans for action to a stage at which the organization would be sufficiently complete and widespread to survive individual arrests and prosecutions.

Page 104, para. 200A—

S. B., Bombay Presidency, Poona, January 30.—All-India National Educational Conference was held on January 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 at the Ahmedabad, Gujarat Vidyapith under the presidency of Dev Sharmaji, of Kangdi Gurukul.

Speeches were made defining national education as being different from other forms of education. The opinion was expressed that the object of national educational institutions should be to prepare national servants for the attainment of Swaraj.

A resolution was passed that all national education institutions should devote themselves to preparation for civil disobedience. It was decided that the preparation of Khaddar should be considered as a national industry.

At the session on January 15, M. K. Gandhi read a speech urging the general use of the charkha.....

A Conference of Hostel students was held on January 16 at the National College, Ahmedabad, attended by about 300. Rohit Kumar H. Mehta presided. Krishnalal Jethalal Shidharani made a brief speech in which he expressed his ideal of equality saying that there should be no rich and poor, high and low classes, touchables and untouchable's, etc. He stated that there should be no communal boarding houses, e.g., for depressed classes.

R. H. Mehta made a speech suggesting that hostels and boarding houses should be the centres of revolutionary activities for students. The youths of India, he stated, would have to make preparations for a severe struggle against Imperialism, Capitalism and against the Imperialist national exploiting Indians. Until British power in India were destroyed National progress would be far distant. The continuance of British Rule in India, he continued, even for a day was disastrous. Every student should become a soldier under the leadership of Gandhi and should be prepared to go to jail or to the gallows without hesitation.

The Conference was continued in the Gujarat Vidyapith on January 17.

R. H. Mehta again presided. M. K. Gandhi addressed the students exhorting them to forego their luxuries and lead a simple life. The following resolutions were passed after some discussion:— (1) Appointing a Committee to deal with hostel questions; (2) Urging boarders to use Khaddar; (3) Requesting the authorities to discontinue compulsory prayers and religious customs in hostels; (4) Suggesting that drill should have a place in the curriculum for students; (5) Urging that untouchables should be allowed in the public hostels; and several other resolutions dealing with hostel

conditions. R. H. Mehta closed the meeting with a brief speech impressing on the students that they had a part to play in destroying British power in India.

Narhari D. Parikh, Registrar of the National University, is reported to have objected to the Police taking notes at the meetings of the Conference. He was, however, advised by Vallabhbhai J. Patel not to interfere with the Police and so he withdrew his objection.

Page 105, para. 201—

Sind C. 1. D., January 18.—On the advice of M. K. Gandhi this (Swaraj Ashram, Hyderabad) has been changed to the "Desh Shewa Mandal". It has at present a membership of only 8 persons including Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani and Jairamdas Doulatram Alimchandani. New members are to be on 1 year's probation and after approval will work for at least 5 years. The President is Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani.

Page 109, para. 217—

(1)*Ahmedabad, January 18.*—K. P. Khadilkar of the *Nava Kal* was released from Sabarmati Jail on January 17. There was no demonstration. After seeing M. K. Gandhi in the Ashram he left the same day for Bombay.

(2)*Bombay City S. B., January 20.*—K. P. Khadilkar arrived in Bombay from Sabarmati on January 18. He was received at the Grant Road Railway Station by a few members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the staff of the *Nava Kal*. He was accorded a public welcome at the Congress House the same day.

Page 121, para. 238—

Ahmedabad, January 25.—The following party of French Tourists arrived here from Mount Abu on January 21 and left for Bombay on January 22. They visited Gandhi in his Ashram on the day of their arrival. Mrs. Gerard, 40, Mr. Esay, 35, Dr. De Coumount, 36, Mr. F. Corbert, 32, Mr. Estrabant, 30.

Page 141, para. 261-B—

Ahmedabad, January 25.—C. T. Ketchum, English, 35, Tourist, arrived here from Bombay on January 20 and returned to Bombay the same day. He visited Gandhi on January 20.

The following visited Gandhi on January 19.—Murari Sharma of Allahabad and one Jayantiprasad (father's name not known) of Agra.

(2) *From the Rajputana Secret Abstract, January 18.*—Ram Narayan Chaudhri, proprietor, and Sobha Lal Gupta, Manager of the Young Rajasthan Press, Bawar, left for Ahmedabad to reside permanently

at Gandhi Ashram. The *Young Rajasthan* has been a financial failure and has now ceased publication.

Page 173, para. 312—

Ahmedabad, February 1.—Mrs. Alvine Von Keller, German, 35, Tourist, arrived here on the 25th January from Bombay and left for Delhi on the 27th idem. She went to see Gandhi on the 25th.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boyt Stevens, American, 50, Tourist, arrived here from Bombay on the 30th January and left for Nadiad on the 3rd instant. She put up in the Satyagraha Ashram.

*

*

*

*

Commander Kenworthy, M.P., arrived here from Alwar on the 31st January and after a conversation with M. K. Gandhi lasting for three hours left for Delhi the same day. There is much speculation regarding Commander Kenworthy's and Mrs. Bomanji's visits to Gandhi in the city.

*

*

*

*

Page 234, para. 394—

Sind, C. I. D., February 15— * * * *

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR SIND.

Gandhi has promised to contribute Rs. 25,000, towards the Desh Shewa Mandal, Hyderabad, from the funds collected by him in Sind during his last visit.....

Page 241, para. 405-A—

February 28.—The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, reports: —" On February 14th and 15th, the Working Committee of the Congress met in Gandhi's Ashram to devise plan for starting Civil Disobedience.

The following persons were present: —

- (1)Jairamdas Daulatram Alimchandani.
- (2)Pattabhi Sitaramaiya.
- (3)C. Rajgopalachari.
- (4)Dr. Satyapal.
- (5)Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (6)Pandit Motilal Nehru.
- (7)Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel.
- (8)Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
- (9)Sardar Sardulsingh.
- (10)Dr. Sayed Ahmed.
- (11)Shri Prakash.
- (12)Jamnalal Bajaj.

The meetings were held on the top-storey of the Ashram building behind closed and guarded doors. It seems that nothing has been decided on definitely. As already reported on February 15th, Motilal Nehru sent the following resolutions of the Working Committee to the *Hindustan Times*:—

" In the opinion of the Working Committee Civil Disobedience should be initiated and controlled by those who believe in non-violence for the purpose of achieving Purna Swaraj as an article of faith and as the Congress contains in its organization not merely such men and women but also those who accept non-violence as a policy essential in the existing circumstances in the country. The Working Committee welcomes the proposal of Mahatma Gandhi and authorises him and those working with him who believe in non-violence as an article of faith, to the extent here indicated, to start civil disobedience as and when they desire and in the manner and to the extent that they may decide. The Working Committee trusts that when the campaign is actually in action all Congressmen and others will extend to the civil resisters their full co-operation in every way possible, and that they will observe and preserve complete nonviolence notwithstanding any provocation that may be offered. The Working Committee further hopes that in the event of a mass movement taking place all those who are rendering voluntary co-operation to the Government such as lawyers, and those who are receiving so-called benefits from it, such as students, will withdraw their co-operation or renounce benefits, as the case may be, and throw themselves in the final struggle for freedom.

The Working Committee trusts that in the event of the leaders being arrested and imprisoned those who are left behind and have the spirit of sacrifice and service' in them will carry on the Congress organisation and guide the movement to the best of their ability."

All that this delightfully vague pronouncement conveys is that Gandhi has been given *carte blanche* to start civil disobedience as and when he wishes and in the manner he may decide. It will be seen that lawyers, students and Congressmen generally are asked to co-operate " non-violently." On February 15th, at the time of the daily evening prayer at the Ashram, Gandhi is reported to have addressed the inmates of the Ashram as under:—

" The time for sacrifice has now come. You must observe nonviolence and strict discipline. You will receive your orders. It is a sin for you to continue on the land of the " Zalim Sarkar ". But as we are here, we must bravely face every trouble and difficulty. If you are oppressed, bless your oppressors. Be ready for action.

I warn you finally that only those who are ready for the fight need stay in the Ashram. My Ashram was started with the object of preparing you for the struggle for 'Purna Swaraj'."

The above speech would seem to indicate that Gandhi contemplates starting some form of civil disobedience from this Ashram, as already reported.

The members of the Working Committee and other provincial leaders have now left Ahmedabad. With all this vague talk, it is hard to come to a conclusion as to the real aims of the Congress ; but the position, as I understand it to-day, appears to be as under:—

(1) The Working Committee has failed to demarcate a definite policy on the question of civil disobedience. Gandhi will certainly embark on this movement if and when a favourable opportunity offers. Gujarat will probably be the first province, in which the experiment will be tried.

(2) The resolution of the Working Committee is a fine display of fire-works, but just as unsubstantial. The Congress appears to be unduly anxious to focus public attention on its activities. Prepaid cable-grams, I hear, were received at the Ashram from America and China asking for the results of the Committee's deliberations.

(3) As Gandhi's niece is to be married shortly, no action is to be taken till the first week in March, when a so-called "ultimatum" will be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy, in which His Excellency will be given two weeks to satisfy Congress demands.

(4) Revenue will possibly be refused on Ashram lands.

(5) An attack will probably be made on Government's salt monopoly, at certain convenient centres, Surat, Borsad, Thana, and Bombay are all spoken of in this connection. The Satyagrahis hope to purchase plots near the sea coast, and in the case of Borsad near the Mahi, on which they will manufacture salt. As the penal sections of the Salt Act are not severe, the number of persons offering Satyagraha need not be large. Those released after sentence will again offer themselves for arrest. It is said that thousands of volunteers will be forthcoming, if necessary.

(6) An attempt might be made in Surat against the Excise and Land Revenue.

(7) An attempt, apparently to avoid legal liability, has been made by the Working Committee, to disassociate the Congress as a body from any civil movement that might be started.

Page 355, para. 575—

March 26.—Gandhi and his party left Borsad for Ras village on March 19, at 6 a.m. reaching Ras at about 8 a.m., where he was given the usual reception. Patels, Matadars and Ravanias of three villages have resigned here. This makes the total number of resignations 60 in all in the Borsad Taluka. The village people have been threatened by the N. C. O. workers not to render any service to Government servants. This village has promised 500 volunteers and is strongly anti-Government.

A public meeting was held in an open place near the village tank at 2-30 p.m. About 5,000 persons were present in the meeting. Gandhi said: " I thank you all and congratulate the Mukhis and other village officers who have resigned their posts. I expect more from you who belong to this village, as Vallabhbbhai was arrested here. You all can go and manufacture salt at Kankapura, which is near to you. I have heard that Government will seize the salt which will be prepared by us. I shall see when the time comes how they do it. We need not worry about it at this time. We wish the speedy destruction of this Government but we do not wish any harm to the rulers.". His speech at this place was not as fiery as that at Borsad. He thought that his speech at Borsad would be the last. Now he believes that he will be allowed to reach Jalalpur. He is walking at his usual speed. He appears to be both mentally and physically fit.

Gandhi's party left Ras at 6 p.m. reaching Kankapura at 8 p.m. After arrival Gandhi rested for about an hour and had his legs massaged. About 5,000 people collected at Kankapura. Gandhi addressed the meeting for about 15 minutes. He said: "This is my last religious pilgrimage, and I have prepared myself to undergo any amount of privations. Thirty crores of us are overburdened by miseries and we want to be free from them. We are held in the bonds of this system of Government and we want to break * loose from these bonds. Salt is a necessity which can be easily had at a very small cost of money and labour, but we are required to make heavy gifts to the Government for getting it. Similar difficulties have to be encountered with regard to land revenue. You know more about this question than I do. Liquor is poison, yet the Government deals in it in order to make profit of twenty-five crores. Things like this show that this Government is devilish and it is our duty to break it and I have come to invite you to do so. We want to embark upon a religious war, not with dharias in our hands, but with the name of God on our lips. You must keep prepared to break the provisions of the Salt Act when I call upon you to do so, and you should persistently go on doing

so at all costs till this unjust duty is removed. The same method is to be applied in future to all our grievances, such as land revenue, excise and other matters put forward in my eleven points. You are the limbs of the Government and if you do not assist them, they will be crippled."

This District Superintendent of Police remarks:—Mr. Gandhi appeared calm and collected. He is gathering more strength as he proceeds. His lieutenants, like Darbar Gopaldas Desai and Ravishankar Vyas, are also getting bolder and rose the feelings of the people of this Taluka by using Vallabhbhai's arrest as their trump card. Gandhi has left the direction of his campaign in the Borsad Taluka in the hands of Gopaldas Desai and Ravishankar Vyas.

Gandhi and his party left Kankapur village last night (19th March 1930) at about 10-30 p.m. The party crossed the river in boats and entered Broach District. The Thakor of Devan, which is a neighbouring village of Kankapura, is a bitter enemy of the N. C. Os. The Kaira N. C. O. leaders were eager to see Gandhi's party safely out of Kaira limits and from the limits of the Thakor. In crossing the river Gandhi walked for some distance in the mud but eventually had to be lifted by some men. The party walked through the mud which was at places knee deep with great difficulties.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru arrived by a motor from Ahmedabad at 2-30 a.m. last night and he followed Gandhi. He is returning to Ahmedabad to-day *via* Jambusar.

(2)*Broach, March 20.*—Gandhi and his party arrived at Jambusar on 20th March from Kankapura by boat about midnight in the bhatha of Kareli and was met by the Kareli people led by Shivshankar Jeshanker. At 3 a.m. Jawaharlal Nehru crossed over with three men and joined Gandhi. A little past midnight Dr. Chandulal, Chotalal B. Purani and Haribhai Amin arrived from Broach by car and joined the party. Prayers were recited at 4 a.m. and after a meal the party set out for Kareli village arriving at 7 a.m.

(3)*Broach, March 21.*—At Kareli, Gandhi addressed a gathering of about 3,000 men and 500 women at 3-30 p.m. on March 20 and only spoke for 10 minutes as he appeared fatigued and mentally worried. He advised the Patel and village police to resign and become volunteers to break the law. As a result of his exhortation the Police Patel, matadars and village police of Kareli placed their resignations in the hands of Gandhi. People from surrounding village had come in to hear Gandhi speak.

Jawaharlal Nehru also delivered a short lecture to a gathering of 500 including women in the morning and advised them to follow the doctrine of Gandhi who had much faith in Gujarat. Jawaharlal left Kareli at 11-30 a.m. by car for Baroda on March 20.

(4) *Broach, March 21.*—Gandhi and his party left Kareli 6 a.m. to-day, passed through Piludra and arrived Vedach at 7-30 a.m. started at 8 a.m., and reached Gajera 8-30 a.m. No welcome was accorded to him at Piludra and at Vedach only 15 people were present at the time of his arrival. Eventually the number increased to about 75 but he delivered no speech.

(5) *Broach, March 23.*—It is learnt that subsequent to the Jambusar meeting some persons presented money to Gandhi and the whole sum received amounted to nearly Rs. 1,000. Mahadev Haribhai Desai with 20 volunteers from Ahmedabad joined Gandhi at Amod, Meherali of Bombay Youth League also came to Amod with one Bai Kamla and left for Navsari to-day. Ten resignations were announced at Amod but no names of persons of villagers were mentioned. About a dozen Moslems were present at the lecture. Ten sick volunteers of Gandhi's party have been taken to the Seva Ashram, Broach, for treatment. Gandhi and party left Amod at 6 a.m. passed through Naher village where no reception was given and arrived at Buwa 7-30. The village elders were not in favour of Gandhi coming but some youths were evidently prevailed on by the district workers to give him a welcome, so about 15 of them met the party at the village entrance. Gandhi having heard of the dissension rebuked the youths for disobeying their elders and at the same time advised the elders to participate in the movement. Gandhi then turned to his favourite topic salt and repeated what he had stated at other places. He also mentioned that Government did not arrest him in spite of all he had said against it because it knew what he is doing was right. No resignations were announced. In fact the Patel though in the village did not attend the meeting. The audience numbered 300 males including 25 Voras and 75 women. C. Rajagopalachari and G. B. Deshpande joined Gandhi at Buwa.

Page 368, para. 579-B (2)—

Ahmedabad, March 15.—

Information of Patel's arrest reached here on the 7th instant evening. On the 8th instant all the mills of Ahmedabad closed down at the instance of Anusuya Sarabhai, the President of the Labour Union. Similarly 3 Ginning Presses in Bavla stopped working. The English and Gujarati schools of Ahmedabad also closed down.

Almost all Hindu shops in Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Patdi, Modasa, and Bavla were kept closed for the day. Theatres in Ahmedabad City were closed. The Administrative Offices of the Ahmedabad Municipality were also kept closed. Meeting protesting against the arrest and calling in people to win Swaraj by the method of Non-violence and truth were held at the following places:— Ahmedabad (audience 2,500), Bavla (audience 300), and Modassa (audience 100). The first mentioned meeting was addressed by M. K. Gandhi.

On the 8th instant Millowners' Association passed a resolution condemning the action of Government in arresting V. J. Patel. M. K. Gandhi was present at this meeting.

Page 384, para. 600—

April 3.—Gandhi commenced his march early on the morning of March 12. He marched to Aslali village through, a line of about a lakh of spectators extending four miles. Everything was quiet in Ahmedabad and mills and shops were open. Gandhi spoke at Aslali preaching non-violence. He also reaffirmed his intention of breaking the Salt Act at Jalapur and said that if arrested he would return to Jalapur after serving his sentence. He thereafter proceeded by short stages to Bareja, Navagaon and Wasna villages of the Matar Taluka in the Kaira District.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, reported on March 15 that the effect of the three days' march as observed so far was that Gandhi excited the deep veneration of crowds, but they were orderly and so far not large except at Ahmedabad City itself. Muhammadans were not interested. He had a poor reception at Bareja which indicates that the welcome he receives usually depends on the attitude adopted by and influence of the village headmen. Gandhi is feeling the physical effects of the march. Four headmen have resigned so far. Gandhi is now concentrating on getting more resignations of village officials and on securing more volunteers.

The following extracts from Gandhi's speeches at Navagaon and Wasna are of interest. At Navagaon he spoke to about 700 persons including 200 women in the evening and said that the Government had arrested Vallabhbhai because it feared that if he was free, he and not the Government would rule over the district. He then spoke about the Magistrate who made the arrest and said: "The Magistrate must have had pressure from higher authorities and so he sent the order, otherwise the Magistrate would not dare to issue such a notice to Vallabhbhai. The Magistrate could have refused to sign the notice and said: " You should excuse me from this sort of work." We cannot expect such boldness from the Magistrate.

It shows our poverty. When the atmosphere is so bad we cannot expect a poor Magistrate to show such boldness. At the most the Magistrate might be drawing Rs. 200 per month."

Vallabhbhai when interviewed by Mahadeo and Kirpalani informed them that from the peon to the Jail Superintendent all were Indians and he cannot fight with them. If the Ruling Nation were there he would have fought with them. What lesson do you draw from it? To-day might is right. Yet at present a weak man like myself is able to oppose the Government. I haven't got any physical strength, but I have strong will-power. The Government can do what it likes. The Government is all powerful, but it has no effect on me. The guns and ammunition of the Government have become useless for (against ?) me.

Speaking about the resignation of Police Patels he said: — "I saw the Police Patel and the Matadars of this village. The Police Patel had his resignation in his pocket. He informed me that he was prepared to resign provided the Matadars would not accept the Police Patelship. The Matadars promised not to accept the Police Patelship and the Police Patel had signed his resignation. The Matadars have also signed that paper and I therefore congratulate you. There is one condition which I did not make then, but I ask you that if they have signed this resignation on account of pressure, they must withdraw it. It is my duty to protect them from you. I think I have not that much strength to protect this people from public wrath. If they have given this resignation on account of pressure, it has no value. It will come in our way."

"I don't want any weak man with me. If you will go to-morrow to the Magistrate and say we have given the resignation on account of pressure because we have to stay in the village, I will be ruined and no benefit will be derived from that. We cannot win the battle in this way."

When the Police Patel presented Gandhi with Rs. 125 collected in the village he said: " I am not out to collect money from you; but as you give me I take it. I intend to keep a paid servant at every village for your service. We have to become fit for ' Swaraj'. We cannot wait to learn till the time that we get powers from the Government. I am therefore doing both these works together. People are prepared to give me money from all over India. Rich men are ready to give me money but I want money from the poor. When I commenced my fight in Kaira District last time, Shankerlal, Jamnalal Bajaj and Umar Sobhani were prepared to pay me. We saved money at that time. I don't want your money but your hearts.". " Vithaldas is with me with his cart of Khaddar and

I hope you may buy Khaddar from him if you like. Vithaldas is not selling Khaddar for his own benefit. I request the women to work on the charkha. I have spoken more than I intended to-day because you have given me much in the resignation of the Police Patels and Matadars. This is a good omen on my entering this district and I believe the hand of God to be in it. This is the last struggle of my life. I don't think I can show anything now to the people. If God wishes to take work from me, I will do it. Everything is in his hands ”.

Note,—Altogether one Police Patel, seven Matadars and one village policeman have resigned. These resignations have been given on account of the influence of the Kaira workers.

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, remarks that the resignations of Police Patels and Matadars were in no sense voluntary.

In connection with the resignations of Police Patels a report from the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat, is received to the effect that some Police Patels appear to have submitted their resignations secretly to the workers from Gandhi's Ashram so that should Gandhi be arrested these resignations may be submitted in one batch all at once.

Gandhi spoke in the same fashion at the Wasna on March 14 where he addressed about 1,000 persons including 400 women in the afternoon.

Referring again to Vallabhbhai's arrest he said: "Those who were angry with Vallabhbhai and arrested him will repent for their action. But we must act as true satyagrahis. I may die at any moment but the future generations will see that my prophecy was correct. Vallabhbhai was not a fit person for arrest. He should have been rewarded by the Government. What wrong did Vallabhbhai do in Bardoli ? He befriended the people, which was the duty of the Government.

He managed the administration of Ahmedabad and the Collector and the Commissioner were astounded by his words. I could succeed in Kaira District on account of Vallabhbhai, and it is on account of him that I am here to-day.

We will take our own course and will suffer hardship. You must serve the untouchables. It is true that they drink liquor, but Banias and Brahmins also drink it. The difference is that the untouchables drink country liquor from an earthen cup while the latter drink foreign wine in glasses. The untouchables have taken an oath before me that they will not drink liquor henceforth. I therefore request you that if you are out for Swaraj you must serve

untouchables. You won't get Swaraj merely by the repeal of the salt tax or any other taxes. For Swaraj you must make amends for the wrongs which you did to the untouchables. For Swaraj, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs will have to unite. These are the steps towards Swaraj."

Poona, March 16.—The further progress of Gandhi's march is as follows:—

Matar.—Arrival at 7-15 p.m. on March 14. Some 5,000 persons including 1,000 women attended a meeting. Gandhi suggested that they should produce salt near Badalapur. He did not receive much material support at Matar.

Dabhan (Nadiad Taluka).—Arrival at 9-45 a.m. on March 15. About 10,000 persons attended a meeting in the afternoon. K. F. Nariman and Yusuf Meherali came to see Gandhi. Gandhi said that he had got the names of old men who were willing to go to jail and die there. He had not called on them up to the present because they would be a hindrance on the march. But he had promised them that when he reached Jalalpur and Dandi he would call on them to be the first sacrifice.

Nadiad.—Arrival 5-30 p.m. on March 15. The meeting at Nadiad in the afternoon was attended by about 20,000 persons, who showed great enthusiasm. Gandhi said that he was not such a fool as to believe that they had come to see him personally but because they had faith in his cause. But their true worth would only be seen when they reached Jalalpur Taluka, if Government allowed them to go so far. He also said " you should give your quota. I do not want money now. You may part with money when necessity arises. But at present you must give me men and women. You must understand that the imprisonment of Vallabhbhai is equivalent to the imprisonment of the whole population of Kaira District. Vallabhbhai got honour by his imprisonment while you have lost your prestige. I expect great things from you. The Police Patels of Dabhan, Vasna, Navagaon, Melaj and Katarpura have resigned. Many Matadars and Ravanias have also resigned. I expect all the Police Patels, Matadars and Ravanias of this District to resign their posts. I don't see anything in Government service except that you get power to commit zulum. The money you get from Government service can be earned by thousands of men by doing any honest profession."

The campaign for volunteers is being taken up strongly in Nadiad. The meeting was attended largely by persons clad in Khaddar, to accomplish which a special effort had been made. Most of the pleaders of Nadiad were also in Khaddar.

Poona, March 24.—The following is a summary of the further progress of Gandhi's march:—

Place.	Date.	Attendance.
Boriawi	On the afternoon of March 16	2,500
Anand	On the evening of March 16	10,000
Napa	Morning of March 18	6,000
Borsad	Evening of March 18	6,000
Ras	Morning of March 19	5,000
Kankapur	Evening of March 19	5,000
Kareli	Morning of March 20	4,500
Anakhi	Morning of March 21	--
Jambusar	March 22	3,500
		(including 100 Muhammedans.)
Amod	March 22	3,500

The following are points of interest from Gandhi's speeches or doings in the course of this portion of the march:—

At Boriawi, Gandhi told the Patels that so long as the Government was not of the people they could not accept service with it. When they had their own administration they would obtain Police Patelship by their own virtues. At present they got their posts through flattery.

At Anand, Gandhi mentioned that he had received a cheque of Rs. 2,501 from the Thread Merchant's Association, Bombay, and Rs. 2,000 from the Diamond Merchants' Association. But he wanted men more than money. He called on the Patidars for support. If they fulfilled the expectations he had of them it would be enough for him. Gujarat would be an object lesson for the rest of India. He called on the students to leave their schools. Two more volunteers have joined the party marching with Gandhi, one of them being Khadar Bahadursing of Nepal who was convicted and sentenced for a murder in Calcutta in defence of the honour of a Nepalese girl.

Speaking to the Patels at Napa on March 18, he said that the Mukhis and Talatis were the only signs of the power of Government in the villages: and they should open their eyes to the fact that the Government was carrying on loot of the people through them. He railed against Vallabhbhai's arrest and said that Vallabhbhai had come ahead of him to smooth his own path, but had not come to break the salt laws. Vallabhbhai had committed no offence. He had been sentenced under a trivial section of a trivial act to three months' imprisonment. He continued " Three months' jail for a man like the Sardar does not reflect any credit either on the Government or the Sardar. He should have been jailed for at least 7 to 8 years. What would the Government give me for any serious offence when the Sardar has been given three months ? My offence would be sedition. I am preaching sedition everywhere. It is my duty to say everywhere that it is our duty to destroy that Government, in which there is injustice; in which a thing like salt which is essential for human being, is taxed equally on the rich and the poor; where lakhs and crores of rupees are being spent on the police ; where the Governors are paid 5,000 times the average income of the people ; where 60 crores worth of cloth is being imported from outside. It is our duty to pray to God every moment to destroy that Government policy. For this offence I was once arrested but unfortunately for me and for the Government I became sick and the Government thought it should release me and so it did not allow me to complete Six years. Again the time has come when I may be arrested. It would be good if they arrest me. If they give me three months' jail I will be laughing and the Magistrate will be disgraced."

The meeting at Napa was enthusiastic and many people had come in the expectation that they would hear Gandhi's last message, as it was believed that he would be arrested at Borsad.

At Borsad on March 18, Gandhi addressed about 6,000 persons. It was announced that the Police Patels and Matadars of 8 villages had resigned, the total number of resignations being about 50.

Speaking here Gandhi said: " Ten crores of men in India hardly get one meal a day, that means that they are half starved. This Government policy is satanic. It ruins India. Now my eyes are open, and now I realise that it is a sin to be loyal to this Government. I have therefore made a sedition to be my religion, and I am preaching sedition to others, and saying that it is a sin to be loyal to this Government. To be loyal to this Government, that is to wish well of this Government, means to wish evil of India.

Because every moment money is being drained out of India from crores of men, and there is no return for it, except some rags from Lancashire. You cannot support this policy at any time. To support this policy is to be unfaithful towards the poor of this country. We have a right to complete Swaraj and it is our duty to take it. We must endure all the hardships that come in its train. I call this a religious fight, because although we wish the destruction of this Government policy every moment we do not wish the destruction of individuals. We tell Government " To-day we are prepared to break the salt laws, but to-morrow we will break other similar laws, and thus our non-co-operation will be so severe that it will be impossible for you to rule." He also called upon all students above the age of 15 to join as volunteers. He referred to the fact that students had played a prominent part in all revolutionary movements all over the world. This, he said, was his final struggle and any student or teacher who locked himself up in school was a traitor to the country.

Gandhi spoke in an excited tone and appeared to believe that his arrest was imminent.

At Ras on March 19 he made a milder speech. He appeared to have come to the conclusion that he would be allowed to reach Jalalpur. He appeared to be both mentally and physically fit.

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira, remarks " Gandhi appeared calm and collected (at Kankapur). He is gathering more strength as he proceeds. His lieutenants like Darbar Gopaldas and Ravishanker Vyas are also getting bolder and rouse the feelings of the people of this taluka by using Vallabhbhai's arrest as their trump card."

At Kareli in Broach District on the morning of March 20, it is reported that Gandhi appeared to be fatigued and mentally worried on account of his exertions. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at Kareli on the night of March 19 and had a meeting with Gandhi. It was reported that a Police Patel, 9 Matadars and 12 Ravanas of Kareli village had resigned. 15 Police Patels of Jambusar Taluka are said to have already resigned.

At Jambusar, Gandhi mentioned that 30 Patels and 11 Matadars had resigned. He asked the people to take up the breaking of salt laws on a large scale. As soon as the news of his arrest was received Gandhi had a meeting in camera, with members of the All-India Congress Committee, which included 11 delegates from Andhra and 6 from the Central Provinces. Pandit Motilal Nehru was also present.

The following are the brief details of the further progress of Gandhi's march to Dandi* :—

Place.	Date.	Attendance.
Jambusar	Morning of March 22	4,000 including 1,000 Muhammadans.
Amod	March 22	55.
Buwa	Morning of March 23	
Samni	Evening of March 23	1,000 persons, 80 resignations to date. The
Do.	March 24	Police Patel, Samni, resigned.
Tralsa	Morning of March 25	400
Derol	Evening of March 25	200 including 100 Muhammadans. No
		enthusiasm.
Broach	Morning of March 26	15,000 (200 Muhammadans). Mrs. 8. Naidu,
		Abbas Tyebji and Dr. Choithram Gidwani
		arrived at Gandhi's camp.
Ankleshwar	Evening of March 26	4,000 persons.
Sajod	Morning of March 27	350 persons. The Police Patel resigned but
		afterwards withdrew his resignation.
Mangrol	Evening of March 27	250. Police Patel has resigned.
Raima	Morning of March 28	500. The Police Patel has not resigned.

The tour in Broach District ended at Rahiman. A number of resignations in this District of Mukhis and Matadars was stated by the non-co-operation workers to be about 70, but this is an exaggeration.

Place.	Date.	Attendance.
Umrachi	Evening of March 28	2,000. The Police Patel was forced to resign.
(Olpad Taluka).		
Erthan	Morning of March 29	500.
Vatgaon	Evening of March 29	2,000. The Police Patel resigned at Vatgaon.
Sandhiar	Morning of March 30	2,000. The Police Patel has not resigned at
		Sandhiar.

The following general impressions of the effects of Gandhi's march, so far, are gathered mainly from the reports of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad. He reports that Gandhi is flushed with the success of his march in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts but is dejected on the whole with the reception he received

* From 'Many Angles' an autobiography of Sir Frederick Orme Skyes. He was the Governor of Bombay in 1930, and he has given his own views on Civil Disobedience Movement and Dandi March.

in the Broach District. The recent announcement in the Assembly that the salt tax would be reduced to the minimum is viewed by Gandhi's followers as an index of the success of his movement. Gandhi himself is entirely distrustful of the good faith and intentions of Government and whatever be the decision regarding the Salt Tax by Government, he will not stay his movement but will break other laws in the hopes of obtaining his objective. The public at large consider that the violation of other laws would not be so easy and that if a concession were made in the matter of the Salt Tax, Gandhi would have to cry a halt at least for some time, until plans for fresh campaign of civil resistance matured.

As regards Gandhi himself, his only basis for any discussion of compromise would be his "11 points".

Mahadeo Desai in the recent issue of *Young India* has written that if an agreement were arrived at on some of these items Gandhi would have to reconsider his position seriously.

The following are extracts from the speeches of Gandhi made during the course of the march:—

At Tralva (March 25) Gandhi referred to queries as to why he had not stopped at Muhammadan villages while on his march. He said he could not do so as he had already fixed up his programme and he had also not been invited before hand. If he had been invited he would certainly have halted at Muhammadan villages rather than in Hindu villages. At Dandi he would occupy the bungalow of a Muhammadan at the request of its owner.

At Broach (March 26), Gandhi stated that he required not only the assistance of Hindus but Muhammadans, Parsis, and Christians as well. He required the assistance of Britishers too. As regards giving special rights to Muhammadans, he said that if he were the Viceroy, he would give everything to Muhammadans and other communities first, and give the least to Hindus. But this question did not arise at this stage nor had it anything to do with the repeal of the Salt tax. At present men and women alike should all join in the struggle for the repeal of the Salt Act as this tax was equally felt by the rich and the poor of all communities.

At Ankleshwar (March 26), Gandhi said " Government has only left the air untaxed. The Salt Tax is being levied on, all alike. People may call this Government a shrewd or cunning Government, but I deem it satanic."

At Umrachi (March 28) Gandhi said " if you want to release Sardar Vallabhbhai before his time all the Police Patels and Talatis must resign. If these two legs of Government are broken the whole body (Government administration) will tumble down." Kanaiyalal Nanlal Desai in welcoming Gandhi at this meeting stated that 32 Police Patels and one Talati of this Taluka had resigned.

It appears likely that there will be considerable support for Gandhi *in* the Surat District.

The Police Sub-Inspector, Bardoli, reports that the local agitators are doing their utmost to persuade the Police Patels to resign their posts, and advise the villagers to boycott the Patels if they do not resign. Similar activities are prevalent in Olpad and Jalalpur Talukas. Kanaiyalal N. Desai had been directing the agitators here and collecting the signatures of Patels giving in their resignations.

A number of these Patels approached the Mamlatdar and asked to be allowed to carry on their duties as they had only given their signatures to avoid being worried further by the agitators. There is no doubt that the agitators will bring additional pressure on these Patels through social boycott, etc., particularly in these three talukas. A number of Congress workers have been appointed for the purpose with Mahadeo Haribhai Desai directing and dictating the line of action.

At Umrachi, Gandhi said that he expected the Surat District to sacrifice more than any other of the Gujarat Districts on account of the services rendered to it by Vallabhbhai. It was Vallabhbhai's favourite district. He hoped that before he reached Dandi there would be no Police Patels still serving Government. He referred to the Police Patel of Virsad in the Kaira District having tendered his resignation and afterwards having withdrawn it and said that such conduct was like stabbing him to the heart. On April 6 salt would be manufactured all over the country. Government might arrest those who manufactured it but the people might be assured that the salt tax would be abolished. They would finally obtain Swaraj through Khaddar and the temperance movement. He said that he did not wish for " Dyerism" on the part of Government and therefore he was taking every step very cautiously and did not want to give Government any opportunity for committing "Dyerism". He wanted to save Indians as far he could and was intentionally going slow.

There was considerable enthusiasm at Umrachi and Government servants are not being given any assistance here by the villagers.

At Bhatgam (March 29) Gandhi appeared to be very upset when he mounted the dais to speak to an audience of about 2,000 people.

Instead of addressing the audience on his usual subject he rounded on his workers and rebuked them severely for extravagance on the march, especially in the matter of food. He said: "I am a plain speaking man. I have my doubts whether I was justified in writing to the Viceroy reminding him that he was drawing Rs. 21,000 salary a month. When I examined the actions of myself and my volunteers I am ashamed to see that the workers give us so many unnecessary things which we have no right to use. The volunteers should realise that their work is for the poor." He said that his companions and himself were living at 50 times the cost of living in the case of a poor man. He complained that the organisers were supplying him with the best grapes and oranges and were spoiling his volunteers. He objected to the expense on lights at meetings. There was no reason why the audience should want to gaze on the features of an old man like himself. There was no reason why poor man should be made to carry the " Petromax " (incandescent) lights on their heads. They could not expect to take forced labour of that sort in their Swaraj of the future.

Gandhi appeared to be very peevish and refused to speak to the Kolis on the subject of temperance when he was asked to do so by Kanaiyalal Desai.

At Sandhiar (March 30) a party of about 75 Indian merchants from Bombay came to confer with Gandhi on the subject of the boycott of cloth. They wanted to know if it would not be sufficient to boycott British cloth and admit Japanese cloth. Gandhi disagreed with these views and said that if Indian merchants purchased cloth from the Japanese he was sure that Japan would buy the stuff from Britain and put its own trade mark on it. He expressed satisfaction that the merchants did not consider him as their enemy, as they had done in 1921. On this occasion Gandhi appeared to be in a changed mood and told his workers that he was now perfectly satisfied with them and that he saw a distinct change in their conduct since he had rebuked them the previous night. Two arrivals in Gandhi's camp were Miss Kursed, the grand-daughter of Dadabhai Naoroji, and Miss Mrudula, daughter of Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad. Amritlal V. Thakkar also arrived in the camp from Dohad.

The impression of Police Officers attending the meetings was that Gandhi was quite sanguine of success in his salt manufacture undertaking. Gandhi in exhorting the people to boycott Government officers drew the attention to the exceptions which he has made and which are published in the current issue of *Navjiwan*. Gandhi is said to be suffering from heart disease and high blood pressure. He continues to perform his daily march but is fatigued at the end of it. He continues mentally vigorous.

Page 429, para. 633—

The following are brief details of the further progress of Gandhi's march to Dandi:—

Place.	Date.	Attendance.
Delad	On the evening of March 30.	5,000 persons.
Chapra Bhata	Morning of April 1	5,000. The Patel left the village in order to avoid being harassed and made to resign.
Surat	Evening of April 1	30,000.
Dindholi	Morning of April 2	2,000.
Vanz	Evening of April 2	3,000.
Dhaman (Baroda)	Morning of April 3	4,000 including 1,000 Mahummadans.
Navsari	Evening of April 3	9,000 including Parsis.
Vijalpore	Morning of April 4	5,000. No Muhammadans.
Karedi	Evening of April 4	5,000. A purse of Rs. 3,000 presented. Police Patel who is a Muhammadan has not resigned.
Dandi	Morning of April 5	600.

The following are extracts from the speeches made by Gandhi during the course of his march which are of interest:—

At Chhapra Bhata, April 1, Gandhi said he had been informed by volunteers for the last three nights that he was to be arrested. " However, the ' tiger has not yet come'. Jail is destined for those who break the law. I am not at all eager to go to jail, when Vallabhbhai has gone why should I go to Jail ? I told Vallabhbhai he was not to go to jail. As I had wide experience of it, I would go to jail, but God has willed differently. It is now your duty to join this movement and release Vallabhbhai soon".....

" Government won't eat salt and will not allow others to eat salt, but mixes it with earth. Let Government arrest those who make salt. We shall see how the Government will take the salt from us. There are many other ways of getting Swaraj." He referred to khaddar and the anti-drink movement as another way to Swaraj.

At Surat, on the evening of April 1, before Gandhi addressed the large audience of 30,000 persons, Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta announced the following resignations of Police Patels of the following talukas:—

Bardoli	70
Olpad	46
Jalalpore	15
Chhorashi	25
Mandvi	7

He said that two Talatis had also resigned.

Gandhi said "Government has allowed me and my co-workers still to remain free. There is some underlying reason for this. If they wish to arrest us they can easily do so, but they have to justify their action (policy ?) before the whole world. If I and my co-workers were to pelt even a small stone against any one we would be arrested. But what we are doing is not an offence. I am not afraid of being arrested. You should not be afraid of being arrested. I want to make jails like palaces. I will not think ill of Government if they do arrest me " and so on, in his characteristic style. He said the resignations of Police Patels was not sufficient and asked why other Government servants had not resigned or pleaders stopped their practices. He advised the boycott of all foreign cloth including Japanese. He recommended the use of Khaddar and cloth manufactured in Indian mills only.

There were no Muhammadans present at this meeting. At Dindholi, April 2, Gandhi congratulated the villagers on having composed their differences without having resorted to Courts. The unity between Hindus and Muhammadans would soon be settled similarly. He remarked that it was laid down in the " Kuran Shariff " that the taxation on salt was sinful. (This was said because there were a few Muhammadans present at the meeting.)

Dr. C. J. Ghia prior to the meeting announced the resignation of the Police Patel of Dindholi of his Patelship and as President of the Taluka Local Board.

At Vanz on the evening of April 2, Gandhi again complained of the use of Kitson lights at the meeting. He said, " how can I see the Kitson light burning when there are several lakhs of villagers starving ?" A cheque for Rs. 2,625 was received from someone whose name was not announced. Gandhi said, "I do not require more money: I have received Rs. 25,000 but do not know where and when and how it should be used."

At Dhaman on the morning of April 3, Gandhi went out of his way to flatter the large number of Muhammadans present. He said that he was very pleased to see so many Muslim friends of Dabhel and surrounding villages, many of whom had been his clients when he was practising as a barrister. He said that during the Satyagraha campaign in South Africa most of his supporters were Muhammadans and that they took a leading part in assisting him. He also said, " we are thinking of having a Muslim President in the Congress, if we can find a suitable one."

Maulana Hifzur Raheman of the Dabhel Madresse (about a mile from Dhaman) assured Gandhi of the support of the Muslims. Jamnalal Bajaj and his mother joined Gandhi here (April 3). Swami Anandanand also visited Gandhi.

At Navsari, on the evening of April 3, Gandhi flattered the Parsis. He eulogised the efforts of Miss Mithuben Petit and other Parsi ladies and requested the Parsis to follow their example. He asked them to refrain from dealing with in liquor business for the good of the country. He advised all to resort to civil disobedience regarding the salt tax. He advised the Baroda people to commit their offences not in Baroda State but in British territory.

At Karedi on the evening of April 4, Gandhi addressed the Kolis particularly. The temperance movement is worked from this villages and the Kolis are more or less under the control of the organisers. Gandhi congratulated them on their work in connection with Khaddar and prohibition of liquor. He said he knew they would now give him a full share in the salt propaganda. He said this place (Dandi) was selected by Vallabhbhai after mature consideration because there was a good deal of natural salt present. They had only to go and pick it up. They were doing it even at the present day secretly. They should now do it openly and face the consequences.

At Dandi on the morning of April 5, the party had a poor reception. Dr. Sumant Mehta, Dayalji Nanubhai Desai, Kunverji Vithalbhai Mehta, Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta, Kanaiyalal Nanalal Desai, Dr. C. J. Ghia, Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Abbas Tyebji and Miss Tyebji all visited and conferred with Gandhi.

At 6 p.m. a public meeting was held. About 600 persons including 100 women attended. Gandhi said, " I never expected to reach Dandi. I imagined that Government would allow the volunteers to reach there but would not allow me to reach here. This is all

due to non-violence and truthfulness. The Government deserves to be thanked for allowing us to reach Dandi safely. The Government is able enough to arrest each of us, but despite this they dared not arrest such a quiet army, I am proud to say. They feel ashamed to arrest such a quiet and peaceful army. The Government is tactful. The Government is afraid of inter-national opinion, therefore they allowed us to reach Dandi. If the Government tolerates the mass Civil Disobedience as regards the Salt Tax all over India, it will signify the total abolition of the Salt Tax. If the Government tolerates the mass civil disobedience you may rest assured that the Government would sooner or later resolve to abolish the Salt Act; no Government would like to see their laws broken, and therefore if they arrest me and my followers, I would not wonder at all. Suppose I and other prominent workers at important centres are arrested, there would be something else, i.e., mass civil disobedience. If the whole nation resorts to it and continues it till the Government is tired, we would be able to manufacture salt at each and every home. We are going to begin manufacturing salt tomorrow, not for human consumption but simply to break the Jaw. When it is understood that anybody can prepare salt and no arrest is effected for doing this, the Salt Tax is gone. If such a time comes, you will be able to manufacture salt and sell it. This means that the stores of Government salt will be useless and the public will get rid of the tax.

On the morning of April 6, Gandhi and his Satyagrahis accompanied by 2,000 persons proceeded from his bungalow to the sea-shore, where they bathed. While returning to the bungalow Gandhi picked up some salt-earth deposit from the shore in front of the bungalow and announced that the Salt Law was now broken, which was the signal for the volunteers in batches of not more than six at a time to proceed to the sea, carrying chatties and small brass lotas of sea-water to their camps, where this water was poured into sugar-boiling pans for the purpose of manufacturing Salt.

Motor lorries brought numerous batches of visitors, who resembled a typical holiday crowd along the sea-shore. The salt laws were broken this morning. No other offences were committed and the small crowd at Dandi was peaceful and orderly.

Two batches of volunteers arrived from Bardoli on April 5. 150 of these began collecting salt deposits at the Ant creek this morning, the reminder are operating in the Karadi-Matwad area. Measures are being adopted to confiscate and destroy the salt removed in contravention of the Salt Act.

Page 464, para. 659-A—

April 10.— * * * *

M. K. Gandhi made the following speech at Bhimrad, district Surat, on April 9: —

" Brothers and sisters this is the camp of civil resisters. Some of you have been arrested but instead of being! sorry for it I find you all more cheerful. We prepared for a thing and ask for it. After receiving it we must not be afraid of it otherwise we would be considered ungrateful to the Almighty God. We pray to God for imprisonment, hanging or independence. We do not want slavery and dependence. God has said that without sacrifice you will get nothing. We must qualify ourselves to go to jails. It will be useless to go to jail for thefts or being drunk. We only congratulate those who go to jail for pure actions. From our point of view those who go to jail for good deeds do not deserve imprisonment but freedom. In a satanic Government innocent persons must suffer. Under this rule if we are good, we will get handcuffs, kicks, daggers and gallows. Women will have to give more sacrifice. I have brought materials for sacrifice. We consider it a picnic and I hope it will continue as such till the end. This is just a beginning. If you remain true, I am sure I shall see the light of success. I have come here to request you to stick to the present struggle until we have won. You are all doing good work. Do not doubt about the Salt Tax. When Ukhabbhai received an injury I consider it a sign that the Salt Tax would go. Do not consider that you will be happy after the repeal of the salt tax. Rs. 6 crores are nothing for a nation of 30 crores. I asked Tayabji and he left willingly (for Kaira District). Picketing of liquor shops should be done by women and not by men. If men go there, it will be presumed that they were there to assault others. Government would not like it because they would lose 25 crores income from the sale of liquor. I therefore advise all of you sisters to act according to the instructions of Mithuben. Foreign cloth is as bad as liquor. Those who have put on foreign clothes should burn them. If you use Khaddar 60 crores of rupees will remain in India. You should spin cotton. You sisters should do three things, viz., assist the temperance movement, use Khaddar and do spinning. I have sent my son Manilal for the work, and he will do it. Do not fight in the jail for food but for your self-respect. Police Patels who have signed have not yet been relieved by the Government. There is some trick in it. They should hand over the record to the Government or lock the office and hand over the key to the Mamlatdar.

About 3,000 persons attended the meeting.

Surat, April 11.—This morning a party of unarmed men under Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Antia, took up their position at the Aat Matwad cross roads to check and search motor vehicles and carts for contraband salt. They were subjected to the usual taunts and photographed while performing this " Zulum ".

While checking a passenger motor lorry a car came along in which Gandhi and some of his co-workers were seated, the car slowed down as it approached and Gandhi called out, " I have some contraband salt; do you want to stop me." His car was neither detained nor searched. Some press reporters have misreported the facts about this incident.

Gandhi intends using women for picketing in the anti-drink movement and he has convened a conference for women at Dandi on the 13th.

There are all kinds of rumours about his future programme ; one set afoot to-day being that he contemplates another march from here to Bombay, as he is not satisfied with the effect produced by the present one and the pecuniary gain would be greater. Behram Mehta who led and incited 150 volunteers to break the Salt Law at Pinjrat on the 9th instant was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment to-day by the First Class Magistrate, Olpad. A number of local volunteers, amongst whom Gandhi's Satyagrahis have been mixed, collected salt from the creek at Aat and Matwad. Gandhi arrived at Matwad about 8-15 accompanied by Laxmidas, Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya, accompanied by Miss Maniben Patel arrived prior to Gandhi. On his arrival Gandhi withdrew his personal batch from among the other volunteers and sent them to Dandi while Miss Mituben collected about Rs. 200 from the women assembled. Gandhi addressed the gathering of about 5,000, a fourth of whom were women from the surrounding villages, who had been herded in by Gandhi's co-workers. He congratulated them on the manner in which they had broken the salt laws. He devoted most of his speech to exhorting women not to carry chatties of toddy, to indulge in picketing liquor and toddy shops and spinning of the "Takli." He also exhorted them not to give water to Government servants and to generally boycott them. He contrived to instil it into their simple minds that if other nations non-co-operate and boycott them and do not provide clothing, they will have to remain unclad and thus bring disgrace upon themselves. He said the 13th instant had been fixed by the Congress Committee as a bonfire

day for foreign cloth. He said everybody should carry contraband salt always make use of it in future. He also said, "you should break any law when you are required to do so, and get those who have gone to jail released. Dr. Manubhai and Darbari who served you have been imprisoned. What will you do for them ? You will get them released if you will do as I have just told you."

He said toddy trees were to be destroyed and requested those Willing to have them destroyed to give their names. 16 persons of different villages gave their names. Gandhi is sending his volunteers to destroy their trees from to day. The sale of contraband salt is dying a natural death.

Page 465, para. 659-B—

April 19.—The following are brief details of Gandhi's own part in the anti-salt-law campaign since his arrival at Dandi:—

Place.	Date.	Attendance and Remarks.
Dandi	April 6	Gandhi addressed an audience of 3,000 at 4 p.m. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Mithuben Petit, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Abbas Tyebji and Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta.
Dandi and Ant	April 7 (Gandhi's day of silence.)	He went to Ant on being told of the arrest made there that morning.
Ant	April 8	Gandhi made a speech and advised the crowd to disregard the authorities and also broke the salt laws again publicly.
Bhimrad	April 9	3,000. Gandhi referred to the arrest of Nariman and Jamnalal Bajaj. He told the women to commence picketing liquor shops and advised the Police Patels who had not been relieved of their duties to lock up their offices and hand over the keys to the Mamlatdar.
Surat	April 9	Gandhi returned to the Patidar Ashram, Surat, and spent some time in pacifying the volunteers who were discontented about the orders issued about their food.
Abhrama	April 10	5,000, including 2,000 women. Gandhi spoke on the drop in the price of salt since the movement started.
Matwad	April 11	5,000, a quarter of these were women. Gandhi recommended the boycott of Government servants and the boycott of foreign cloth and a bonfire on cloth and a bonfire on the 13th April.
Pinjrat (Olpad Taluka)	April 12	1,000. Gandhi advised the women not to abuse the Police. He again incited the breaking of the salt laws.
Dandi	April 13	500 women. Gandhi advised the women to take up picketing of liquor shops.

At the meeting at Dandi, April 6, Gandhi said this was the first day of the National Week and declared the Salt Law had been broken by him and his party. He said he had personally prepared 1½ tolas of salt and that about 1½ maunds had been manufactured by his party at Dandi. He referred to the confiscation of the Salt at Ant by the Police. He said the Government was "Rakshasi" and that enact Rakshasi (Satanic) laws, etc.

He also referred to the arrests at Bhimrad (near Surat) and said that 300 volunteers had collected 55 maunds of salt. He said "how, can Government tolerate such a large quantity of salt being taken away."

He announced that Lala Syamlal has been arrested under section 124-A and gave an appreciation of his career and services. He further remarked "When I am the leader of this campaign, I should have been the first to be arrested under section 124-A."

He contended that sedition applies only to persons who want to destroy Government by force and use of arms, etc., and not by Civil Disobedience. He said the Salt tax should be considered as gone from to-day.

As April 7 was Gandhi's day of silence he made no speeches when he came to Ant to see the volunteers at the place of arrest of Dr. Manubhai Makanji Desai and Kikabhai Ratanji Desai that morning. He, however, indicated to the satyagrahis, by means of writing, that such resistance as they had given was consistent with their nonviolent creed.

Gandhi came to Ant, April 8, with his party. He harangued the crowd, gathered there among whom women were very much in evidence, in an objectionable manner and at the close of his vituperation he ran down into the creek and picking up salt from it asked the crowd to observe that he had again broken the salt laws and asked the people not to be afraid to take as much salt as they liked. He also exhorted those present to picket liquor and foreign cloth shops and to start cutting down their toddy palm trees from the next day.

At Bhimrad, April 9, Gandhi said that he was pleased that so many prominent leaders had been arrested. He contended that it would be better for them to sacrifice their lives rather than give up this movement. He referred to Nariman's arrest and the light sentence received and remarked that Government was clever in treating him so leniently while Bajaj who was a strong no-changer had been imprisoned for 2 years. Perhaps Government thought they could reform and win over Nariman. He also referred to Deshpande's arrest and remarked that "some say that his other hand has now

been cut off: that is not so, but the "Kohinoor" from my head crown has been removed. If I could be allowed to clean Deshpande's boots I would willingly do it. I am of no value compared to him."

He then made reference to his sons as there had been some discontent among the Surat batch of volunteers regarding diet, and discipline was not all that it might be. He said " my five sons are fools because their father is a fool. Manilal is the biggest fool amongst us. I have received a letter from him to say that he is unable to enforce discipline over his batch of volunteers here, so I have written to Surrendranath Bannerji (?) to come and take over command from him. I hope you will show him that this step is unnecessary by your work and thus send him back."

He said that the women should commence picketing liquor shops and toddy booths, etc., and also assist in boycotting foreign cloth. Although one week had been devoted to the salt campaign if the women would picket liquor shops and boycott foreign cloth they would be doing double work.

Gandhi also referred to the resignations of the patels and said that he had been informed that although many had resigned, Government had not as yet relieved them of their duties. Such Patels should give 24 hours' notice to the Government to be relieved, lock up their offices and hand the keys to the Mamlatdar.

" Sardar Vallabhbhai ought to have been sent to jail for 30 years. The Government is trying us. At Bhimrad you will not be killed. Salt will be snatched away from you but if you have courage you should not part with salt, in your possession until you are unable to withstand the force used for snatching it away from you. I understand that by keeping salt in our possession we have kept with us 6 crores of rupees and in it lies the independence of India. We want boys who are 16 years old for the present struggle. If a list containing salt be clenched, none dare to open it.. They may open fire (upon you). Men may come out with bayonets and sticks and use them (on you) but salt should not be taken out of their hands, and then, if I am called, I will come there. If none of you then cry out over it, I would consider it a picnic. Bodies may be lying dead, hands may have been cut off but still you keep to your promise. I will then understand that Swaraj is approaching. The Government is testing us because this Government is of bold persons. The Government has passed through all the stages and we are fighting against such a Government. Do not consider that we are fighting with impotent persons. They would not suffer defeat quietly and we cannot defeat them soon. If 30 crores unite in the struggle, the Government would yield to it."

April 10.—Gandhi was unwell this morning, and a meeting announced to take place at Matwad was cancelled. 700 people had collected to greet him in the creek between the villages of Aat and Matwad. The party subsequently spent its time in collecting salt.

At Abhrama, April 10.—Gandhi said at a meeting this afternoon that he did not wish to go to jail through causing bloodshed. He remarked that Government has got the salt monopoly but he had the monopoly for speaking and directing this movement, therefore the women should follow his instructions and not use indecent language as had been reported to him. He said " This struggle will not cease but if my workers commit offence it will hamper me. This is the same kind of movement when existed in 1921, but it has attained double strength because I was able to stop it in 1921 ; but this time I will not stop it and for this reason I shall have to suffer much."

He picked up some salt and incited the mob to do likewise. He also mentioned in his speech that the members of the Stock Exchange and other merchants had been to him today and invited him to come to Bombay but although he was very much inclined to go, owing to the present conditions there and his reflections of 1921, he could not make up his mind to do so.

Speaking this morning at Matwad, April 11, Gandhi devoted most of his speech to exhorting women not to carry chatties of toddy, to picket liquor and toddy shops, and spin on the " Takli". He also exhorted them not to give water to Government servants and to generally boycott them. He contrived to instil it into their simple minds that if other nations non-co-operate and boycott them and do not provide clothing, they will have to remain unclad and thus bring disgrace upon themselves. He said the 13th instant had been fixed by the Congress Committee as bonfire day for foreign cloth, and that no one should keep foreign cloth in their house.

At Pinjrat (Olpad Taluka), April 12, Gandhi told the women that he only tolerated their presence in foreign clothes for the present but he would not do so in the future. He also said to the women "I have also read in the papers that our women have abused the Police and called them cowards for not arresting them. You should not think that they do not arrest you because they are cowards but they are ashamed of lifting their hands on women. The Government might have instructed them not to arrest women. If you will act in this way I shall have to lower my head. You should work quietly and allow the Police to do their work. You should consider the Police as your children. Since I have heard about this incident, I have been saying this at all places. I will not be sorry to see one thousand broken hands but I will be sorry if I hear that any one of you has used bad language. I also join with you in the prayers that Olpad Taluka might lead Gujerat."

At Dandi, April 13, Gandhi addressed an audience composed of women and said that khaddar propaganda is almost entirely dependent on the efforts of women and if they do not co-operate and assist it cannot succeed. He said he did not like to press for women to join the salt tax campaign but he thought they ought to support the boycott of foreign cloth and production of Khaddar in large numbers. He did not expect there would be much difficulty in ultimately getting the Salt Tax removed. He considered that the problem of "temperance" movement was a more difficult problem and felt sorry to admit that the men had so far been unable to succeed in the movement. He said, "we tried this movement in 1921, but the men failed owing to quarrels, etc., which led to violence, and that they could only succeed by persuasion and appealing and endeavouring to soften the hearts of the liquor shop-keepers and drinkers. For this purpose women are more suitable than men. The educated women should collect female Satyagrahis and lead deputations to the liquor and toddy dealers and entreat them to leave off their business. Secondly they should visit the houses of drunkards and exercise their influence over them. They should also stand near liquor shops and sing suitable Bhajans and prevent would-be drinkers from going to the shops. If the females would only take up this work zealously the liquor shops are sure to close down. If this is done there will be a saving of 25 crores of rupees which will result in a vast decrease of military and judicial expenditure which will effect a change of administrative policy. The policy of today is based on the mistrust of the public, the future policy would be based on the trust of the public and the maintenance of such a large C. I. D. and Army would not be necessary. Gujarat was the most appropriate place to launch this propaganda and Miss Mithuben Petit would lead the movement and each of them should see that her activities were multiplied a thousand-fold. Men should not interfere but give whatever assistance they could in accordance and under the guidance of the women."

He then dilated on the importance of Khaddar, picketting liquor and foreign cloth shops. He said he had learnt that some people in Bombay had resorted to snatching other people's caps and throwing them in the fire. This should not be done. He wanted to extend his voice to Bombay against this as it would lead to violence and injure his cause.

He complained that in the past it was apparent to him that the people had been deceiving him in the meetings regarding raising their hands in favour of wearing Khaddar, etc. If they deceived him this time he would have to resort to Satyagraha.

He pleaded that there should not be any violence and that if they did not wish to support his movement sincerely on the non-violent creed they had better sit at home.

April 19.—Personal Note on Gandhi—

The District Superintendent of Police, Surat, writes that " a fit of restlessness seems to have taken hold of Gandhi of late, particularly since the arrest and conviction of his son Ramdas and other leaders here and he has ceased to announce his programme for the following day. He and his co-workers have suddenly become very secretive and it is doubtful if they even know themselves what they intend to do next."

Gandhi said at Abhrama, April 10, that he had been unnecessarily disturbed the previous night and had been obliged to wake up all night writing letters because of rumours that he was to be arrested. He said " but the tiger did not come. I am an old man and not afraid if the tiger does eat me ; but what will you do ".

The District Superintendent of Police, Surat, also remarks that on April 13 Gandhi seemed restless and doubtful and somewhat depressed. He gave the impression of hoping against hope and struggling to fight a lost cause.

Page 505, para. 681—

April 28.—

The following are brief details of Gandhi's personal part in the Civil Disobedience Campaign:—

Date.	Place.	Attendance	Remarks.
April 14	Dandi (Gandhi's day of silence).	--	--
April 15	Unber, Chhorasi Taluka.	1,000	Gandhi again broke the Salt Act in public and spoke in his usual style.
April 16	Vejalpore	--	Gandhi moved to this place taking 15 volunteers with him, 50 volunteer have been left behind at Dandi. Women's meeting, 1,500 present. Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi was present along with notable women. Miss Mithuben Petit commenced liquor picketing in Surat City.
April 17	Matwad	--	A private meeting of volunteers, 500 present. All except 50 volunteers agreed to continue to the end of the struggle for Swaraj. More liberal measures regarding the volunteers' fond and discipline were approved of.
April 18	Creek near Untdi, Bulsar Taluka.	700	It was announced that 25 Patels out of 72 in the Taluka had resigned.
April 18	Bulsar	3,000	The crowd was addressed for about 15 minutes.
April 19	Vejalpore	--	Meeting with Police Patels. Police reporters not allowed to attend this meeting.
April 19	Bardoli	10,000	Details below.
April 20	Matwad	--	No meetings. Signs that Gandhi intends to stay in this District indefinitely.

At Matwad, April 17, Gandhi held a private meeting of co-workers and volunteers. He congratulated the workers of Surat as having done the greatest service. He commented bitterly on Government's policy in not arresting him and contended that Government had made a mistake in not doing so. He agreed to the following improvements in the rules of the volunteers' food:—

(1) The volunteers are allowed plain food at a cost not exceeding five annas a day.

(2) They are allowed to smoke bidies or cigarettes outside their camps with their Captain's permission.

(3), The volunteers are forbidden to take pan-supari and accept or demand alms, or to sleep outside their camps.

Addressing a meeting near Untdi, Bulsar Taluka, April 18, Gandhi said that a Muhammadan Moulvi of Dabhol had informed him and sent him quotations from the Quran that the King who taxed water, fire, grass and salt was an oppressor. He said the Hindu religion gave the same statement. Any one who contributed to the payment of such taxes on such things committed sin.

It appears that the Moulvi friend referred to is Hifzur Raheman, a troublesome and violent speaker.

Gandhi said, " This impotent Government is at present resorting to twisting and breaking the thumbs and wrists of those who possess contraband salt and even the use of knives in cutting off and snatching away salt back from the people, and they behave like dacoits. They injure, shoot and arrest whomsoever they like; I am not arrested, but those who follow me are treated in this fashion. To snatch away our salt is barbarism and to oppose such action is our religious duty."

At Vejalpore, April 19, Gandhi requested those present to form an association and work in their villages as headmen among the people. They should see that everyone produced and used contraband salt. They should also take up work of prohibition and production of khaddar. Proceeding, Gandhi asked the Patels to give him accounts black deeds done by them while in office, as he wanted to expose how this Government goes on.

A question was asked if they could boycott Talaties who had not resigned. Gandhi said, " certainly; that is our religion, but under the conditions I have laid down.". It is said that 64 Patels out of 72 have resigned in Jalalpore Taluka.

The Police Patels of about 50 villages were present at this meeting among the 400. It was learnt that 4 Talaties were also present. Two of their names are Dahya Parag of Nagdhara and Dahya Lala of Sultanpur.

A purse of Rs. 1,000 was given to Gandhi by these Patels. Police reporters were forbidden to attend this meeting which was held in private premises and guarded from the outside by Gandhi's valunteers.

At Bardoli, April 19, Gandhi reminded the audience of the debt they owned to Vallabhbhai Patel and regretted that there were still a number of Patels and Talaties who were "enslaved to Government." They ought to realise that service to Government and power was dirty and they should learn to hate it, etc. He also advocated socially boycotting those who had not yet resigned. He regretted the absence of Charkas in Bardoli in spite of the help and guidance of so many Ashrams. After pointing out how Swaraj could be obtained by following his instructions, he remarked, "You can give the land revenue to the Talati, but when you stop payment of land revenue for the sake of Swaraj this Government will be ours. We will not have their Patels nor Talaties then"—etc.

Page 547, para, 706—

The following are brief details of Gandhi's personal part in the Civil Disobedience Campaign:—

Date.	Place.	Attendance	Remarks.
April 21 (Gandhi's day of silence).			Conference with Police Patels who has resigned in the Chorashi Taluka. Police Patels were advised to
April 22	Surat	30	submit a joint memorandum of resignations and have hand in their records.
April 22 (evening).	Surat	10,000	Owing to chatter and noise by the women Gandhi did not say much.
April 23	Bodali village	500	Extracts below.
April 25	Itsanapar Taluka).	(Jalalpur --	Gandhi referred to Mahadev Desai's arrest and the letter he had received from him. Imamsaheb Bawazir was appointed in place of Mahadev Desai. The meeting showed less enthusiasm than usual Gandhi appeared very tired.
April 26 (8 a.m.)	Chharwada near Dharasna Salt Works.	300	Reference to the possibility of attacking the salt works.
10 a.m.	Bulsar Furza	500	Gandhi declared that he disapproved of the violence at Chittagong and Peshawar.
6 p.m.	Vapi	5,000	Gandhi spoke on the possibility of seizing the maunds of salt at Chharwada.
April 27	Ambheti (Bardoli Taluka).	400	Gandhi visited and congratulated the widow and mother of a volunteer, Vithalbhai, who had died as a result of injuries received while cutting khajura trees.
Do.	Sarbhon	14 Police Patels.	A private meeting with Police Patels who had resigned. Gandhi gave important advice to Police Patels on their future duties.
April 28	(Gandhi's day of silence)	--	Gandhi spent some time preparing a letter to the Viceroy. He appears to be sanguine of arrest after this letter is delivered.

At Bodali village Jalalpore Taluka (April 23), Gandhi said that as he had heard that Bodali had given very little response to the cause he had come to appeal to them. He had heard there was no unity in the village ; if they wanted to consult him about their differences he was willing to advise them. He said he had heard that they intended handing over their school to the Local Board and remarked, " this is the time when we should take back the control of the schools from the Local Boards.". He said, " these villages have a lakh of toddy trees which I see before me. I hope you will permit me to cut one or two of these trees with my own hands and I request the owner of this field to give me permission to cut one of them. 400 trees have been promised for cutting but I hear that most of them are old trees and not fit for tapping ; this is a Bania's trick. Volunteer Vithaldas who was injured cutting trees died to-day. He was a brave man and I request you to cut all your trees in his memory." At this stage the owner of the field near the place of meeting informed Gandhi that all his trees may be cut down.

Gandhi regretted that the Police Patel who was a Rajput had not resigned as yet because he had some Government land—he should not depend on Government land but on God only.

A man brought some salt to me the day before yesterday and informed me that it was adulterated with a poisonous substance. I sent it for chemical analysis and received a report to the effect that it would irritate the intestines and act as a purgative.

At Chharwada (April 26), Gandhi spoke as follows:—

" To take a handful of salt earth is nothing but child's play. Even the Government allows you to take as much salt as you like. It. will not be child's play when the time comes for us to demand possession of Dharasna Salt Works. There will be some 'gammat' (fun) in this. At that time only men should come (with me), I will not invite women in this campaign. You attack the Dharasna Salt Works and it will be known as the Battle of Dharasna. I have come to tell you that you should ask the authorities to kill us or give us possession of the salt I do not ask cowards to join me. I want those who are true believers of non-violence."

" I cannot say that I shall or shall not live for a year or two more. Life is transient, who knows I may die in Bulsar. I will not be able to loot Dharasna Salt Works with those people of Dharasna who are addicted to drinking and other vices. I ask the labourers amongst the audience to raise their hands as Agarias. They need not be ashamed. I have not come to tell them to stop work. If they stop work there will be less salt. They should continue to work because I am going to take possession of all the salt."

A notice as under has been displayed on a Board outside Saraiya's shop, Surat City.

" Gandhi's Attack on the Government Salt Works."

In a few days he will raid the Government Depot at Dharasna near Bulsar with the help of selected volunteers and take possession of salt."

At Vapi (April 26 evening), Gandhi said " there are mounds of salt at Dharvada which are said to belong to Government; they are guarded by Government but I am now making arrangements to make them ours. Those mounds of salt do not belong to Government, any man who wants can take salt from it, but he must be prepared to take risks. You would say there are Chowkies, what of them ? You go past them. What can Government do against thousands of people ? "

The impression gathered by the Police Officers who attended the meeting and those deputed for special duty in connection with Gandhi's movements and activities, are that Gandhi is determined to carry out this projected raid on the Dharasna Salt Works in the very near future.

At the meeting the Police Patels at Sarbhon (April 27), it was brought to Gandhi's notice by one Nathu Gulab that the Police Patel of Sarbhon had not resigned and as he is a Vatandari, Gandhi was asked whether this Police Patel should be made to resign. Gandhi said the question of Vatandari was not a point to be considered, and sweepingly referred to the case of Darbar Gopaldas of Kaira District who gave up his estate to join the movement, as he knew that when Swaraj was obtained he would again take back his estate. Similarly Vatandaris would get back their Patelships and lands. " If he (the Patel) does not resign you can boycott him, according to the rules I have laid down for this purpose in the Patrika. There are several Watandari Patels and if they don't resign they should be boycotted.". Gandhi was next asked whether resignation from the Local Board should be given in replying to which he pointed out that there was a danger of others filling their places, so it was better to drop that subject for the present.

Regarding boycotting he said:—"Police Patels may be permitted to purchase their rations, but no other Government servants. Talatis should be totally boycotted." The people have agreed to take this up from tomorrow.

The question of paying land revenue was raised Dr. Trilbhuvandas, Nathu Gulab, Laloo Bhula and Daji Vasan who asked whether they should stop paying land revenue. Gandhi replied that there was no question of payment of land revenue.

" You have simply to show that there has been too much frost, shortage of rain, crops have failed, taxation is too high, you don't get justice, and you should send away your records to the Taluka so that there may be no Patels left in the village to whom land revenue can be paid."

One Dajibhai Vasanji of Babla said notices for payment had been issued at Uggat. Such notices come by post. The custom was for the Police Patel to serve them, but now there are no Patels what is to be done ? Gandhi replied: —" If there are no Patels notices are not to be accepted. Vallabhbhai has already instructed you what to do with such notices and you should act accordingly."

Gandhi then said he had received some letters from Kaira District " asking me if they are to take charge of the work of the Police Department there. In some Talukas the people are doing good work and have succeeded in completely boycotting Government servants, so they are entitled to take charge of the Police work there. We also want to take charge of the Bardoli Thana, but you will not be able to do so unless you have sufficient unity among you to completely boycott Government servants and prevent them from doing their work. When you can do this we will be able to take charge of the Police Department in Bardoli. To take charge of the village Police is quite easy. Government may do what they like. I am not afraid."

Gandhi addressing the Patels further said they had resigned the paid services of Government but they have not lost the Patelships of their villages, and they should do the following constructive work:—

" Prohibition, cut down khajura trees, learn and teach spinning on ' taklis " and do not allow anyone to purchase foreign made articles, destroy foreign cloth, introduce looms and weavers into the village and prepare sufficient cloth for your own village. With the help of Revanias, Vedias and Chowkidars who have resigned, organise and carry out village police work, and decide disputes, etc., and give no assistance of any kind to any Government servants."

There was a similar meeting held at the Navsari Ashram near the Station in Baroda State limits (April 27) and here also no reporters were permitted. Gandhi did not attend this meeting but Dr. Khandubhai of Navsari was more or less the spokesman here and gave advice on similar lines. 50 Police Patels were present.

Surat being the headquarters of Gandhi continues to show great activity. Meetings continue to be held in Surat itself and in many places in Jalalpur and Bulsar Talukas, apart from the special meetings addressed by Gandhi. At these meetings other Congress

workers and local agitators usually repeat the purport of the speeches delivered by Gandhi, after which they proceed in their individual style to work up the feelings of their audiences. At Surat on the night of the 14th instant after a largely attended meeting there was an outburst of rowdyism. Traffic was impeded and the crowd was hysterical with excitement. Had it not been for the public knowledge that Police reinforcements had been sent for the situation might have become unpleasant. Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta and Chotubhai B. Marfatia had made objectionable speeches prior to these demonstrations condemning the Government for the arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. C. J. Ghia. Kalyanji dared the Government to arrest Gandhi and Marfatia challenged the Police to arrest him from the platform. These two persons were arrested on the 16th under section 117 and sentenced as reported elsewhere.

The greatest pressure is still being brought to bear on Police Patels to secure their resignations throughout the District. They have been fairly successful in Bardoli, Jalalpore and Chorasi Talukas and less successful in Bulsar, Chikhli, Olpad, Mandvi and Pari.

Page 590, para. 749-B—May 12.

The following are brief details of Gandhi's personal part in the campaign up to his arrest:—

Date.	Place.	Attendance	Remarks.
April 29	Machkadi Khajan near Bilimora	1,000	Advised the picketting of liquor shops.
Do.	Do.	600 women	The women were more interested in treating Gandhi as a saint and in doing "Darshan" to him than in listening to his words.
Do.	Chikhli	4,000	--
April 30	Olpad	400	Pressed for non-violence; congratulated the Police Patels who had resigned and asked them to assist female volunteers. Advised non-payment of land revenue.
Do.	Rander	400 women).	(200 Appealed to Muhammadans as the town is chiefly inhabited by Muhammadans Twenty Muhammadans were present. Quoted the Koran to the effect that the King who taxes salt, etc., is a repressive King.
May 2	Machhad Taluka).	(Jalalpur 400	Destruction of Khajura trees, khaddar and salt. Audience showed little interest.
May 4	Surat	--	Two meetings. (1) in which Gandhi addressed the Patels appointed to the Panchayats to control the anti-liquor campaign. A private meeting to which outsiders including the Police were not admitted, and (2) meeting of women only regarding their liquor shop picket-ting and spinning.
May 5	Surat	--	Gandhi was arrested at 1 a.m. and brought to Yeravda Jail by train and special motor.

At Machkadi Khajan, near Bilimora, on April 29, Gandhi said that when he started to speak he was under the impression that he was in Baroda territory, but he had just been informed that the actual place where the meeting was held is in British territory. He said he did not want to do anything to interfere with administration in a Native State ; however he told those of the audience who belonged to the Native State that they could go outside their States limits to take part in Satyagraha. He said he would also like to picket the shops of English liquor merchants and also persuade the European consumers, but at present he was afraid of them.

At Chikhli, April 29, Gandhi said he hoped that this would be his last visit to Chikhli in this condition of slavery. How long would they keep on believing him, and yet bear this kind of slavery. He said that many years would be needed to prepare themselves to keep on and increase their awakening. A man like himself might have to come often to their village. However, he did not believe that at the present rate of progress they should have to spend many years in this condition. It might be that they would be defeated on the day of the final test and all this present excitement turn out to be nothing more than the temporary effervescences of soda-water bottle. But they would show themselves like true sepoys and die non-violently. He said that according to the Muhammadan religion the King who taxed water, grass, fire or salt is considered an oppressive King. It is similarly laid down in the Hindu religion. Therefore, he said, " It is your religious duty to break the Salt Law. Even if you are imprisoned, beaten by sticks, killed with bullets, or your hands and legs broken, God is sure to be pleased with your actions and you will obtain salvation."

At Olpad, April 30, Gandhi said " in this struggle Government is putting us to the test by putting leaders in jail, by this they hope you will be depressed and discouraged or break out in violence, which Government would profit by.

In a short time if you have courage you will also say that you will not pay land revenue. This means that we shall have to disobey the lawful authority of the Government. This is a straight fight for which you need no leaders and you can fight it out yourselves."

Gandhi on his arrest (May 5) enquired if he was being arrested under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, and appeared quite surprised when informed that he was not arrested under that section. The warrant of arrest was read out to him by the District Magistrate. The news of his arrest did not reach Surat till after 6 a.m. A peaceful hartal took place there. Business was resumed in a normal manner on May 6.

A mass meeting at Surat on the night of May 5 was attended by over 15,000 persons. Jugatram Dave said that " now that Gandhi is

arrested no one from a sepoy to the Governor will treat us civilly ; you must remember that. We must remove the establishment of such a form of Government from India. We should practise outlawry."

Abbas Tyabji arrived at Navasari on the night of May 5 to take over charge of Gandhi's volunteers. From there he proceeded to Karadi on May 6.

Page 612, para. 755 (4)—

Surat, April 26.—Gandhi as well as his co-workers have paid particular attention in obtaining the resignations of Police Patels through out the District during the week. The number of such resignations alleged to have been collected by the agitators throughout the district up-to-date being about 283.

Page 653, para. 795 (2)—

Surat, May 3.—Desperate efforts are still being made to obtain the resignations of all the Police Patels and during the week Gandhi held a special conference with Police Patels who had resigned at Jalalpore, Surat and Bardoli. These conferences were held in camera but the Police managed to get their man into the meetings where Gandhi advised them to practically set up a parallel form of Government in their villages and organize rigid social and religious boycott against those who did not submit to the scheme.

Page 665, para. 808—

Thar-Parkar, May 8—On receipt of the news of Gandhi's arrest a hartal took place, in which some Muhammadan shops joined, but most of the shops opened after the evening meeting.

To invite people to this meeting, the Congress workers distributed leaflets entitled " the jewel of India and apostle of non-violence " had been arrested by the " zalimshahi".

The meeting was attended by 700 persons including 75 Muslims, boys and 30 women, and the speakers were Watanmal, Assandas and Dhalumal.

(2) *Surat, May 8.*—On May 5, there was a procession and public meeting at Amalsad, Jalalpore Taluka, on account of Gandhi's arrest * which was followed by a public meeting. A village panch was appointed at this meeting which is said to be exercising the powers of parallel Government. The Panchayat consists of 10 persons, 4 Baniyas, 2 Anavil Brahmins, 2 Luwana Brahmins and 2 other Brahmins.

* The Way of Transgressor' by Negley Farsan, an American correspondent, describes graphically Gandhis arrest and transfer to Yerawada Jail in Poona.

(D. S. P.'s CONFIDENTIAL Weekly Diary, 1930)

Ahmedabad, January 11

The annual Convocation Ceremony of the Gujarat National University was performed by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi on January 11, at which 1,000 persons, including 150 ladies, were present. The Annual Report of the University was read and after 12 students had been given their diplomas, Gandhi addressed the meeting. The following extracts from Gandhi's speech are of interest:—

" I have taken the leading part in Lahore in moving the Independence Resolution including Civil Disobedience.".....

" I do not want students in numbers. I want strength in students.".....

" If you (students) support me, I will be ready to start Civil Disobedience.".....

" By Dominion Status for India, I mean a complete Independence like Canada, South Africa, etc. Earl Russel's interpretation of Dominion Status is quite different to that of the Viceroy and Mr. Benn.".....

" If I have to make a choice between slavery and chaos, I would prefer chaos, and would not care for bloodshed.".....

" Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsees and other communities may cut one another's throats.".....

"Let the Afghans come to-day instead of to-morrow. It is better if the British Empire disappears from here. We would prefer to be the slaves of Afghans, rather than have the present Government. ".....

" I intend to do something this yearI want Gujarat to be with meI would like you to be fit for the gallows. In case I and others go to jail you cannot hide yourselves in houses. There may come a stage of chaos and looting I cannot say how and when Civil Disobedience will begin The whole responsibility of India is mine."

The speech was received with great enthusiasm. It is a declaration of what Gandhi intends doing. His prophecy about his impending arrest caused a mild sensation in the City, and local papers announcing his arrest were bought by the people with avidity.

SECTION I**Home Department***H. D. (Spl. Br.), File No. 724 (II)-B***CONFIDENTIAL**

Ahmedabad, 11th January 1930.

To

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
C. I. D., B. P., Poona.

Respected Sir,

I most respectfully beg to submit that the Gujarat National University Convocation ceremony was performed by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the Chancellor of the National University to-day at 8-30 a.m. in the Gujarat Vidyapith, Sabarmati Road, Ahmedabad. About 1,000 persons including about 150 ladies were present.

In the beginning prayers were offered by Chandra Shanker Shukla and Imam Saheb Bavazir.

Narhari Dwarkadas Parikh, the Registrar of the National University read the report of the working of the University in the year 1929, It gives the account as follows:—

There are six affiliated schools viz.: The Sunav School, Rajkot School, Bombay National School, Primary School at Rajkot, Primary School at Shyadle in Bardoli Taluka and Gandhi's Untouchable Ashram at Godhra.

There were 26 students in the National College during the last year.

One village service school was opened during the last year with 10 students, out of the fund of one lakh of rupees given by Nagindas Amulakhrai Adatia. They are at present working in Matar Taluka of Kaira District.

The financial condition of the Vidya Pith is poor. Forty thousand of rupees are required for the expenses of the current year.

Twelve students who have passed the examination will be given diplomas.

The following students were given diplomas by the Chancellor M: K. Gandhi after giving them formal oaths for preserving the prestige of their religion, country and the University:—

- (1) Chimanlal Motilal Shah.
- (2) Maganbhai Ambaidas Patel.
- (3) Tribhovandas Parshotam Luhar.
- (4) Amritlal Manilal Pandya.
- (5) Sanatan Jamnashanker Buch.
- (6) Chandrakant Purshottam Chokshi.
- (7) Kanaiyalal Chhotalal Purani.
- (8) Manibhai Bhagwanji Desai.

- (9) Shantilal Bhaidas Marfatia.
- (10) Ramniklal Laxmiram.
- (11) Nemchand Dungarshi Shah.
- (12) Himatlal Ghelabhai Shah.

Pandit Narendra Devji of Benares National University said in Hindi and Mr. Razakbeg the Urdu shorthand writer has taken down the notes of his speech.

Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi then said, " You have heard the speech of Narendra Devji. Kaka Kalelkar has introduced him to you through the Nav Jivan paper. He has used certain adjectives for you. But I would hesitate to do so on account of my past bad experience. I would simply bless you to remain pure. You are given the diplomas. I request you to remember the oaths you have taken and to act accordingly and I believe that the money and labour spent after you is not wasted. Vallabhbhai wants 60 thousand rupees for the expenses of the Vidya Pith for the current year, out of which 20 thousands have been received. 40 thousands are still to be collected. It is shameful for Gujarat if this amount is not collected in a short time from Gujarat. I have given up the idea of collecting donations from you in this meeting. I hope that you will bear in your mind that your money is spent for the National education. It is natural that you would expect something from me on this occasion because I have just returned from Lahore where I had taken leading part in moving the Independence resolution including civil disobedience campaign. I do not want the number of students in the Vidya Pith. I want strength in the students who are here at present I wish they should act according to their ability. If you support me, I will be ready to start civil disobedience. The Calcutta Congress had passed a resolution to the effect that if we do not get Dominion Status at the end of 1929, we may ask for indepenence. We may have to undergo many difficulties or the world may laugh at us but we were obliged to pass the independence resolution. Earl Russel has opened our eyes. He has said that it would take long time before India gets Dominion Status. It means that the meaning of Dominion Status of Earl Russel is quite different from that of Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn. Canada, Newzealand, Australia and South Africa enjoy complete independence though they are given Dominion Status. It means that these dominions may remain in the Empire if they like. I meant the same sort of Dominion Status for India. Now they take the narrow meaning of Dominion Status. It means slavery. Till now we had the iron shackles, and now we will get the silver, gold or diamond shackles. But the slavery is certain. Some of our leaders are afraid of declaring independence, because they think that there will be chaos

in the country by fighting against the Government. My creed is non-violence and truth. But I have to make choice between slavery and chaos I would like to see chaos and I would not care bloodshed. The Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and other communities may cut their throats, but I would not like to see India in bondage. We do not wish to be caught in the trap in the form of gold or diamond shackles. I believe that all of you who are present in this meeting are independencewallas. Some are afraid that the Afghans will raid our country, if we sever the British connection, but I would say let them come to-day instead of to-morrow. It is better if the British empire disappears from here. We would like to be slaves of Afghans, but we do not want the present Government. I believe in complete non-violence, and if we succeed in observing it, we will be able to achieve freedom without bloodshed and chaos. We will be able to get such sort of Government which is unknown to the world. But it is too much if I talk about it on this occasion. I do not wish you to doubt my honesty. If we go by non-violence and truth we are sure to achieve freedom for the country. I intend to do something this year, because we will not get the Congress President like Jawahar again. There are many young men, but I cannot find one like him. This may be due to my love for him but that is based on experience. I want your share. I want the Gujarat people to be with me. You have respected your Principals and honoured them by giving purses and addresses. This is the time of your trial after nine years. The task before you is very difficult in future. It is easy to go to jail. The murderers and robbers may go to jail and enjoy there. I want you to acquire qualities to be fit for jails. I like you to be fit for gallows. We have taken oaths in 1920 to get Swaraj by self-purification, and it still holds good. Incase I and others go to jail, you cannot hide yourselves in houses. There may come a stage of chaos or of looting. I would not like to hear in jail that you took part in looting or any such action of violence. The time has come that you should become the true sepoy of complete independence. It is your duty to remain non-violent and truthful under any circumstances. Even those who believe in violence will expect non-violence from you, and if you resort to violence, the world will hate you. Suppose that a stage may come as it predicted by various newspapers, and violence spreads, it is your duty to stop it and if you cannot stop it, you must sacrifice your lives in your attempts to do it and freedom for India is there. It means that you must start the constructive programme at once. I cannot say when and how C. D. O. will begin. But I know that we shall have to do it this year. I do not know. God alone knows it. If you are strong enough, I can lead you to-morrow. I know that

the whole responsibility in India is mine. I want to wake you up. I want you to work on the path of peaceful means. I have got the patience to wait for freedom for thousand years, but it must be through non-violence and truth. It is my faith that India will get Swaraj through non-violence and truth and you are the witnesses of my faith."

All dispersed at 10-30 a.m. The Speech of Mr. M. K. Gandhi was heard with great enthusiasm by the audience, because it outlines the future struggle of C. D. O. campaign. It is intended to give reply to the speech of Earl Russel and the Afghan bogey. The speech requires consideration.

I beg to remain, Respected Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. R. THAKKAR,

Shorthand S. I., Ahmedabad.

A Conference of Hostel students was held on January 16 at the National College, Ahmedabad, attended by about 300. Rohit Kumar H. Mehta presided. Krishnalal Jethalal Sridharani made a brief speech in which he expressed his ideal of equality saying that there should be no rich and poor, high and low classes, touchables and untouchables etc. He stated that there should be no communal boarding houses, e.g. for depressed classes.

R. H. Mehta made a speech suggesting that hostels and boarding houses should be the centres of revolutionary activities for students. The youths of India, he stated, would have to make preparations for a severe struggle against Imperialism, capitalism and against the Imperialist nation exploiting Indians. Until British power in India were destroyed National progress would be far distant. The continuance of British Rule in India, he continued, even for a day was disastrous. Every student should become a soldier under the leadership of Gandhi and should be prepared to go to jail or to the gallows without hesitation.

The Conference was continued in the Gujarat Vidyapith on January 17.

R. H. Mehta again presided. M. K. Gandhi addressed the students exhorting them to forego their luxuries and lead a simple life. (The following resolutions were passed after some discussion. (1) Appointing a Committee to deal with hostel questions, (2) Urging boarders to use khaddar, (3) Requesting the authorities to discontinue compulsory prayers and religious customs in hostels, (4) Suggesting that drill should have a place in the curriculum for students, (5) Urging that untouchables should be allowed in the

public hostels; and several other resolutions dealing with hostel conditions. R. H. Mehta closed the meeting with a brief speech impressing on the students that they had a part to play in destroying British power in India.)

Narhari D. Parikh, Registrar at the National University is reported to have objected to the Police taking notes at the meeting of the Conference. He was, however, advised by Vallabh J. Patel not to interfere with the Police and so he withdrew his objection.

SECRET

H. D. (Spl. Br.), File No. 750 (4).

Telegram.

No. S.D. 883, dated the 5th April 1930.

To

Commissioner in Sind,
Divisional Commissioners,
† All District Magistrates,
Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency,
* Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
* Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay,
All Deputy Inspectors-General of Police,
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command,
Headquarters Southern Command, General Staff Branch,
* General Officer Commanding, Bombay District,

* By hand.

† D. M., Bombay Suburban by hand.

For personal information.

Repeated to—

Agent to the Governor-General in the
States of Western India.
Resident at Baroda.

Clear-the-Line.

Breach of Salt Laws.

(1) Parties other than Gandhi's to be dealt with according to law; leaders of importance to be arrested on commission of offence and prosecuted under Salt Laws, section 117, Indian Penal Code, or as may seem appropriate; rank and file to be allowed to go after confiscation of salt and if local officers think necessary of implements and receptacles; minor leaders may be treated as leaders or as rank and file according to discretion of local officer. No action should be taken against women volunteers for the present.

(2) Gandhi and party accompanying him. Gandhi is not to be arrested nor any action taken against him or his party likely to lead to his arrest. This is of primary importance. Should developments occur pointing to necessity of Gandhi's arrest facts to be reported at once and orders awaited. Subject to this overriding consideration, the District Magistrate may interfere with manufacture or prevent the use of the product for the purpose of propaganda on an embarrassing scale, if he thinks this can be done safely, by confiscating it at some places at a reasonable distance from where— Gandhi is. Should however he think that, without risk of a situation developing which would necessarily involve Gandhi's arrest, it is not possible to interfere with manufacture or removal, such action should not be taken by him.

Bombay Special,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Special).

Add to I.-G. Police, only: —

Please communicate contents to Inspector-General of Prisons.

SECRET

No. S.D. 480.
HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL):
Bombay Castle, 13th March 1930.

From

G. F. S. COLLINS, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay ;

To

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief,
Southern Command.

Sir,

I am directed to address you with reference to the provision of a small detachment of mobile troops to deal with the present situation created by Mr. Gandhi's march through Gujarat. The Government of Bombay were informed that you had received a communication from Army Headquarters on the subject and they have discussed it yesterday and to-day with your staff officer and with the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, and his staff officer.

2. Mr. Gandhi's march commenced on the 12th instant and, as far as is known, his objective is Jalalpur taluka in the Surat District, where he will commit an offence against the salt laws. He is accompanied by followers, about 75 in number, and the party is expected to proceed on foot at the rate of 10-12 miles a day. As

Jalalpur taluka is some 170 miles from Ahmedabad, it may be expected that the march will occupy about three weeks. The exact route of the march is not known, but it is believed that the party will proceed by the main road through Mater, Nadiad and Anand to Borsad. From Borsad it will cross the Mahi river to Jambusar in Broach district, and thence by the road passing through Amod to Broach. Here the Nerbudda river will be crossed and it will then proceed by the road from Ankleshwar to Surat, and thence to Navsari which is within a short distance of Jalalpur taluka. It may thus be assumed that the detachment will be required at least till the end of the month.

3. It is certain that the march will create great public excitement, and while it is hoped that disturbances or acts of violence will not occur on the way, the Government of Bombay have to be prepared for such an occurrence which may afterwards develop into a grave situation. It is contemplated that action to arrest Mr. Gandhi will have to be taken when the salt laws are actually broken, and it is possible that this may be followed by disturbances, whether on the spot or elsewhere.

4. As a result of the conversations to which I have referred, the Government of Bombay propose that the detachment should consist of one squadron of cavalry. I am now to request that this force may be sent as soon as possible to Baroda, which the Governor in Council, after discussion with the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, considers to be the most central place from which it can be despatched to any point in the Gujarat Districts, either north or south, where it may be required. The Governor in Council requests that on arrival at Baroda, where it is understood that the detachment will be under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, it should be held in readiness, and should be available to be sent to any part of the area indicated above on requisition by the Commissioner, Northern Division, or the Government of Bombay.

5. I am to add that the Government of Bombay will arrange to keep you and the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, informed of the progress of events.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department (Special).

Subject.—Reinforcement of Police in, Gujarat for dealing with situation arising out of GANDHI'S March.

H. D. (Special)

I have had discussion with the D. M.'s and D. S. P.'s of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat as regards the adequacy of the Police in these Districts.

The need for strong force of Police would arise—

- (a) at the actual place where offence against the Salt Act is committed, and
- (b) to deal with possible disturbances which may arise as a consequence of the arrest of Gandhi and other leaders.

As regards (a) it cannot be foretold with certainty where the offence will be committed. Although the latest information indicates that the sea-coast near Dandi in the Jalalpur Taluka of the Surat District is to be selected, there is always a possibility of Gandhi changing his plans.

As pointed out by Government there is objection concentrating nearly the whole of the available Police in a District in one place, and that a place rather remote from communications.

Yet I have no doubt that it is necessary to have, at the scene of offence, a large force to preserve peace. The mere presence of a sufficient force is the surest way of avoiding a breach of the peace.

As regards (b) the place where an outbreak is most likely to occur is Ahmedabad City and possibly Nadiad.

In this connection I may point out that the Police in Ahmedabad City have already been feeling the strain of additional duty and to meet this difficulty I think that assistance is necessary. I have given due weight to the fact that in the last resort the help of the military will be invoked in Ahmedabad but the Police have to bear the whole burden of maintaining order up to that stage.

The local officers of these three Districts are all of opinion that additional Police are necessary, and I concur with them.

The D. I. G. of Police with whom I have also discussed the matter is going to Poona tonight to see the I. G. of Police.

Our discussions indicate the 150 men are required for Ahmedabad City and 200 for the Kaira and Surat Districts. Part of the latter could be moved as required from Kaira to Broach and Surat.

Copy to D. M. Ahmedabad,
Kaira, Surat.

J. H. GARRETT,
Ag. Commr. N. D.

13th March 1930.

SECRET

Commissioner,
Northern Division.

H. D. (Special)

Continuing my letter today on the subject of reinforcement of Police in Gujarat, I have just received I. G. P.'s code telegram of today.

He appears to suggest that military could be used for ordinary Police duty but this course appears to me to be undesirable and only possible when the civil authorities certify that the situation is beyond their control.

I suggest however that the Collector of Salt should be asked to send if possible 150 armed men with their officers and amaldars from the Northern Frontier (Kharghoda) and also sowars. These men are well trained and capable of doing most useful work as is shown by their prompt action in Viramgam in 1919.

The Collector S. R. told me that he was able to spare a large number of men from the Customs Line.

Whatever number he can send will reduce the demand for reinforcement by Police from other Districts.

It has also been suggested by the D. I. G. that Sind could send some men.

(Sd.) J. H. GARRET,
Ag. C. N. D.

13th March 1930.

I have been on the telephone with Mr. Griffith, who had seen Mr. Shillidy. I told him the strike news, but he points out that Ruikars directions are not yet acted upon and are for suspension only, so that he cannot yet rely on being able to find all the men whom Mr. Garrett requires.

2. After seeing Mr. Shillidy he is informing Mr. Garrett that:

(i) 50 armed police will be sent from Panch Mahals. It has been arranged between Mr. Garret and Mr. Shillidy that this party will move parallel to Gandhi's party at a convenient striking distance.

(ii) He will sent 150 men from Ahmedabad when and if the strike situation permits. Until then he must rely on the military if trouble occurs.

(iii) He will point out that 150 men from the Salt (Northern Frontier) force will be available. There are also 25 mounted savars of that Department at Ahmedabad.

3. Mr. Sorley is at Aksar. I have asked that he shall visit me up when he comes to Bombay tomorrow afternoon, when I will discuss where the 150 men will be posted. Presumably Ahmedabad for the present.

4. Mr. Shillidy will call on his way through back to Ahmedabad.

5. I could suggest that I write a D. O. letter to Mr. Garrett saying that I have ascertained from Mr. Griffith what arrangements he is making. I believe they will meet the situation for the present. Also a D. O. letter to Mr. Sorley says we presume he will be able to supply the 150 men asked for.

6. Mr. Garrett would not have heard of the detachment to be sent to Baroda before he wrote. This while, not effecting the situation as regards police should induce an added feeling of, security.

G. F. S. COLLINS,
14th March.

H.M.

I agree.

But Mr. Garrett wants men to help the Ahmedabad police in their duties day to day, not enough to stand by in case of serious troubles.

*Could not the Panch Mahals men go direct to Ahmedabad and help them ?

If not, special request should be made and provide assistance as soon as possible.

We should be in bad way if any large number of the Ahmedabad police break down from over work before the crisis comes.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
14th March.

I will ask Mr. Shillidy about this tomorrow and also mention this in the D. O. to Mr. Garrett.

(SECRET)

No. S.D. 448.

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL).
Bombay, 14th March 1930.

My dear Garrett,

Your secret demi-official letters of the 13th instant, regarding police arrangements.

I have been in conversation with Griffith who had seen Shillidy. The arrangements which he suggests seem to be satisfactory for the present. No doubt Shillidy, who is calling here on the way, will communicate them to you on arrival.

*(Side Note)

Griffith proposes to send 50 armed police from Panch Mahals, and it is understood that these men are to be used to march at a convenient distance from Gandhi's party.

As regards 150 men for Ahmedabad, Griffith hopes to let you have men if the strike situation improves. In that connection Government believe that the strike is fizzling out. Government attach great importance to what you say about a possible breakdown of the police at Ahmedabad. They think it should be considered whether the 50 men from Panch Mahals should not go there instead. In that case 50 of the men whom it is hoped Griffith will send later could be employed for the purpose for which the men from Panch Mahals were to be used, the rest going on to Ahmedabad.

I am asking Sorley to arrange about the men from Kharaghoda in direct communication with you.

Yours sincerely,
O/C. (F. C. Signed)
G. F. S. COLLINS.

J. H. Garrett, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Northern Division. _____

SECRET

No. C/34 of 1930,
Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 14th March 1930.

My Dear Collins,

I have just had a conference with Shillidy and Bailey in regard to the provision of extra Police for duty in Gujerat.

According to a rough plan of campaign worked out by Garrett and Shillidy, reserves of 350 armed Police are required. Of these, 150 are wanted in Ahmedabad over against possible trouble arising out of the arrest of Gandhi in the fullness of time. 100 are wanted for duty at Jalalpur and 100 are to form a mobile column and to march to Jalalpur parallel with Gandhi and his band of pilgrims.

Garrett informed Shillidy that Sorley could let him have 150 armed salt patrols. These men are trained to the use of arms and are, I am assured, in all respects as efficient as are our Armed Police. It may be necessary to give them Sanads as Police Officers to give them the requisite authority under the Police Act, but this is a matter which can easily be attended to by the local officers

concerned. In addition to these men, the Salt Department can let us have 25 sowars. The only District in Gujarat that can supply any reserves in Panch Mahals which Garrett and Shillidy both consider is unlikely to be affected to any serious extent by the contagion. 50 men can be taken from this District. From these two sources, therefore, we can find enough men to provide strength at Jalalpur and to form the mobile column.

There remains the question of Ahmedabad. We had a long discussion about the position of affairs on the Railway and we came to the conclusion that although the latest news gives ground for hope that the strike is on the point of terminating and that it is not the intention of the leaders merely to suspend it till a more favourable occasion, it is not at present safe to reduce the strength of the reserves posted on the Railways. The only Districts that we have not skinned of men for strike duty on the Railway are—

- (1) Dharwar ; and
- (2) Kanara,

which can supply further reserves of 50 men each. We do not consider it safe to draw upon these reserves until we are quite sure that the trouble on the Railway is over. It must further be remembered that it is not impossible that events in Gujarat may have repercussion in other parts of the Presidency and it would not therefore be right entirely to denude any District of its armed strength.

On a consideration of all the facts, I have wired to Garrett suggesting the employment of 50 men from the Panch Mahals and 150 salt men in the manner indicated above and I have told him that when the situation improves I will send 150 armed Police to Ahmedabad. If the situation passes beyond the control of the Police before these reserves can be sent, then it will be necessary for Ahmedabad to turn to the Military for assistance.

With regard to the 25 salt sowars, I have suggested to Garrett that they should be attached to the Mounted Police at Ahmedabad for either in the City or in the event of trouble at Viramgam, as the circumstances may dictate.

Reports from various centres on the line received today speak of the strike being suspended but I did not know until you telephoned me that Ruikar had definitely called it off. If he has done so (and does not change his mind) there will be no difficulty about sending the required reserve to Ahmedabad in good time. But I am rather

sceptical of Ruikar's power. There are so many leaders in the strike movement that there is no knowing which of them the men will obey at any moment.

Yours sincerely,
F. C. GRIFFITH,

This crossed my letter to him on the subject.
place with the papers.

G. F. S. COLLINS,
15/3.

To

G. F. S. Collins Esq., O.B.E. I. C. S. _____

SECRET

No. C-86.
Bombay, 16th March 1930.

Dear Garrett,

I have received from Collins copies of your secret demi-official letter dated 13th March and have been asked if I can supply 150 men in direct communication with you. I have received also your wire dated 16th March telling me that you do not need me to attempt personally but to inform you of what our salt men are doing and where they have been transferred. I enclose also for your information a copy of the D.O. letter received by me today from Hoogwerf and of my reply thereto.

2. The following arrangements have been made :—

(1) Steps have been taken to improve the guarding and preventive arrangements at certain salt works where there is a vulnerability in case of mass attempts to break the salt law therein:

(i) Gates have been erected in the Dadar and Ghatkopar saltworks, near Bombay, at convenient points on the roads which belong to Government;

(ii) Telephone connections have been installed at the Wadala Preventive Station situated on the outskirts of the Dadar salt works and also at the Ghatkopar Preventive Station ;

(iii) 50 men have been drawn from the Kolaba District salt works and distributed in the Dadar and other salt works in the Thana Range. An Inspector from the Northern Frontier force has also been posted to the Dadar salt works:

(iv) Notices as already approved have been posted at the entrances to salt works informing the public of important points relating to salt law.

(2) Establishment has been posted to watch certain places where according to the newspaper accounts attacks are likely to take place :—

(a) In Borsad taluka men have been posted to the following places under the control of the Inspector, Jambusar Beat from the 9th instant. They have instructions to destroy any natural formations of salt along the banks of the Mahi River. The Inspector's place at Jambusar has been filled by an Inspector from the N. F. force :—

(i) 4 peons and 1 Havildar at Gorva village ;

(ii) 6 peons, 1 Naik and 1 Jemadar at Devan (the Inspector's head quarters station),

(iii) 7 peons at Badlapore.

(iv) 5 peons and 1 Havildar at Ralej.

(b) In Jalalpore taluka a party of 10 men from the Daman Frontier force has been deputed in charge of one of the two Inspectors on the Deman Frontier to reinforce the existing establishment consisting of 14 men.

(c) At the Dharasna Chharvada salt works a special Inspector from the N. F. force has been appointed and men from the Daman Frontier force kept ready for being moved to Dharasna-Chharvada at a moment's notice.

(d) A party of 100 men and 10 amaldars have been mobilised at Kharaghoda ready to start with their arms and ammunition consisting of 10 ball cartridges each, for the Surat and Thana Ranges or anywhere where their services might be required in any emergency.

I enclose a copy of the further instructions issued by me to-day to the Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier and Viramgam Customs Line in regard to the additional force to be kept ready immediately. Will you therefore issue such orders as you think necessary for the posting and distribution of this special force of 150 men, 15 amaldars and 5 Sowars and 3 Inspectors who are being placed at your disposal and let me have copy of such orders for my information and communication to the Central Board of Revenue, which has asked to be kept informed of all important developments. I may add for your information that I have been told by the Central Board of Revenue that I should consider myself under the orders of the Government of Bombay meanwhile in regard to matters that are nontechnical. It is therefore clear that you have full authority in respect of this force to issue such orders as you may deem necessary for the preservation of law and

order and the prevention of breaches against the salt law within any threatened area in your charge. I am instructing accordingly the Assistant Collectors Salt Revenue Northern Frontiers, Kharaghoda, Land Customs Line, Viramgam, Surat and Thana so that they may comply at once with your orders as regards posting and moving of salt establishment for the purposes mentioned above without referring the matter to me.

It is necessary that I should issue an order giving postings to the three Inspectors so that they can in virtue of their appointment exercise powers under sections 39 and 44 of the Salt Act within the area to which they will be appointed by you for duty. I may therefore be informed at an early date as to where you wish them to be posted.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) H. T. SORLEY.

To

J. H. Garrett, Esquire, I. C. S., Commissioner, Northern Division. Copies forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department.

H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

for information.

H.S.

G. F. S. Collins.

17/3.

H.M.

J. E. B. Hotson.

18/3.

SECRET AND IMMEDIATE

No. C-86, Bombay, 16th March 1930. In continuation of the instructions issued under the Collector's No. C. 86 of 3rd March last, in connection with the precautions to be taken against the Civil Disobedience campaign against the Salt tax, the following instructions are issued :—

(1) Inspectors-

Mr. A. T. S. Neale
Mr. C. H. Neale
Mr. H. Noonan-Smith

and 5 Sowars from the South Beats of the Viramgam Line should be detailed for duty with special force to be put at the disposal of the Commissioner, N. D. Orders about the location and duties of the establishment will be issued later by the Commissioner. They should send their horses to Ahmedabad to be in readiness for use.

(2) 50 men and 5 amaldars from the Viramgam Range will be required to supplement the special force of 100 men and 10 amaldars under orders at Kharaghoda.

(3) 25 men and 3 amaldars in addition to the 100 men already mobilised will be required immediately for the Thana Range. They should be escorted by the Subedar. Orders as to their posting will be issued by the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range. The men are to be armed as by the orders already issued. They should be despatched with all possible speed to Dadar where the Assistant Collector will give orders of posting.

(4) To ensure adequate watch over the Northern Frontier Preventive Line, South section—Mr. M. A. H. Beig should be in charge of Salt and Customs work in Dhandhuka Taluka.

Mr. Ghulam Jilani should be in the charge of the Gundi and Sial Beats.

Collector of Salt Revenue.

To

The Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, Viramgam Customs Line, Surat and Thana Ranges.

Surat, 15th March 1930.

Dear Mr. Sorley,

It is understood that the Gandhi party will be reaching the Jalalpur taluka about the 25th inst. Gates has just reported that he has destroyed all the salt in that area, but the tide has once again washed in and he anticipates large formations appearing about the 20th of this month which it will take time to destroy effectively. I saw the D. M. this morning and his suggestion was that all salt should be destroyed at any cost before Mr. Gandhi arrives in that area. If this cannot be done in the ordinary course, possibly parties or our men in charge of Mr. Cates moved to the salt kharis by bus would accomplish the work more rapidly. This plan would most decidedly help the men in their work and longer distances could be traversed in much quicker time. I certainly think that in view of the pressure of time this should be done. Will you please accord your sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 150, viz. Rs. 15 per day for 10 days. The police, I believe are engaging

buses in that area for this amount. The whole Rs. 150 need not be spent at once but only as occasion arises. The fields in the neighbourhood of Dandi do not require to be approached by bus but those at Ant and Matwad would require parties of our men sent there by bus. There is, I believe a very strong feeling in favour of Mr. Gandhi existing in this area and naturally against us and I think there would be no purpose served by scattering out men in ones and twos as hitherto. My orders to Mr. Cates are that he should keep as large a party of his men at hand as possible and himself take these men out to the fields to destroy the formations and in the areas where minor formations appear he should send smaller parties under trusted amaldars to do the work. If the bus plan is approved he could keep a very much larger party at hand and work at Ant. and Matwad from Dandi. The work under these conditions and under his supervision would be more effectively and rapidly accomplished and I venture to say that when Mr. Gandhi arrived he would find no salt to remove. Will you please wire your consent ? I now come to a question which is causing me some anxiety Mr. Gandhi is reputed to be passing to Kareli and Vedach on the south bank of the Mahi sagar river. These two places as the map will show are extensive salt khari and can be approached practically for 24 hours in the day at low tide from the north bank. When I was at Dewan the suggestion was made by the Thakor that there was nothing to stop people from bringing salt across from Kareli to Badlapur, Ralaj, Ras etc. Mr. Cooper is now well established and I understand has been given his instructions from Kaira. I have also issued pressing instructions to Mr. Everden to watch and destroy all salt in the Vedach and Kareli areas but in spite of this I anticipate considerable trouble. The people round about Vedach and Kareli are Hindus and are more likely to be pro-Gandhi than neutral, and being related in more or less degree to the people of the north bank are bound to help them. This idea I have not yet put to Mr. Cooper lest I should cause unnecessary apprehension of danger but I feel that this matter should be brought to the notice of the D. M. Kaira and he should be asked in a confidential way to watch the situation likely to arise there.

In conversation with Mr. Garrett he gave me to understand that I should be receiving orders of the exact procedure that it was the policy of Government to adopt, also that probably the Northern Frontier Force destined for Dharasna would be attached to the police for operations in the Jalalpur taluka. I have as yet received no orders and up to date the police have made no show in the Jalalpur taluka, as a consequence Cates and his men are getting the wind up chiefly due to inflammatory speeches made by pro-Gandhists and the boycott. I am I need hardly say doing all I can

to keep up their morale and have given Cates very definite instructions that "hands off" is to be his line of action as far as possible, and that all I expect of him at the present time is the complete destruction of all salt formations. I would suggest that if any departure is made from the present plan information of it should be sent to me as early as possible. The men under me are I regret to say rather slow in the uptake and only by repeated instructions ideas are assimilated. The whole situation is being most anxiously watched and both local and newspaper news are being noted.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) V. H. HOOGWERF.

SECRET AND IMMEDIATE

No. C-86.

Bombay, 16th March 1930.

Dear Hoogwerf,

Your d. o. dated 15th March 1930

There is no objection to the use of motor buses for conveying the salt establishment provided that the use is not excessive and they are necessary in order to increase mobility and to ensure that parties are kept at adequate strength. You can therefore use your own discretion in this matter but you should keep me constantly informed.

2. As regards removal of salt from Vedach and Kareli kharis I do not quite understand what it is you apprehend. If you cannot destroy all the salt in this area you will have to concentrate a sufficient number of men at the time there are likely to be raids in order to prevent them by a show of force. If you apprehend any considerable danger from this source you will have to arrange direct with the Commissioner N. D. and the District Magistrate, Broach and the D. S. P. Broach for adequate Police reinforcement, when danger is apprehended. It seems possible that after the Gandhi procession has left the Kaira area you will be able to do a certain amount of reshuffling of the men you have posted already on the North bank of the Mahi River. In this matter also you must use your own discretion and keep me informed of all important developments. You have already been instructed to maintain direct communication with the District Magistrates and D. S. P.'s in whose jurisdiction any trouble is likely to arise.

3. If Jalalpore is to be the scene of the actual mass breach of the Salt laws though it is difficult to understand how any effective breach can take place there since it seems that salt water will have to be boiled and the pots and other apparatus can be confiscated whenever manufacture begins (please definition of manufacture under the Bombay Salt Act and also criminal ruling of 1899 at page 63 of the Salt Manual, Part I) it is probable that a considerable salt force will have to be concentrated about April 1st or slightly before it at the place where the Gandhi procession will halt in order to break the law. 150 men, 15 amaldars and three Inspectors are now being placed at the disposal of the Commissioner N. D. who will presumably decide where they should be placed after looking to the particular circumstances of the moment. You will therefore have to communicate direct with him in case you require any of this special force urgently. It is possible for you to draw more men from the Daman Frontier if you need them, if there is no fear of an attack on the saltworks at Dharasna-Chharwada, you can at your discretion move that force to any threatened point. With these reinforcements at your disposal and if you keep in close touch with the District authorities so as to maintain a liaison with the police you should have more than enough men to deal with any contingency that is likely to arise.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. T. SORLEY.

V. H. Hoogwerf, Esquire,
Asstt. Collector of S. R. Surat Range. _____

SECRET

17th March 1930.

No. 68

Subject.—Posting of additional Police and reinforcement by Salt Department.

With reference to H. D. (Special) Memo. No. 498 dated 14th March and Mr. Sorley's Secret d.o. letter No. C-86 dated 16th March 1930, the following instructions are issued:—

(i) Additional Police which have been sent from Panch Mahals to Kaira District should remain there until Gandhi and his party have left the Kaira District and thereupon should be sent to Ahmedabad ;

(ii) Salt officers and men.

75 men with one Inspector should be sent to Ahmedabad. 75 men with one Inspector should be sent to Jalalpur and also the 5 sowars. Amaldars should be divided equally between the two forces.

2. It appears possible that disturbance might break out at Viramgam, and there is also likelihood that an expedition may be made to the coast near Dholera. As it is impossible to spare District Police for dealing with these places, the Collector of Salt Revenue is requested to keep a further reserve of 50 men who could be moved if required to these places.

3. The salt officers and men should be placed under the orders of the D. S. P. of the District and should not take any action except when called upon by the Magistrate or senior Police Officer present.

4. It is agreed in consultation with the D. I. G. Police N. R. that it is unnecessary to keep a column actually moving during Gandhi's march and that it is better to keep them at fixed centres.

5. If sufficient reinforcements of Police are later received in Gujarat, the Salt men will be returned as soon as the situation allows.

To

The Collector of Salt Revenue,

The D. I. G. P. N. R.

Who are requested to issue the necessary orders for moving the men as above and to inform the District Officers concerned.

J. H. GARRETT,

Ag. Commissioner, N. D.

Copy to

Govt. H. D. (Special)

D. M., Ahmedabad.

Kaira, Broach, Surat.

For information.

H.S.

G. F. S. Collins.
18/3.

H.M.

J. E. B. Hotson.
18/3

H.E. (P.S.G.)'

(Sd.) F. H. Sykes.
20/3.

SECRET

No. C-86.

18th March 1930.

Subject.—Posting of additional reinforcement of Salt Men.

Instructions have been issued to the Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier and Viramgam Range to despatch the following officers and men at Ahmedabad Station, where they will reach by train at 11-42 a.m. on Wednesday, the 19th instant:—

- (1) Inspector, Mr. A. T.'S. Neale.
- (2) Inspector, Mr. H. Noonan-Smith.
- (3) Five Sowars.
- (4) Fifteen amaldars.
- (5) One hundred and Fifty men.

2. At the Ahmedabad Station Mr. C. H. Fletcher, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, under orders of transfer to Viramgam in Mr. Lake's place, has been instructed to meet the above force. Mr. Fletcher will distribute the establishment as under, as ordered by the Commissioner, N. D.:—

75 men and 7 amaldars with Inspector Mr. Noonan Smith should be asked to report themselves to the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

75 men, 8 amaldars and 5 Sowars with Inspector Mr. A. T. S. Neals should be sent at once to Jalalpore, via Navsari Rly. Station, and report themselves to the District Superintendent of Police or his Deputy there.

3. The salt officers and men should be placed under the orders of the D. S. P. of the District and should not take any action except when called upon by the Magistrate or senior Police Officer present. Mr. Fletcher is requested to issue the necessary instructions in the matter to both the Inspectors.

(Sd.) H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

To

The Secretary to Government, Home Department (Special).
The Commissioner, N. D. with reference to his No. 68 of 17th March 1930.
The D. M. Ahmedabad, Surat.
The A. G. S. R., Surat.
C. H. Fletcher, Esquire, Assistant Collector of S. R.

New Custom House,
Bombay, March 19th, 1930.

Government of India.

Dear Collins,

Your D. O., No. S. D., 520 Home Department Special of yesterdays date received. I have already provided Garrett with the men that he has asked for. They will be in their places some time today. In addition I am arranging to keep the additional reserve of 50 men wanted for Viramgam or Dhollera. I have now moved men as under; 150 men, 15 amaldars, 5 sowars and three inspectors for Ahmedabad and Jalalpur, 25 men from the Daman Frontier to places in the Surat District as considered necessary by the A. C. : 25 men and 3 amaldars from the N. F. to Dadar: 50 men from the Kolaba Range to the Bombay salt works in the Thana and B. S. D. districts, and 12 men and 2 amaldars from the G. F. to Malwan. In view of the likelihood of my getting telegraphic orders from Garrett in case of further developments I have returned to Bombay where I shall be till the situation becomes clearer. Last Sunday I ascertained from Garrett whether he wanted me to meet him specially. He said he didn't but wanted to know where the Salt men were and what they were doing. On receipt of that reply I told him and also issued orders for the despatch of the men he wanted. As far as the Salt Department is concerned I think that we are pretty well prepared now for any eventuality.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) H. T. SORLEY.

Submit with my letter

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
19/3.

H. M.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON,
20/3.

(H. D. Sp. Br. File No. 750 (4)—D P. 47).

CONFIDENTIAL AND IMMEDIATE

No. C. 86.

29th March 1930.

A. Cs., S. R., Viramgam and Kharaghoda, w.c.

Your joint report No. 2 of 28th inst.

The marginally noted force should be equipped, mobilised and immediately put at the disposal of the Commissioner, Northern Division. The Subedar should escort the party to Ahmedabad.

7 Sowars from Viramgam
3 Sowars from Kharaghoda
25 men (foot force) from Viramgam

*

*

*

*

*

(Sd.) H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

Copy forwarded with compliments to

The Secretary, Government of Bombay, Home Department, Bombay.

The Commissioner, N. D., Ahmedabad, with reference to his No. Secret—240 of 24th March 1930.

(Sd.) H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

Secretary's Note

Mr. Gandhi's March through part of Surat City.

I should like to know distance of proposed march from camp to camp, and whether it would be longer or shorter, and by how much, to avoid the city. If Mr. Braham thinks demonstration against Sarda Act is likely to cause excitement, and that it is inadvisable from that point of view to allow Mr. Gandhi to march through city, perhaps the best course would be for him to write to Mr. Gandhi when he reaches his last camp before Surat and tell him that there is this excitement, and that on the top of the recent Hindu-Muslim riots, there seems to be grave danger to the peace of the city if Mr. Gandhi marches through any part of it. D. M. will therefore be obliged if he will alter his route so as to avoid the city.

If Mr. Gandhi refuses, D. M. should then consider whether it is necessary to prohibit the march or not. We should leave the decision entirely to him.

If in these circumstances Mr. Gandhi refuses to obey the order, we shall have a much stronger case for arresting him than of our merely prohibiting the march ; that is supposing the 1st of April shows that there really is a likelihood of trouble.

If all is quiet then and seems likely to remain quiet, I am not at all convinced that we need interfere with his plans.

The letter to Mr. Braham (Copy to Commissioner N. D.) has been despatched. His letter of 21st gives the programme of march. It can be followed on the maps in the attached settlement reports. It seems clear that Mr. Gandhi could avoid the heart of Surat city if he so wishes.

G. F. S. COLLINS,
30/3.

H.M.

Thanks.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
30/3.

SECRET

No. S.D. 714.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL),
Bombay, 30th March 1930.

My dear (Braham),

The suggestion which you made to His Excellency that Mr. Gandhi should not be allowed to march through the city of Surat, and should be served with an order prohibiting him from doing so, and if he disobeys it, arrested, has been carefully considered.

I am to say that as at present advised, Government do not think that this course should be adopted merely as a method of bringing about Mr. Gandhi's arrest before the expected date. Nor do they think that the political effect of such a march through Surat, even though it is the ancient capital of the Presidency, would be so great as to make it impolitic to allow it.

The reasons forbidding the march, if such an order is to be issued, would have to be founded on local conditions, and to be such that they could be publicly announced, and would then be accepted as valid by any one of an impartial mind.

If you are definitely of opinion that the anti-Sarda agitation among the Muhammadans, coupled with the irritation still prevalent in the City because of the riots of the last few years might lead to such

excitement that it would really be dangerous to the peace of the City to allow Mr. Gandhi's march and the demonstrations which would accompany it to take place, then I am to suggest the following course for your consideration.

As soon as Mr. Gandhi reaches his last camp before Surat City, you should send him a letter, to be delivered to him personally, pointing out the circumstances, the anti-Sarda agitation and the ill feeling arising from the riots, and tell him that you think there is grave danger to life and property if he marches through the City. You will therefore be much obliged if he will revise his route so as to avoid the City.

If he rejects your suggestion, and you remain of opinion that the march would be dangerous, you would then be on very strong ground if you prohibited it and took all necessary steps to prevent it and to arrest Mr. Gandhi himself and a few of the leaders with him.

One factor requiring consideration would be the length of Mr. Gandhi's proposed stage for that morning or afternoon. If avoiding the City would add greatly to the length of the stage so that it became a greater distance than that Mr. Gandhi is ordinarily accustomed to march at one time, an attempt to compel him to alter his plans might be with some degree of reason represented as inflicting needless personal hardship on him. This however is of course of less importance than the safety of the City.

Will you kindly let us know by telegram how you regard this suggestion ?

G. F. S. COLLINS,
30/3.

To

H. V. Braham, Esquire, I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Surat.

SECRET

Demi-official

No. S.D. 715.

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay, 30th March 1930.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
30/3.

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Special).

SECRET**TELEGRAM**

No. S.D. 709, dated 30th March 1930

To

Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad,

Repeated to—

Distrate, Surat,

Resident, Baroda,

General Officer Commanding, Bombay District.

Clear-the-Line.

On information received from District Magistrate, Surat, Government incline to think cavalry should now be moved from Baroda to Surat. Please wire whether you agree Addressed, Northern Division, repeated Distrate, Surat, Resident, Baroda, and General Officer Commanding, Bombay District.

BOMBAY SPECIAL.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department (Special).

30th July.

(Copies sent to P. S. G. & H. M.).

SECRET**TELEGRAM**

Dated the 31st March 1930

From

....., Distrate, Surat;

To

....., Bombay Special, Bombay.

Clear-the-Line.

Please refer to your letter No. 714, dated the 30th instant. Do not consider necessary to interfere with march through City.

Addressed to Government of Bombay; repeated to Northern Division.

True copy.

(Sd.).....,

Assistant Superintendent,

Home Department (Special).

31st March 1930 (15-45 hrs.).

SECRET**TELEGRAM**

No. 454, dated the 31st March 1930

From

....., Northern Division;

To

....., Bombay Special, Bombay.

Your telegram of the 30th March, 709 regarding Cavalry. The general situation continues to be peaceful. No new factors arise to compel a change in the Military location. Movement of column to Surat at this stage might suggest panic. Please see paragraph No. 7 of my No. 290 of March 25th.

True copy.

(Sd.).....,

Assistant Superintendent,

Home Department (Special),

31st March 1930 (11 hrs.).

H. D. (Special).

(Copies, with copies of telegram to which it is a reply sent to P. S. G. & H. M.).

Submitted.

31st March 1933.

SECRET**TELEGRAM**

No. S.D. 732, dated 31st March 1930

To

Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad,

Repeated to—

Distrate, Surat,

Resident, Baroda,

General Officer Commanding, Bombay District.

Clear-the-Line.

Your telegram No. 454 of 31st. After considering Braham's telegram of 31st Government have decided that cavalry should not at present be moved to Surat. They are considering advisability that

it should be moved there on 3rd after Gandhi's party has left or alternatively to Jalalpur on 5th after party has left. Please wire opinion.

Addressed to Northern Division, repeated to Distrate, Surat, Resident at Baroda and General Officer Commanding, Bombay District.

BOMBAY SPECIAL.

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Special).
31st March 1930.

SECRET
GOVERNMENT
OF
INDIA

Surat,
31st March 1930.

Dear Collins,

Your No. 714 of yesterday. I am afraid there must have been some misunderstanding about what I said to his Excellency as I certainly did not intend to make the suggestion in question. I do not consider that any action of the kind must be taken and have wired to you accordingly.

According to the latest programme march is to begin at 6 a.m.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. V. BRAHAM.

H. S.,
(Sd.) G. F. S. Collins.
1st April.

H. M.,
(Sd.) J. E. B. Hotson.
1st April.
H. E. (P.S. G).

SECRET*TELEGRAM.*

No. 539, dated 1st April 1930.

From

.....,
Northern Division;

To

.....,
Bombay Special.*Clear-the-Line.*

Please see your telegram No. S.D. 732 of the 31st March. I have carefully considered all possibilities and think that the presence of cavalry at either of the two places mentioned would not be helpful in keeping the peace. Additional police (referred to ?) in Inspector-General's No. C. 51 of 26th March will be preferable and this move should be expedited. I would also suggest that Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway be asked not to run any special train to stations in Surat District and to issue only tickets up to normal capacity of trains. The Mobile Column should as originally proposed move only when disturbance imminent.

True copy.

(Sd.).....

Assistant Superintendent,
Home Department (Special).
1st April 1930 (11-30 hrs.).*H. D. (Special).*

Submitted. (Copies being sent to P. S. G. and H. M.).

2. We do not appear to have received I. G. P.'s No. C. 51 of 26th March 1930, referred to. Please see however I. G. P.'s D. O. letter No. C/34, dated 14th March 1930 at p. 23 of papers in file board below " Police reinforcements for Gujarat."

(Sd.).....

I. G. P. has been asked by telegram to send us a copy.

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES.
1st March 1830.

VERY URGENT
CONFIDENTIAL

No. C/50 of 1930.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE:

Poona, 26th March 1930.

My dear Shillidy,

As a result of our conversation with the Hon'ble Member yesterday, I have been going carefully with Bailey into the question of relieving men on strike duty with a view to obtaining extra men for you in Gujerat. I can let you have 200 Armed Police within one week. This number of men will be relieved as early as possible on the Railways and be ordered to return to their Districts and fresh men will be sent to you from those Districts in their stead. It would never do to send you men who are already jaded by nearly two months' work on the Railway.

Will you let me know at once by telegram where you would like these men to report themselves ? I do not know whether you want them at Ahmedabad, half at Ahmedabad and half at Jalalpur or what. If you will telegraph en *clair* stating the districts and strengths I will issue the necessary orders at once.

I have just received your telegram of this morning and will mention in my letter to Government that you want the allowances sanctioned for both areas from the 15th March or subsequent date of actual posting.

I have discussed the question of a special investigating officer with Healy and Shroff is being detailed for the purpose. He will report himself to you at Ahmedabad on Friday morning, the 28th for instructions. Mr. Hotson yesterday expressed some uncertainty as to whether it was fully realised that action under section 117 could only be taken in respect of an offence committed in the same locality as that in which an offence against the Salt Act was committed. If this is correct, so far as I can see, there will not be much devilling to do. Speeches at other places will be completely irrelevant.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) F. C. GRIFFITH.

To

G. A. SHILLIDY, Esq., I.P.,
D. I. G. P., N. R., Ahmedabad.

Secretary's Note—

H. M. has seen Sir Ernest Jackson and Mr. Ball and they have agreed to keep us informed as to whether any special trains are asked for and to do their best to prevent an undue influx to Nawsari on the 6th instance. Copies of the Inspector-General's letter (C. 50 and not C. 51 is relevant) has been received. In that Inspector-General has informed to Commissioner, N. D., that he will send 200 Armed Police within one week (i.e., by the 3rd at the latest) and that the Commissioner should specify the districts to which they are to be sent.

Mr. Griffith's D. O. of yesterday says that orders have on Mr. Shillidy's request been issued to send 150 men to Ahmedabad and 50 to Surat.

I have telephoned to Mr. Griffith this morning and he tells me that the 50 men for Surat were to go from Karwar. He has not yet heard that they have left, but will endeavour to ascertain and let me know by to night.

Fifty men is not a very large force of additional police to set against a squadron of cavalry. Presumably however Messrs. Garrett and Shillidy have estimated the requirements very carefully. For orders whether we should agree with Mr. Garretts office and inform G. D. C, Bombay, that the cavalry will not be required except in an emergency and that our emergency is not likely to occur before the 6th.

We might inform Mr. Garrett about arrangements with the Railway Company.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

2nd April.

We must trust the Commissioner and District Magistrate in their calculation.

The most we can tell Brig. Charles is that it is not likely that the cavalry will be wanted to move before the 6th. idem.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON.

2nd April.

H. E. (P. S. G.),

(Sd.) H. R. Gould.

3rd April.

I have told Major Lane this morning in anticipation.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

3rd April.

SECRET

2nd April.

INSTRUCTIONS TO O. C. SQUADRON 3RD CAVALRY.

In event of receiving orders to move to Surat.

Ref.: Map 1/1,000,000 Sheet 46, BARODA.

3967/36/SG.

1. The Bombay Government have asked for your Force to be moved to SURAT with a three-fold object:—

- (i) That the sight of troops will have a good effect on the inhabitants.
- (ii) That there may be intercommunal trouble in SURAT on Gandhi's march through.
- (iii) That, placed at SURAT, you will be nearer to JALALPUR if there is trouble when Gandhi starts making salt.

2. The requisition for your services by Civil Power will be made in the ordinary way, that is by the Commissioner if there is time or by the Collector direct in case of a sudden emergency.

3. While at SURAT if you are not actively employed in aid of the Civil Power, you will reconnoitre for camping ground, etc.; at JALALPUR and go into the detraining facilities at NAVSARY.

In case you have to march from SURAT TO JALALPUR area you will also reconnoitre the road for a suitable halting place.

It appears possible that NAVSARI Railway Station may not have facilities for detraining your W/T.

4. There is a Cotton Brokers W/T Station at Surat. Ascertain what kind it is and whether the owners and operators are supporters of the Government and if it can in anyway interfere with your own W/T. If it cannot interfere with you, there appears to be no reason why it should be closed down. If it can pick up your messages, you will warn the AHMEDABAD terminal and W/T messages will be sent in cipher or code.

If it can interfere with you, you should arrange with the Local Police to close it down when you consider necessary.

5. There is a possibility that you may be engaged in restoring the situation in SURAT and before it is restored you may be asked for assistance elsewhere.

Should such an eventuality arise, it has been explained to the Bombay Government that you will have to remain in SURAT until either the situation is restored or you have been relieved, whichever is the earlier.

Your action in such circumstances will be to wire to O. C, BARODA to send a detachment to take over from you notifying this Head quarters at once to this effect.

(Sd.).....,
Major,
General Staff, Bombay District.

2nd April 1930.

H. D. (Spl. Br.), File No. 750 (4)-D,

The following message for Secretary, H. D., was received by telephone by me from the I.-G. P., Poona, on 2nd April 1930.

The Contingent from Kanara Sailed to-day: they will reach Bombay to-morrow and leave for Surat by first available train.

Bombay,
2nd April 1930.
22-00 hours.

(Sd.).....,
Res. U. Secretary.

H. S.,
(Sd.) G. F. S. Collins.
2nd April.
H. M.,
(Sd.) J. E. B. Hotson.
H. E. (P. S. G.),
(Sd.) H. R. Gould.
4th April.

H. D. (Spl. Br.), File No. 750 (4)-G,

Copy:—Original in main policy file.

Opinion by the R. L. A. (Mr. F. W. Allison), dated the 13th March 1930.

The only comment I have to make is that if he (i.e. Gandhi) is to be tried jointly on the two charges, both offences must be

committed in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction. This would be the case if he exhorted his friends to commit the offence or to follow his example in doing so, and then proceeded to commit the offence. If the exhortation was on a different day or in a different place with a considerable interval of inaction I doubt whether a single trial would be legal. I do not know that it would be of practical importance. If he is arrested under the Salt Act and taken straight to the Magistrate and makes no defence, he could be convicted and sentenced in a few minutes, and would be at the disposal of the Court for trial under section 117, I. P. C.

D. O. No. C-86.

Bombay, 12th March 1930.

Dear Collins,

The Central Board of Revenue has just wired that I should consider myself for the present as under the orders of the Government of Bombay in regard to all matters that are not technical. It is perhaps desirable to let you know exactly what has been done up-to-date. This is as follows:—

(1) Steps have been taken to improve the guarding and preventive arrangements at certain salt works where there is a vulnerability in case of mass attempts to break the salt law therein:—

(i) Gates have been erected in the Dadar and Ghatkopar salt works, near Bombay, at convenient points on the roads which belong to Government.

(ii) Telephone connection has been installed at the Wadala Preventive Station situated on the outskirts of the Dadar salt works, and is being installed at Ghatkopar Preventive Station.

(iii) Fifty men have been drawn from the Kolaba District salt works and distributed in the Dadar and other salt works in the Thana Range.

(iv) Notices, as already approved, have been posted at the entrances to salt works informing the public of important facts relating to salt law.

(2) Establishment has been posted to watch certain places where according to the newspaper accounts attacks are likely to take place: —

(a) In Borsad taluka a party of 15 men from the Daman Frontier force and 1 Jamadar and 9 men belonging to the Jambusar taluka in the charge of the Inspector, Jambusar Beat, were posted on the 9th instant. They have instructions to

destroy any natural formations of salt in Borsad taluka along the banks of the Mahi river. The Inspector's place at Jambusar has been filled by an Inspector from the Northern Frontier Force.

(b) In Jalalpore taluka a party of men from the Daman Frontier Force has been deputed in charge of one of the two Inspectors on the Daman Frontier to reinforce the existing establishment consisting of one Naik and six men.

(c) At the Dharasna Chharvada Salt Works, a special Inspector from the N. F. force has been appointed and men from the Daman Frontier force kept ready for being moved to Dharasna Chharvada at a moment's notice.

(d) In Malwan taluka in the Ratnagiri District, which is the scene of salt works suppressed in 1875, and where trouble may occur, 12 men in charge of 2 amaldars from the Goa Frontier force have been ordered to reinforce the existing patrolling establishment under the control of the Sarkarkun, Malwan.

(e) A party of 10 amaldars and 100 men have been mobilised at Kharaghoda, ready to start with their arms and ammunition consisting of 10 ball cartridges each, for the Surat and Thana Ranges or anywhere where their services might be required in any emergency.

(3) General instructions have been issued to the Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue in regard to the general situation. A copy of the orders issued by the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana Range, has already been communicated to you by d. o. letter. These orders are meant to meet a contingency which has not arisen, and respecting which at present there are few signs that it will arise.

(4) Certain officers have been empowered by me under section 44 of the Bombay Salt Act. A copy of the order has already been furnished to you. It is believed that a notification investing every officer of the Police Department above the rank of Constable in Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and Aden with all powers under section 39 of the Bombay Salt Act is being issued by the Governor-General in Council as intimated to me by the Central Board of Revenue by telegram.

(5) When in Delhi I had an informal interview with Messrs. Tottenham and Lloyd, Members, Central Board of Revenue, who assented to the following three principles:—

(a) Instructions had already been issued to the Collector of Salt Revenue that the Salt Department was to keep in close touch with the local Government and no further orders were necessary.

(b) It was agreed that the suppression of rioting, etc. in the salt works was for the local Government to deal with and that the salt establishment is properly employed for the prevention of offences against salt laws and for guarding salt works according to law.

(c) Approval was given to the principle that salt establishment men should be moved, as considered necessary, for the protection of salt works likely to be subjected to attacks.

2. The following matters are for consideration.-

(1) It seems desirable that instructions should issue from or through the Home Department as regards the extent to which the Salt Preventive Establishment may use force in the discharge of their legitimate duties in salt works in the case of mass raids before it has been possible to get into communication with the police.

(2) It is desirable that orders should issue from or through the Home Department with regard to the policy as regards arrest for offences committed in salt works by large numbers of persons before the arrival of the police as may conceivably happen somewhere. It is necessary to decide whether all offenders should be arrested or only the ring leaders of a gang. It seems desirable that the Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue should be informed direct by Government in order that there may be no misunderstanding on these two points.

(3) As regards information respecting salt formations and salt establishment available at various places where attempts to violate salt law may occur I am in a position to supply such information on these points as Government may require.

(4) As regards the exact state of affairs in the Borsad taluka and near Jalalpore, where according to the newspaper reports there is likelihood of trouble, copies of *the telegram and d. o. letter received from the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, are enclosed for information*. It will appear from these that it will not be very easy to break the salt law in any effective way near these localities. It seems possible that an attempt may be made to manufacture salt by the boiling of sea water and not by the preparation of salt-pans which could doubtless be made at once ineffective by the salt staff. It might conceivably happen that some salt might be manufactured by evaporation somewhere in the Jalalpore area. If the law is to be broken by the manufacture of salt and not by the removal of salt earth, as seemed at first most likely, it is a question at what exact stage, the offence against the salt law will have been completed. It is arguable that manufacture does not take place until something ostensible

has been done to separate or purify salt. Until this occurs it might well be held that such operations as taking sea water putting it into earthenware pots and starting to light fires, constituted merely a preparation to or an attempt to commit an offence. It may be noted here that in Criminal Ruling No. 19 of 22nd June 1899—Imp. vs. Dabhai Kabhai—it was held that the mere possession of salt water with the intention of manufacturing salt is not an offence under the Salt Act,. In the case of manufacture of salt in privately owned lands the previous sanction of the Collector of Salt Revenue is necessary under section 11 of the Act, except under the provisions of section 14 thereof under which the Governor-General in Council may make rules for permitting excavations, collection or removal of salt earth without a licence from the Collector. No such rules have been issued by Government. In the case of manufacture of salt it seems that no manufacture can be said to have taken place, so long as no salt water has been taken into the beds or pans prepared for the purpose of evaporation. The mere lying out of pans for the purpose of manufacturing salt will not constitute the offence of manufacturing salt but the offence will take place when salt water is actually let in. I should be glad if the point is elucidated by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to see whether my interpretation of the law is correct. The point is very important as it affects the moment when arrest becomes advisable or necessary.

(5) I forward herewith the samples of—

- (i) Salt earth on the Mahi river in Borsad Taluka.
- (ii) Salt earth from the Marsh lands in Arnalla in the Thana District.
- (iii) Salt earth from the Marsh lands in the Malvan taluka.
- (iv) Natural salt found in Kharis in the Jambusar taluka of the Broach District.
- (v) Natural salt found in rocks near Ratnagiri. The Chemical Examiner for Customs and Salt, Bombay, who was given a sample of salt earth referred to at No. (I) above states that it contains approximately 29 per cent. chloride calculated as sodium chloride. A copy of his report, dated the 11th instant is attached.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) H. T. SORLEY.

To

G. F. S. COLLINS, Esquire, O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department

Copy of a telegram dated the 8th March 1930 to the Central Board of Revenue, Delhi.

CAMP DEHWAN.

To

Cebor New Delhi.

Inspected Mahi river from Rolej to Sarol. River restricted to channel by perpendicular banks except at Rolej and Gorwa. At these places high tide salt water restricted to deep channels, creeps inland 3 miles and throws out branches on inland progress.

Formation of salt impossible on banks of Mahi at Rolej and Gorwa, as water does not flood banks into Kharland but under difficult conditions manufacture of salt by process of bunding branches of these two creeks or by digging pits on banks and boiling salt water into them, manufacture on small scale possible.

Inspected all places when tide very low. No signs anywhere of natural formations or possibilities of formations. Consulted fishermen unaffected by Gandhi move together with others and Thakore of Dehwan who is entirely pro-British and consensus of information is that no salt known to form naturally on banks of Mahi and adjoining land between Rolej and Sarol. But apprehension of natural formation exists in places in Cambay state. This under control of Salt establishment. Quantity of natural salt visible nil. Quality salt earth. Samples sent Bombay salt. All arrangements to meet exigency of situation completed. Report follows.

Super Salt, Surat.

Surat, 10th February 1930.

Dear Mr. Sorley,

I have just received your letter re. Jalalpur. I have strengthened the men of the posts in that area by the patrol party from Bagwada and placed them under Mr. Cates and have instructed Mr. Cates to destroy all salt that has formed or is forming in that area. I am acting under instructions of the D. M. and will probably see the Commissioner tomorrow.

I have also directed the Sarkarkun Surat to interview Mr. Cates and inform him of what I expected him to do and the places over which he should keep a particular watch. I propose seeing Mr. Gates on Wednesday personally at Navsari after interviewing the Commissioner and further instruct him in terms of your orders. I have little apprehensions re. N. Cs. being able to remove any natural salt in that Taluka (Jalalpur) as there will be none to remove there

when they come but the surface deposits and salt earth which it is impossible to destroy and is of no use for consumption will probably be our trouble. The N. Cs.' intentions I understand is to violate the laws in small or great measure and court imprisonment (the acts being non-violent) if this is so they will have all facility if they remove this salt earth but here again in consultation with the D. M. I shall do all that is possible to prevent this to frustrate their intention to court imprisonment.

Re. The North Bank of the Mahi Sagar—There can be little trouble of their removing natural salt as there are absolutely no formations there but I believe from rumours current that the Badalpore and Ras people intend to make salt by the boiling process and thus defy the law. The Inspector and 15 men must already be at their post. The Inspector at Dehwan 5 men at Badlapore 5 men at Gorwa and 5 at Ras. The Inspector has been told to draw on Tankari for assistance if more men are absolutely necessary. He is also aware of the police post at Kalam 3 miles from Dehwan and that more policemen can be obtained from post at Borsad if the Ras people are out for trouble.

There was when I was at Dehwan a picket of 8 Excise peons stationed at Dehwan.

If no violence is resorted to, with the aid of the Thakore of Dehwan Excise and police peons, the Inspector should be able to cope with the situation especially so as many of the villages on the river are more or less anti-Gandhists.

Re. the establishment at Dharashna and Charvada—All instructions have been issued to receive the N. F. reinforcements when they come and use them to the best advantage.

Re. Tankari—N. Cs. visited the place but I am told received an extremely cold reception from the Borahs. There however there is a fair quantity of salt forming which can be destroyed and is being destroyed by the united efforts of all the men present under the Inspector and Jamedar there.

All precautions as far as the exigencies of the movement requires have been taken.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) V. H. HOOGWERF

Secretary's Note.

Mr. Sorley ('A' of his letter) (p. 4 of this note) wishes Government to issue orders to Assistant Collectors direct as to the extent in which the Salt Preventive establishment may use force and as

to the policy as regards arrest in the event of attacks on salt works by a large number of persons.

I think it is better that Government should issue orders to the Collector of Salt who will communicate them to his subordinates. The general lines of action on this point have already been communicated to Mr. Sorely. Probably the best course will be for him to see the Home Member or Secretary and settle these and a number of minor points he raises.

2. As to the orders to be given to him we may send him a copy of the directions as to general policy to be sent to local officers and say that they should apply *Mutatis mutandis* to the general questions which he raises.

3. As to his para. 2 he may be informed :—

(i) We have no reason to apprehend attacks on salt works in the immediate future. At the same time his local officers may issue such orders as they consider necessary to their subordinates without giving rise to the expectation that an immediate attack on salt works is about to take place.

(ii) The local officers have authority to get into touch with local police officers and to ask for police when it is believed that any attack is imminent, and it is believed that there will usually be time to do so.

(iii) If not, and in any case, the force to be used should be the minimum required.

(iv) If possible only leaders should be arrested. The rank and file should be allowed to go. If it is necessary to arrest any of them in the event of a serious disturbance, they should either be released when occasion permits or if they are placed before Magistrates, the infliction of a nominal fine only should be asked for.

(v) When the police are present, the duties of the Salt officers should be confined as far as possible to dealing with persons actually breaking the salt laws leaving the police to deal with other forms of disturbance. This is already implied in his para. (1) (5) (b) at ' B' (P. 4 of this note).

3-A. We may approve the arrangements the Collector of Salt has made and agree to the principles stated in his para. 1 (5) (a) (b) and (c).

4. As to para. 4 of Collector of Salt's letter, we may consult R. L. A. At the same time, I think it is obvious that (i) the mere collection of salt water and putting it in pots and lighting fires, and (ii) the mere laying out of pans are not offences. The principle to be observed should be that there must be a clear offence before

action is taken. No notice need be taken of doubtful violations of the laws. Gandhi and his followers should be free to waste their time on such diversions as long as they like.

5. I have retained the samples of salt and natural salt.

(Sd.) G. F. S. C.
13/3.

H.M.

Raids on salt works, when Mr. Gandhi is not present in person, say by Mr. Nariman, will have to be dealt with under the ordinary law, that is, the salt police, or the ordinary police, if they arrived in time, must use force to prevent the commission of any offence, only the minimum force necessary, of course.

Leaders only to be arrested—unless there is serious disturbance of the peace. For minor or technical offences, salt receptacles to be confiscated and rank and file of raiders allowed to go or dispersed by force if recalcitrant.

If minor offenders have to be arrested, sentences of fine only (not of nominal fine—amount to be left to Court) to be asked for, without imprisonment in lieu of payment.

Action only to be taken when offence committed. Preparations for offence, unless on large scale or in any way dangerous, can be allowed to continue, till offence committed. Removal of salt earth is an offence, digging a pan is not one, I believe. R. L. A. can be consulted, if there is any doubt.

Collector of Salt should himself instruct his subordinate. As far as possible, when police are present, salt police—other than salt officers should keep in the background but should of course assist in such manner as may be required.

(Sd.) J. E. B. H.
17/3.

R. L. A. may be consulted urgently with regard to A of H. M's minute and my note.

(Sd.) G. C.
17/3.

U. O. R. to R. L. A. No. S. D. 521, dated 18th March 1920.

Removal of salt earth is an offence (section 11 of the Bombay Salt Act 1890). Digging a pan is not an offence. It is preparation for the manufacture of salt—but preparation is not an offence.

The offence of manufacturing salt would be complete when sea water is let in and evaporation begins.

18/3.

Secy., H.D.

Submitted.

H. D. (Spl. Br.), File No. 750 (4)-G,

SECRET

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay, 20th March 1930.

No. S. D. 577.

Dear Sorley,

I am directed to reply to your demi-official letter No. C. 86, of the 12th instant as follows.

2. In the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 2 of that letter, you suggest that Government should communicate to Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue direct their orders on the questions raised in that paragraph. I am to say that Government consider it preferable that you should yourself instruct your subordinates on such points.

3. As regards the questions of general policy referred to in your letter, I am to refer you to my Circular No. S. D.-508 of the 17th instant, of which a copy was endorsed to you under No. S. D. 564 of today's date.

4. Regarding the specific points raised in paragraph 2 of your letter, Government, while observing that there is as yet no clear indication that raids of salt works are contemplated, consider that the following principles should be observed :—

(i) Raids on salt works when Mr. Gandhi is not present, will have to be dealt with under the ordinary law, that is, the Salt police or the ordinary police, if they arrive in time, must use force to prevent the commission of any offence.

(ii) The force used should be the minimum required for the purpose.

(iii) Unless there is a serious disturbance of the public peace, only leaders should be arrested.

(iv) For minor or technical offences, salt and the receptacles in which it is placed to be confiscated, the rank and file of the raiders to be allowed to go or dispersed if there is any local excitement.

(v) If minor offenders have to be arrested, sentence of fine only Without imprisonment in lieu of payment, should be pressed for,

5. With reference to paragraph 5 of your letter, I am to send you a copy of the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer.

6. As regards sub-paragraph (5) (b) of the first paragraph of your letter, I am to say that, as far as possible when police are present, Salt police, other than Salt officers should keep in the background, but they should of course assist in such manner as may be required.

7. I am to thank you for information conveyed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of your letter and for the samples of salt earth and natural salt.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

H. T. Sorley, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Collector of Salt Revenue,
Bombay.

Copy to :

The Commissioner, Northern Division.

SECRET

No. 329 dated 26th March 1930.

Secretary, H. D.

I submit herewith a copy of Braham's d. o. letter of 25th March and of my reply thereto.

2. The point raised by Braham appears to me to require examination by the legal advisers of Government.

3. It appears to me that he is right in arguing that the abetment would be, not the abetment of an offence by a number of persons, but the abetment of separate offences.

4. The cases of the persons who committed the offences would fall under section 239 (d) C.P.C. i.e. persons accused of different offences committed in the same transaction. Their offence would not be one.

5. It would for a similar reason be difficult to prove that the persons formed an " unlawful assembly". The third clause of section 141 I.P.C. uses the word " offence" in the singular. It is therefore doubtful whether it could be proved that there was a common object to commit an offence. The object of each offender would be separate. It is also of course doubtful whether the persons committing the offences would form an assembly at all. They may scatter and commit the acts quite independently of one another.

6. It would not in my opinion be an offence under section 117 I.P.C. to abet the breaking of a law in general. The abetment must be of a specific offence by more than 10 persons.

7. If this objection is valid it remains to be considered what action could be taken against Gandhi. One course which could be followed would be to prosecute Gandhi for a substantive offence against the Salt Act, and to prosecute him for three other offences of abetment of three individuals. He could be given separate terms of imprisonment for each of these four offences which would amount to 4 x 6 months in all.

8. From the reports regarding the march, I am of opinion that it may be possible to deal with the matter without arrest and prosecution. The arrest will give a great stimulus to the movement. If there is no arrest, it is difficult to see what would be his next step. As long as he remains at Dandi he can do no serious harm.

Many of the party are tired out and discontented. The spectators cannot feel much inclination to follow on the same lines.

J. H. GARRETT,
Ag. Commissioner, N. D.

SECRET

Surat, 25th March 1930.

Dear Garrett,

Subject to anything you may have to say, I propose that any cases which may have to be tried in Jalalpur shall be tried by Jewell as I shall presumably have to be at Dandi or wherever the arrests are to be made.

The maximum penalty under Indian Penal Code, 117 is 3 years, but neither Jewell nor I can give more than 2. For more it would be necessary to go to the Sessions Court.

As regards Section 117, it has been stated by H. D., that "if Gandhi is accompanied to the scene of offence by a crowd of followers, each of whom will himself commit a similar offence, materials for proving this charge be found on the spot." With deference I suggest that each of these persons' offences will be a separate and distinct offence and that therefore the abetment of a number of such separate offences will not be punishable under Section 117.

Secondly it is suggested that preferably only Gandhi should be arrested. But, assuming that, in spite of what I have said, Section 117 can apply, would it be proper to prosecute the abetment

of the commission of the offence and ignore those who have actually committed, it, although their identity is known ? In fact, would it not be necessary to prove for the purpose of Section 117 that a certain number of specified individuals had committed the offence, and if so, would it be justifiable to let these persons off without prosecution ?

I raise these points now because it is obviously essential that whatever is done shall be strictly legal and that there shall be no loophole for the lawyers to impugn the proceedings either at the time of trial or afterwards.

Incidentally it has been assumed that Gandhi will offer no defence. But is it not possible that his desire for advertisement will lead him to play for a full-dress trial with pleaders and Defence witnesses, etc. ?

I suggest that it will be advisable to engage the Public Prosecutor for the trial though it may be difficult to get him out to Jalalpur at short notice. The Police Prosecutor is not much good, and, as I have said, it is important that there shall be no flaw in the proceedings.

By the way, Jewell had a wire from Thana yesterday asking him to go there to give evidence in some case on the 2nd and 3rd of April. I wired to the D. M. there that he cannot be spared for some time to come.

In case the number of cases becomes very large another First Class Magistrate may have to be sent to Jalalpur. In that case the only thing to do would be to exchange the Jalalpur Mamlatdar with either Bulsar or Pardi assuming that those Talukas remain unaffected.

Another contingency to face is the chance of trouble arising at Surat while both Robinson and I are busy at Dandi dealing with the continuation of the salt-making after Gandhi's arrest. As far as I can see the only thing would be for the City Magistrate to carry on until we could get there.

Lastly, may I suggest for consideration the desirability of arresting as many leaders as possible either along with Gandhi or preferably before him? If they are out of the way, the local population would probably soon quieten down. But, if they are allowed to survive Gandhi things will almost certainly get worse. If we could have got rid of the local agitators before the march began things would have been a good deal easier.

By the way, Robinson tells me that these Salt people are not much good. Apparently they are not properly trained. He is doing what he can to get them into shape.

Since writing the above I have found out that Shaikh is due back from leave on the 4th of April. He certainly would not do to face any trouble here on his own. Would it be possible to send him somewhere else and to keep the present man on here ?

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. V. BRAHAM.

SECRET

No. , dated 26th March 1930.

D. M., Surat,

Please see your Secret, d. o. letter of 25th March regarding procedure for prosecution of Gandhi.

2. I agree with you that the trial of cases arising out of events at Dandi can conveniently be held by Jewell at Jalalpur. There will be plenty for him to do at Jalalpur and it is of course impossible for a Magistrate who has been present at the scene of offence to try the offence himself.

3. As regards your remarks on Section 117, Indian Penal Code, I do not consider that there would be any necessity to commit the case to the Sessions. The Magistrate can inflict two years imprisonment which would meet the case.

4. As regards the question whether Gandhi's acts would constitute an offence under Section 117, Indian Penal Code., I am reporting your views to Government. The point is one which had not occurred to me before and it is certainly a difficult one.

5. As regards your second point that it might not be proper to prosecute the abettor and to let those who committed substantive offences go free, I do not find the objection serious. Obviously the abetment in this case is the serious part. The act committed by each individual is of no importance.

Moreover it is not necessary to prove for the purposes of section 117 that the offence was actually committed. It is necessary to prove that 10 persons were incited to commit the offence. Of course as Government pointed out, the evidence that 10 or more persons actually committed the offence would be useful material for proving the incitement. It would not be necessary to prove that any 10 specified persons committed the offence. It would be quite enough if it were proved that a crowd of persons 10 or more in number committed the offence.

(Sd.) J. H. GARRETT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Note by R. L. A.—

There is a decision—3 W. R. (c. s.) 24—that where a person abetted twelve coolies to break their respective contracts, each breach of contract was a separate offence and the abettor abetted twelve (and not one) offences by twelve persons ; and so was not punishable under section 117, Indian Penal Code.

The decision of the legal point raised would depend on the exact form of instigation. If the instigation were to take the form of, or could be interpreted to be, advised to the persons present to go separately and independently to dig up salt earth, it would leave open the defence that, according to the ruling referred to, no offence under section 117 had been committed. The decision was of the Calcutta High Court and dates back to 1865: and possibly the Magistrate and the Bombay High Court would refuse to follow it. But I understand that a long fight in the courts must be avoided. If on the other hand the persons present were told to go in a body or to help one another in gathering salt earth: or still more—if they were told to join in manufacturing salt in a salt-pan, there would be no difficulty as section 114, Indian Penal Code would be considered and the court as persons helping one another to dig salt earth or manufacture salt would be deemed to be committing the same offence and the language used were doubtful a strong indication of intention could be drawn from the actual result: and if as the result of the instigation more than ten persons should co-operate in gathering or manufacturing salt, so as to be liable under section 114 it would in my opinion be safe to prosecute under section 117. On the same consideration an assembly would be unlawful if the members were near each other and were encouraging as helping each other.

Secretary, H. D.

R. L. A.
27th March.

I agree with R. L. A.

Further it seems obvious to me that the Calcutta decision could not possibly apply. In the Calcutta case each coolie had a separate contract, and was incited to break it. Here the whole lot are being incited to conspire together to break law and cause loss to Government whether they all go to the same spot or whether they spread themselves over perhaps a few hundred yards along the shore, is immaterial.

It would not be reasonable to argue that if 20 rioters attacked the police and struck 20 different police then each had committed a separate offence or rather that there was no joint offence. It is

of course a question of fact in each case. I don't think there will if the decision be in favour of this course be the least difficulty in proving joint action.

We can send a copy of R. L. A.'s opinion and tell D. M. that if the campaign is conducted according to Mr. Gandhi's own statement of his intentions section 117 will be applicable.

(Sd.) HOTSON.

27th March.

Surat, 21st March 1930.

No. C-1.

Reference.—Your Confidential No. 139 of 20th March 1930.

Commissioner, N. D.—

I inspected the Jalalpore Salt-forming areas, this morning and am fortunately able to give you first hand and up-to-date information, on the points you require.

1. There are in the land known as the Ibrahim Rahimtulla Reclamation area, at Dandi, three rather extensive depressions, each of them being about 150 yards by 60 yards, tailing off at both ends. The first is roughly about a mile, from Dandi village and still holds salt water. This water is extremely shallow, not being more than 6 to 9 inches at its deepest point. When I inspected this part, this morning, there were no signs of salt, either on the edges of the basin as usual, or at any other spot, including the basin itself. I am told that water washes into this basin, at both spring and nip tides; if on the other hand however, no water of the nip tide, which ought to run in on the 29th, 30th, and 31st March, does come in, the water now existing there, will form into salt. On the other hand, if the tide washes in on these expected days, the existing water will be un-ripe, for manufacturing salt, for at least a week later. I have a strong post at Dandi and have left urgent instructions that this place should be carefully watched, and all salt which may appear, should be destroyed immediately. This place, if the tide does not wash in, will afford suitable brine for the manufacture of salt, either from the brine left in the basin, or from the salt earth which forms the catchment basin. It will therefore be necessary to put up a cordon round this place, as it is Government property, to prevent access of the Gandhi-party, to this area.

2. The other two depressions mentioned above, are equally large, but are now completely dried up and the cattle foot-prints, which are dotted over them and were filled with brine by the tide of the 28th February, have now dried up, and salt formed therein, has been destroyed for the major part, by our men, who are still at this work. I am of opinion that it will be completed in the next day or two. It is understood from very careful enquiry, that the incoming tide of the 30th March will not wash over this area, but the salt mixed with the salt earth, if once again liquified, will be ripe for manufacturing salt, either by boiling, or by Sun evaporation, in shallow vessels. This area also, I should say, should be if possible, protected by guards placed round it.

These are the only 3 depressions in the Dandi area, producing natural salt within the definition of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890, which could be used by Mr. Gandhi and his party, in the infringement of the Salt Act.

3. At *Att*, in the Jalalpore Taluka, there is a creek crossed by a bridge of some considerable size. The Nala over which this bridge is built is about 2 furlongs in length and about 30 yards wide and is full of water. This morning when I inspected the place, I found our men busy destroying the salt at the south end where the water in the Nala terminates, and was showing thick layers of moist salt in the cattle foot-prints on the edges.

This water, I am afraid cannot be drained or removed by the means at my disposal; all we can do is to destroy the salt as it forms. I am personally of opinion that the water in the deep portions of the Nala, will remain as such, whether the tide of the 30th March washes into it or not; but the sides in the shallow edges will dry and form salt, which our men can effectually destroy. If however, the Gandhi-party intends to use this water, for their purpose, it will readily tend itself to manufacture salt, as the brine is intense.

I understand that the people of *Att* are very pro-Gandhi and it would seem that they would use this water to further their design. Here again, I do not see any other means at our disposal than to establish guards along both banks and prevent people approaching it.

There are no other formations possible which are of any account in the *Att* or Dandi areas.

With the above information placed before you, I would answer your questions categorically.

First.—There will be no natural formations, at or near Dandi, if the tide water on the 30th March washes in, that will appear between the 1st and the 5th April, but from information collected, it will appear that except in the part referred to in the beginning

of paragraph one, no tide water will wash in, therefore there will be no salt any where and only water in the place referred to above.

Second.—The tide is expected on Sunday the 30th March, but it is not likely to sweep over the country side. This is chiefly argued from the fact that the last tide, which was a big one, did not do this.

Third.—All salt forming areas are well known to the men of the Salt Department and have been watched by them, these many years. It is understood, the tide water of the 30th March will not wash over the salt forming areas. All the salt now in existence or likely to appear by the 1st April will be effectively destroyed.

Under section 11 of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890, excavation, collection or removal of salt earth, as defined in section 3 (f) without a license, would form an offence under the salt rules. The removal of such earth as is to be found in the 3 depressions, at Dandi and the Nala at Att described above, will undoubtedly, be an offence, under section 11 of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890.

The sea is far away from Dandi and if any infrigment is intended, one or all of the 3 basins at Dandi or the Nala at Att, will be the point of danger.

(Sd.).....,
Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue,
Surat Range.
21st March 1930.

No. 210.
Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh, W. D. No. 1,
22nd March 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

Home Department

23rd March.

Copy submitted to Government.

H. M.—

I think that the area has been well chosen by Gandhi, and that the sum total of the report is:

—

All natural salt will have been destroyed by the time the party arrives, but it is naturally re-appearing and many opportunities of the manufacture of illicit salt on a small scale exist. I think therefore too difficult to present the commission of the offence so far as removing the means of doing so is concieved.

G. C.

This letter describes the actual conditions at Dandi.

(Sd.) J. H. GARRETT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

(Copy sent to Governor).

PR. No. 1

CAMP DEHEWAN,
18th March 1930.

To

The Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

Sir,

Reference: —Your D. O. No. 6-86, dated 17th March 1930.

I have the honour respectfully to report the process adopted by me in manufacturing the *Salt* from the *Salt-earth*.

I got salt earth of weight about 5 lbs. from Gorwa-Creek on the 12th instant at 11 p.m., and some water (brine) of weight about 5 lbs. from the Mahi River.

I mixed the Salt-earth into the same water and allowed it to remain for nearly 4 hours. Naturally, the salt was separated from the earth and was mixed with water, while the earth only remained at the bottom.

Then I sieved the same water from a cloth into another vessel and then applied heat to that water until such time that the water was evaporated. (It took nearly an hour). Naturally the water was evaporated and what remained was the salt.

This is the same process by which the non-co-operators want to manufacture salt. We get the best salt-earth at Gorwa-Creek only.

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) P. J. COOPER.
18th March 1930.

Inspector, S. R. Dehewan,

(Copy sent to P. S. G.).

No. C86.
24th March 1930.

Copy F. W. C. to the Secretary, Government of Bombay, H. D. for information.

(Sd.).....,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

SECRET

No. 241, dated 24th March 1930.

Secretary, H. D.—

Please refer to paras. 12 and 13 of Secret Circular, No. S.D. 508, dated 17th March 1930, regarding the procedure for prosecuting Gandhi.

It is still not known exactly what Gandhi will do to break the Salt Law when he reaches Dandi, but in view of the actual conditions as described by the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in his letter of 21st March, a copy of which I forwarded to you under my No. 210, dated 22nd idem, it may not be possible for Gandhi to commit an offence immediately on arrival. If, as is likely, there is no salt ready, he may decide to attempt to manufacture salt either by impounding brine or by removing brine for evaporation over fire.

It has been held that the mere collection and removal of sea-water is no offence, and it is therefore questionable whether the removal of mud or sand containing perhaps only a small percentage of chlorides would be an offence.

It will therefore probably be necessary to wait until he begins the process of evaporation.

If this evaporation is attempted by solar means it will I think be possible for the salt peons to frustrate it by ordinary methods of dispersing the brine and breaking any bunds which may be made for the purpose of forming a salt pan.

If no offence can be committed under the substantive law, the question arises as to how far the offence of incitement under section 117 I. P. C. will stand.

2. As regards the preparation of the case under section 117 I. P. C. it is now necessary that a special officer should be directed to collect the evidence so far available from speeches etc.

The D. I. G. P., N. R. considers that a suitable officer is available in the Police Training School and that this officer should be put on special duty for the purpose. He would not be an investigating officer but should simply examine reports of speeches and select those parts which appear relevant and useful.

I also consider that the letter addressed by Gandhi to H. E. the Viceroy would be valuable as evidence of abetment, and that this letter should be obtained, in original, for production in Court. Secondary evidence of its contents would not be admissible in evidence.

3. In view of the actual conditions under which an attempt is to be made to break the salt law, it is for consideration whether it should be the primary object to prosecute, or to frustrate the attempt.

In this connection I would remark that there appears no likelihood of the march now being turned to ridicule as mentioned in para. 6 (iv of the Circular of 17th March.)

It seems to me that a more practicable method of avoiding arrest and imprisonment of Gandhi would be by frustrating the commission of an offence. It is evident that the arrest of Gandhi is not going to

stop the movement of C. D. O. This arrest is going to create enormous public sympathy throughout all classes in Gujarat, and no doubt, elsewhere in India and outside.

I would therefore submit for consideration whether this method of dealing with the attempt should be adopted.

Copy to D. M., Surat.

J. H. GARRETT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

SECRET

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay, 31st March 1930.

No. S.D. 733.

Dear

With reference to paragraph 2 of Garrett's letter No. 241 of the 24th March (of which a copy was sent to you under my demi-official letter No. S.D. 716 of the 30th) regarding the deputation of Shroff to Surat as Special Officer and the request to have Mr. Gandhi's letter to His Excellency the Viceroy in original, and our telephone conversation on the subject, I am to say that Government do not see that there is any real necessity to call for letter and use it for the purpose of a prosecution, while on the other hand there are distinct objections to the course.

2. In paragraph 12 of Secret Circular No. S.D. 508 of the 17th March, it was stated that "should he arrange to commit the offence alone at the last moment, there will probably have been many occasions during the march on which the offence of incitement will have been committedTo enable the two charges to be tried jointly, so that there may be no delay at the time of the trial, it will be necessary to collect complete evidence of the offence of incitement having been committed at a time and in a manner which links it with a single series of acts so closely connected with the overt offence that the two become parts of one and the same transaction." But this Government had in mind the most recent speeches of Mr. Gandhi, and, if possible, those delivered in the district itself. It is expected that most of the speeches will contain an incitement to the public to commit the offence, and that this evidence, after observing, in connection with the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs' opinion forwarded to you under my No. S.D. 690, dated the 29th March, the exact nature of the offence committed. will be sufficient.

3. Will you let me know from time to time how the preparation of the case is proceeding and whether you are experiencing any difficulties ?

I am sending this with Gennings.

Yours,
(Sd.).....,
31st March.

H. V. Braham, Esquire, I.C.S.;
District Magistrate,
Surat.

SECRET

DEMI OFFICIAL

No. S.D. 734.
Home Department (Special),
March 1930.
Bombay, 31st March 1930.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

(Sd.).....,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Special).

SECRET

No. 465, dated 31st March 1930.
D. M., Surat—

Please see your d. o. letter of 29th March regarding Shroff, special Officer appointed to work up case against Gandhi.

2. It is expected that Government will shortly pass orders as to the procedure to be adopted for prosecution, but in the meantime Shroff has to examine all the material so far available in the form of reports of speeches, writings etc. and to select those passages which may be useful

3. He will also have to consider in advance what oral evidence will be available and required to prove actual offence against the Salt Act.

4. As regards the letter addressed to H. E. the Viceroy I have already asked Government to obtain the original for production in Court (vide para 2 of my No. 241, dated 24th March) .

5. As regards a Prosecutor I consider that D. E. Thakorram, Public Prosecutor, Surat will have to do, this." I understand that the Police Prosecutor is not up to mark, and in any case it is necessary to use the best man available.

Shillidy tells me that Kothawala suggested that Batu Umarwadia, a local pleader might be engaged as Special Prosecutor. Perhaps Shillidy has been misinformed. I happen to know Umarwadia very well and I know him to be quite unfit for any trust. He should on no account be used for any purpose.

As regards the Sessions Cases on which the Public Prosecutor is engaged, he will have to make other arrangements. If postponement is not possible he should get your sanction to a special prosecutor to conduct the sessions cases.

(Sd.) J. H. GARRETT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Copy: —

With copy of D. M., Surat's letter submitted to H. D.

SECRET

Surat, 29th March 1930.

Dear Garrett,

Shroff arrived this morning with a note from Shillidy, asking me to give him instructions. Unless and until the line of action is finally determined, this is not easy. However, for the present he is examining speeches and getting anything which may be useful for any section.

Can Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy be obtained ? You yourself wrote about this to Government in your No. 241 of the 24th, but I don't know if anything has been done. Shroff thinks it will be useful.

Shillidy says that you will write to me about D. B. He is full up with Sessions Cases most of next month. His present cases will last till the 4th, and another begins on the 7th. So, if he is to be retained for C. D. purposes the sooner I can make arrangements the better.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. V. BRAHAM.

SECRET

Surat, 31st March 1930.

Mr. Nadarsha Shroff arrived here on 29th instant. The difficulty of collecting evidence for a case under Indian Penal Code, Section 117. is that the only record of Gandhi's speeches consists of Gujarathi shorthand notes which have not yet been fully transcribed.

The reports already submitted are only summaries in English of the substance of the speeches, taken in Gujarathi shorthand. The transcription of each of these speeches will take about three hours and will have to be made by the shorthand writer himself as Mr. Shroff does not know shorthand.

There is only one qualified shorthand writer and he is already fully occupied taking down current speeches in connection with Gandhi's march. The second shorthand writer is only an understudy on whom it would not be advisable to rely to appear in Court.

The only speech so far transcribed verbatim is the Borsad one. Mr. Shroff is collecting relevant passages from the summaries of all the speeches which will be ready by tomorrow evening. In view of the importance of the matter I think it would be advisable to have these passages examined by a legal expert who could decide which would really be useful and relevant for our purpose, after which it would be necessary to compare passages selected by the legal expert with the original Gujarathi shorthand record.

The point would also have to be cleared whether these passages would be sufficient by themselves, or whether the original record of the whole speech would have to put in as evidence.

Would it be possible for you to send a legal expert so as to be here on the morning of the 2nd inst. so as to examine the record and guide Mr. Shroff further with regard to the collection of any further evidence that may be required ? Otherwise, if I send the passages to Bombay to-morrow night the 2nd will be wasted and I shall not get a reply till the third and it will then be doubtful whether it will be possible to get the evidence ready by the time that Gandhi reaches Dandi.

By the way I understand that the C. I. D. have heard a rumour that Gandhi intends to send only 5 persons at a time to break the Salt law. If he does this, I. P. C. 117 will be out of court.

The R. L. A.'s opinion received with your No. 690 of the 29th appears to contemplate instigation of persons who are actually present at Dandi, whereas the speeches in Kaira and elsewhere were addressed to persons who will presumably not be there. And it therefore seems questionable whether it will be possible to treat them as one transaction with the salt offence which will be committed at Dandi so as to admit of a single trial. Anyhow I feel that it is essential that no room should be left for possible complications at the trial or afterwards, and therefore I think it important that the preparation of the case should be guided by expert advice throughout.

Unless we are sure of S. 117, it might be better to confine ourselves to the Salt Act, especially as more serious offences have already been ignored.

I am sending this a special messenger, so that I may get a reply by to-morrow evening.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. V. BRAHAM.
(Sd.) BRAHAM.

Copy to the Commissioner, N. D. _____

R. L. A.'s Note—

Referring to letter of D. M., Surat, dated 31st March 1930, I do not think it is necessary to send any expert from here to advise on the useful and relevant passages. The local p. p. is the best person for the purpose and I do not know whom I can send from here, who would be more useful.

I think the records of the whole speeches would have to be put in as the courts lay great stress on appreciating a speech as a whole. But the p. p. would indicate the passages on which he invites the Courts to convict.

I think the fact that a party of 70 persons has been led by Gandhi all the way from Ahmedabad to Dandi for the avowed object of breaking the salt law, will suffice to bring the act under section 117, Indian Penal Code if the actual offence is committed by 10 or more persons co-operating together, or if there are passages in the speeches clearly showing that they were to act in concert, so as to bring the act under section 107, secondly.

(Sd.) D. D. NANAVATI,

(R. L. A.).

1st April 1930.

R. L. A.'s Note—

It is not necessary for D. M., Surat, to collect all speeches of Gandhi outside his district, because the offence if any in making those speeches will be triable in those other districts. Some of them might contain passages to throw light on the intention of the march and might be resorted to if necessary to explain the later speeches in Surat District; but beyond this they would not be required.

Even out of the speeches in Surat District the most relevant for our purpose will be those made immediately before the law is broken, i.e., those within say a day or two of such overt action. If there are in any of them passages inciting the breaking of the Salt Law that will be sufficient to show the intention. The actual breaking of the law by more than 10 persons acting in concert shortly after the speeches will provide the rest of the material.

The making of the speeches must be proved by the actual reporter, and it would be desirable to have at least one other witness to corroborate him.

If however the Salt Law is broken in such a way as to make it arguable that each man was acting independently of the others, there would be some doubt as to the applicability of section 117, Indian Penal Code and it may be wise not to resort to it.

SECRET

D. O. No. S.D. 746.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay, 1st April 1930.

My Dear Braham,

I am sorry it was not possible to reply to your secret letter of the 31st of March sent by special messenger in time for him to catch the Punjab Mail to-day. He is however being sent with this reply by the night train.

2. Government have consulted the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the points raised in your letter. I am to say that you are perhaps under some misapprehension as to the procedure suggested in my secret Circular No. S. D. 508, dated the 17th March 1930, which is to be read with Remembrancer of Legal Affairs opinion forwarded with my demi-official letter No. S. D. 690, dated the 29th March 1930.

3. It is not necessary for you to collect all the speeches delivered by Mr. Gandhi in districts outside your own, because the offence, if any, in making those speeches would be triable in those other districts. Some of them might however contain passages to throw light on the intention of the march and might be resorted to, if necessary, to explain the later speeches in Surat district; but beyond this they would not be required for your purpose.

4. Even of the speeches made in Surat district the most relevant for your purpose will be those made immediately before the law is broken, i. e., the day before or within say a day or two of such overt action. If there are in any of such speeches passages inciting to the breaking of the Salt Law, that will be sufficient to show the intention. The actual breaking of the law by more than 10 persons acting in concert shortly after the speeches would provide the rest of the material. In other words, as regards speeches the most important material has still to be collected.

5. The making of the speeches must be proved by the actual reporter, and it would be desirable to have the evidence of at least one other witness who listened to the speeches to corroborate him.

6. If however the Salt Law is broken in such a way as to make it likely that the court would hold that each man was acting independently of the others, there would be some doubt as to the applicability of section 117, Indian Penal Code, and it may be wise not to resort to it. This however appears to be an unlikely contingency. It would be a question of fact, e. g. as to the extent of the distance from each other of such persons of parties breaking the law which would make it possible to say that the offence was not committed in concert.

7. In the circumstances, Government do not consider it necessary to send you a legal expert or to examine the passages to which you refer. They agree with Garrett's opinion expressed in his secret No. 465, dated the 31st March 1930, that your Public Prosecutor Diwan Bahadur Thakorram will be competent to take charge of the case.

8. I hope this will settle your difficulties. Will you please let me know if there are any other points on which you require opinion or guidance ?

9. I presume you are quite clear as to the place of trial and the Magistrate ?

Your sincerely,
G. C.
1st April.

To

H. V. Braham, Esquire, I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Surat.

H. M. approved the line and reply but might like to see after issue. The letter may also be given to H. E.

H. M.
H. E. (P. S. G.)

G. C.
(Sd.) J. E. B. H.

(Seen by H.E.)

SECRET

Shahibag-4 (Ahmedabad),
1st April 1930.

Dear Collins,

As the date on which Gandhi proposes to break the Salt Law is now very near, I venture to ask that the further instructions promised in Secret Circular No. S. D. 508, dated 17th March may be issued.

Of course the main question on which the orders of Government are required is whether Gandhi is to be arrested or not.

It is now quite clear that Gandhi and his followers do not expect to make any effective breach of the law and that they realise that their act will be merely symbolic.

There are so many rumours going about with regard to the action that Government proposes to take that local officers are feeling considerable uncertainty. Among other stories it is said that the Government of India propose to make some concession in the salt duty; also, that they are negotiating with Gandhi with a view to getting him to take part in the Round Table Conference.

Will you please let me know by wire whether any final decision is arrived at both as regards Gandhi and as regards the leaders of other parties of law-breakers which are expected to start on 6th instant.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. GARRETT.

G. F. S. Collins, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.,
2nd April.

Home Secretary's Note—

Paragraphs 5 and 12 of the circular of the 17th March contain clear instructions that Mr. Gandhi should be arrested when he reaches his destination and has committed an overt offence against the Salt laws.

Until therefore these instructions are changed the District Magistrate will be correct in assuming that he must arrest Mr. Gandhi if he commits an offence on the 6th.

Mr. Garrett in the first para of this letter seems to refer to the portion of paras. 1 and 2 of the circular which I have marked. They however promise only a statement of general policy and specifically

point out that the instructions in the circular are intended to deal with Mr. Gandhi's march.

(Sd.) G. C.
2nd March.

H. M.

H. E. (P. S. G.).

The new circular issued yesterday reiterates that when breaches of law occur, action must be taken.

Local officer will do better if they stick to the orders they get from Government than if they listen to what the bazaar rumours say.

(Sd.) J. E. B. H.
2nd April.

H. E. (P. S. G.).

(Sd.) F. H. Sykes.
3rd April.

SECRET

No. 608, dated 3rd April 1930.

Secretary, H. D.—

I would invite a reference to my Secret No. 553, dated 1st April in which I requested to be informed whether decision has been arrived at as regards the treatment of Gandhi on the 6th April.

Arrangements are made in all Districts on the assumption that arrest of Gandhi will take place on that day, and also that it may be necessary to deal with other bands which propose to break the law in other Districts.

It is generally expected that arrest will take place on the 6th.

It appears that Gandhi cannot immediately complete an offence and that it will take time; he may remove salt earth with the idea of boiling it down or he may start preparing a salt pan.

It is for consideration whether he should not be left free until he has been able to do something clear and effective. If this course is followed the expectations of Gujarat may be disappointed and the dramatic effect may be less.

If other bands act independently on the 6th they can be dealt with on the general methods approved by Government i. e. dealing with leaders and confiscating salt and receptacles from the followers.

In Ahmedabad District for instance it is expected that contraband salt may be brought from Bhavnagar or other Kathiawar State and consigned by rail to Ahmedabad for sale. It is rumoured that it will be brought to Hadala Bhal Station which is not in British India. If this were the case it would be seized as soon as it is brought into station limits.

Again for dealing with the threatened raid on the Dholera coast, it is not proposed to send Police to the inhospitable shore of the Gulf but to wait for the law-breakers to return and to deal with them then. It is a treeless, waterless and almost uninhabited coast from which they cannot escape. The raiders will suffer considerable hardship while the Police will be spared.

In general, action can be taken against these bands according to the circumstances of each case and it need not depend on the action taken against Gandhi.

There is another point about dilatory tactics as regards Gandhi, that the large crowds which will assuredly collect on the 6th, will soon become tired of waiting and will dwindle quickly after the first day. Gandhi himself no doubt expects immediate arrest and probably welcomes it as a way out of an impasse from which he at present sees no other escape.

(Sd.) J. H. GARRETT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

SECRET AND URGENT

No. C.D.O.
Surat, 2nd April 1930.

Dear Collins,

I have received your letter No. 746 of the 1st. It may now I think, be taken as practically certain that the offence against the Salt Act will be committed on the 6th instant at Dandi, where Gandhi is due to arrive on the 5th morning. Assuming that this will be so, the following points required immediate attention: —

(a) *Trying Magistrate*.—This will be Mr. Jewell, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrate. The Commissioner has agreed to this. I shall be engaged at the scene of offence.

(b) *Place of trial*.—The Mamlatdar's office at Jalalpur, which is about 10-12 miles from Dandi and about 1 mile from Navsari station. The office buildings are in a walled compound from which the crowds can be excluded. It is also convenient for getting to the station afterwards.

(c) *Detention pending trial.*—Assuming that Gandhi declines to furnish bail as I suppose he will, he will be kept in the Police Sub-Inspector's office which is in the same compound as the Mamlatdar's office. He will be kept in the same place during such time as may elapse between his conviction and removal to the station.

(d) *Place of imprisonment.*—I understand that this is to be Yeravda. If this is so, necessary instructions may be given to the Inspector-General of Prisons to receive him there.

(e) *Conveyance to place of imprisonment.*—I understand from a talk with the D. I. G. P., N. R., that the idea is to convey Gandhi by train from Navsari to Borivali and thence by motor to Poona. If so, arrangements may please be made for—

(1) a railway saloon to be in waiting at Navsari station. This should, I think, be there at the latest by the 5th.

(2) a car or cars to be ready at Borivali station.

(f) *Escort.*—Orders may please be issued as regards the officer who is to escort the prisoner to Yeravda. It would not, I think, be advisable to send any officer from here. Robinson and Antia will be wanted at Jalalpur to deal with subsequent developments, and Kothawala will have to stay at Surat, as both the D. S. P. and I will be out at Jalalpur or Dandi. The officer appointed will have to bring the necessary escort with him. He also should, I think, be at Navsari by the 5th.

(g) *Treatment of Gandhi during detention at Jalalpur and journey.*—It may please be informed whether Gandhi is to be given any special treatment as regards, food, etc. while in custody at Jalalpur and while *en-route*.

2. I assume that Gandhi is to be arrested as soon as he commits an offence against the Salt Act. It is at present impossible to say what precise form this offence will take and at what time of day it will be committed. It will largely depend on the latter whether the case can be taken up and, if taken up, can be finished on the same day. If not, it will mean a night's detention at Jalalpur. In any case Gandhi should be removed by the first possible train after conviction. The only train which does not stop at Navsari is the Frontier Mail, but several do not stop at Borivali. So, if necessary, the Railway authorities may be warned to arrange to stop any train there on intimation.

3. I have arranged with Dewan Bahadur Thakorram, the Public Prosecutor, to keep himself free from the 5th till the 13th instant in the first instance. I have not yet told him what is to be done as the

fewer people who know the better and you have already given me instructions as regards the evidence required. If you think that I should disclose the case to him now, will you please inform me by wire.

4. By the way, the 6th is a Sunday and the 7th a Public Holiday. I suppose that there will be no legal objection to trying and deciding the case on either of those days ?

5. To save time I am sending this by a special messenger. I shall be going to Jalalpur tomorrow, so your reply and any communication after to-day may please be sent there. If the reply is sent with the messenger who brings this, he may be told to get out at Navsari station.

6. I am sending a copy of this to the commissioner.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. V. BRAHAM.

P. S. —

I enclose a copy of the Police report on yesterdays' meeting.

Copies sent to P. S. G. and H. M., as directed by Secretary.

SECRET

D. O. No. S. D. 804.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay, 3rd April 1930.

My dear

In reply to your secret demi-official letter of 2nd April I am to inform you that as indicated in my telephone message of today you will receive tomorrow definite orders as to the action to be taken on Gandhi's arrival at Dandi.

2. As to the points raised in your letter: —

Paragraph 1 (d), (e), (f), (g).—Except as regards detention at Jalalpur, all arrangements will be made by the Inspector-General of Police.

Paragraph 1 (a), (b), (c).—Government approve generally of the arrangements you propose.

Paragraphs 3 and 4.—The orders referred to above will cover these points. There is no need as yet to disclose the case to Dewan Bahadur Thakorram.

Yours,
(Sd.) G. C
3rd April.

H. V. Braham, Esq., I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Surat.

H. M. may see after issue.

Mr. Braham will probably read a great deal with this that is not warranted.

(Sd.) HOTSON.
3rd April.

SECRET

No. 612, dated 3rd April 1930.

Secretary, H. D.—

Please see Braham's C. D. O., dated 2nd April regarding arrangements for Gandhi's trial and removal. My comments on the various points are as follows: —

(a) *Trying Magistrate.*—Jewell as proposed.

(b) *Place of trial.*—Jalalpur Mamlatdar's kacheri as proposed.

(c) *Detention pending trial.*—The Police Sub-Inspector's office will be suitable.

(d) *Place of imprisonment.*—This should be Yeravda. The Inspector-General of Prisons informed me on 12th March in Bombay that there is no objection to this. All that has to be done is for the Magistrate after conviction to address the warrant of imprisonment to the Superintendent, Yeravda Prison. The Inspector-General of Prisons may be asked to issue instructions to the Superintendent if he has not already done so.

(e) *Conveyance to place of imprisonment.*—The D. I. G. P., N. R., informs me that he proposes that the S. P. Railway Police should have his saloon at Navsari to be attached to the first train that arrives. The S. P. should travel in the saloon to Borivli and have with him any escort that may be necessary. The D. I. G. has to-day wired to Inspector-General of Police with a view to make the arrangement final.

As regards cars from Borivli, Inspector-General of Police has wired to D. I. G. that he is arranging this part of the journey.

(f) *Escort.*—This is covered by (e) above.

(g) *Treatment of Gandhi.*—Gandhi may be allowed to have whatever diet he requires up to the time of his arrival at Yeravda.

The only other point which requires notice is as regards the Sunday and Holiday. It would I suppose be necessary to ask the accused if he has any objection to the trial being held on these days. If he consents there would be no objection. But if he objects it would be necessary to wait until the 8th. The holding of a trial on such days is not illegal but would be objectionable in the absence of consent of parties.

(Sd.) J. H. GARRETT,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Copy to D. M., Surat.

SECRET

Surat, 2nd April 1930.

Dear Collins,

Your d. o. No. 746 of the 1st.

In view of what you said and as a result of further discussion with Phadke and Shroff the conclusion arrived at is that—

(a) if Gandhi in his speeches at Jalalpur, Karadi, and Dandi utter incitement to break the Salt law and if thereafter he breaks that law, then he can be prosecuted in a single trial under Indian Penal Code, 117 and Salt Act 47.

(b) if there is no incitement at these three places, then he can be tried separately under Indian Penal Code, 117 in respect of incitement uttered in previous speeches in this district, i.e., there will have to be two separate trials, one under the Salt Act and the other under the Indian Penal Code.

Further I take it that for the purposes of section 117 alone it is not essential that an offence under the Salt Act should be actually committed by any particular number of persons or for that matter by any one at all.

As I pointed out in my letter of this morning, it will depend on the time of the offence under the Salt Act whether or not the case or cases can be finished in one day. If, as I have already suggested as a possibility, Gandhi does not plead guilty or declines to plead at all, section 256, C. P. C. would in any case necessitate a second day. Incidentally the 7th, besides being a Public Holiday, is also his day of silence.

Any speeches made to-morrow will be useless as evidence as they will be made in Baroda Territory.

If there is any mistake in the above conclusions, will you please let me know. Meanwhile evidence of incitements is being collected accordingly.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. V. BRAHAM.

H. D. (Spl. Br.), File No. 750 (4)-G,

Mr. Braham's letter of 2nd April 1930.

Paragrahs (a) and (b).

I would advise separate trials under the Salt Law and under section 117 Indian Penal Code in any case. It is possible for a conflict of opinion as to whether the two offences were so connected together as to form the same transaction as required by section 235 C. P. C. Nothing is lost by separate trials and one fruitful source of risk of the trial being held bad is obviated.

The breaking of the Salt Law by ten or more persons acting in cooperation as a result of Gandhi's incitement would be a good piece of evidence to show what sort of crime he was inciting to. Otherwise it might be urged that his incitement to break the Salt Law did not fall within section 117, as it was only an incitement to, say, 100 persons to commit 100 separate and independent offences.

Personally it seems to me that in spite of the Calcutta ruling of 1865 an incitement to a hundred persons to commit offences (either singly or in co-operation) is included in section 117 Indian Penal Code. But as Mr. Allison said on his note we cannot afford to make a mistake and hence the need for waiting for evidence of the actual breach and the manner of doing so.

There is no illegality in holding trial on a Sunday or a holiday but it has been held by the Bombay H. C. to be irregular (17 B. L. R. P. 918). It is obviously unwise (on grounds of policy) to hold it on Monday which is known to be his day of silence. So it seems best to hold the trial on the day after, i.e. Tuesday.

(Sd.) D. D. NANAVATI.

4th April 1930.

SECRET

TELEGRAM

No. S.D. 824, dated 4th April 1930.

To

Distrate, Surat, JALALPUR,

Repeated to

Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Clear-the-Line—

Your telegram of to-day.

Reply to Government of India to our telegram of 3rd on question of policy not yet received. Cannot therefore yet give you full instructions promised. It is however quite probable that final

decision may be not to interfere with Gandhi and his party in any way at least for few days. You should therefore until you receive full instructions refrain from any action against him or party and keep police, etc., as far as possible in back ground except to extent necessary to keep watch on and report doings of party. On other hand all preparations should be made for arrest and trial when offence committed if that is decided on. In any case do not arrest on 5th since officers in rest of India are not expecting it till 6th.

Addressed Distrate, Surat, repeated Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Bombay Special.

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):

Bombay, 5th April 1930.

SECRET

No. S.D. 852.

Dear

Your two secret letters of the 2nd instant.

Although, in view of the orders conveyed in secret telegram of today, the immediate arrest of Mr. Gandhi is not likely, it will be necessary to maintain the arrangements for collecting evidence, trial, removal, etc. The Inspector-General of Prisons has been similarly informed with respect to the arrangements which have to be made by him.

As to your queries regarding trial on Sunday or Monday, there is no illegality in holding a trial on Sunday. It was held on one occasion by the High Court to be *irregular* (17 B. L. R., P. 918). There would however be no objection made by the accused in this case, and, failing such an objection, the question would not arise.

As to the 'day of silence', the law can hardly take such things into account.

H. V. Braham, Esq., I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Surat, Jalalpur.

Yours,
G.C.
5th April.

SECRET

Demi-official.

No. S.D. 853.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay, 5th April 1930.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division, with reference to his Secret No. 612, dated the 3rd April 1930.

G. C. 5th April.
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Special).

H. D. (Spl. Br.), File No. 750 (5),

No. S.D. 1312.
HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL):
Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1930.

RESOLUTION

The Governor in Council, after full consultation with the Government of India, is of opinion that the civil disobedience movement in India, which is being actively directed and fostered by Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, has resulted in grave danger to the security of the British Dominions from internal commotion and that these considerations require that Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi should be placed under restraint. He is further of opinion that it is not desirable to institute judicial proceedings against Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, such proceedings not being adapted to the nature of the case.

2. In exercise therefore of the powers vested in him by Regulation XXV of 1827, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi shall be restrained in the Yeravda Central Prison, during the pleasure of Government. The necessary warrant should be forwarded to the District Magistrate, Surat, who should arrange to forward it together with Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to the Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

WARRANT

To

The District Magistrate,
Surat.

Whereas the Governor in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has, under the powers vested in him by Regulation XXV of 1827, resolved that Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi shall be placed under restraint in the Yeravda Central Prison during the pleasure of Government, you are hereby directed to secure the said Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and arrange to forward him as soon as possible to the Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Secretariat,
Bombay,
Home Department.
Home Department,
Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1930.

Warrant duly executed and prisoner handed over to Mr. I. C. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Rly. together with 2 committal warrants.

5th May 1930.

(Sd.) H. V. BRAHAM,
District Magistrate, Surat.

Received.
5th May 1930.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

WARRANT

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Whereas the Governor in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has resolved that Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi shall be placed under personal restraint in the Central Prison at Yeravda, you are hereby ordered in pursuance of that resolution to receive the person

abovenamed into your custody and to deal with him in conformity with the orders of the Governor in Council and the provisions of Regulation XXV of 1827.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) G. C.
3rd May,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Home Department,
Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1930.

SECRET

D. O. No. S.D.

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay, 3rd May 1930.

Dear,

I am directed by the Government of Bombay to inform you that it has been decided to arrest Mr. M. K. Gandhi on or about the evening of Sunday, May 4th. Immediately on arrest he will be conveyed to the Yeravda Central Prison. I am to request you to accompany him as Medical Officer from the time he is placed on the train after arrest until he is delivered to the Superintendent of the Prison at Yeravda.

You may indent on the Medical Stores, Bombay as required. Official orders from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay confirming the orders now given will follow.

Yours,
(Sd.) G. C.
3rd May.

To

Lieut-Colonel A. H. Thomas, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Presidency Surgeon, Bombay.

Secretary has handed over the f. e. of this to H. M. to be given to Lieut-Colonel A. H. Thomas.

SECRET**TELEGRAM**

No. 1369/S.

Dated the 4th May 1930.

From

....., Home, Simla (through Polindia),

To

....., Bombay Special, Bombay.

Clear-the-Line.

After Gandhi's arrest it seems probable that false reports regarding his treatment and health will be deliberately spread. Steps will doubtless be taken by the Government of Bombay to counteract such tactics by suitable publicity and information which will enable them to take similar measures would be gratefully received by the Government of India.

Decoded by the Resident Deputy Secretary.

4th May 1930.

22-15 hours.

(Copies sent to the H. M. and P. S. G.)

SECRET**TELEGRAM**

No. S. D. 1352.

Dated the 5th May 1930.

To

....., Inspector-General of Police, Poona.

It will be desirable to be able to contradict possible false reports regarding Gandhi's health and treatment made after arrest. Please therefore in consultation with Prisons telegraph as soon as possible after he reaches Yeravda his state of health during journey and on arrival and any other information you may consider useful.

Bombay Special

(Copies sent to H. M. and P. S. G.).

SECRET*TELEGRAM*

No. S.D. 1341, dated 5th May 1930.

To

P. S. G. Mahableshwar,
Chief Secretary, Government of Assam,
Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal,
Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa,
Chief Secretary, Government of Burma,
Chief Secretary, Government of Central Provinces,
Chief Secretary, Government of Madras,
Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab,
Chief Secretary, Government of United Provinces,
Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi,
Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan,
Agent to the Governor-General, Central India,
Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States Agency,
Agent to the Governor-General, Western Rajputana States,
Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency,
Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States,
Resident, Baroda,
Resident, Gwalior,
Resident, Hyderabad (Deccan),
Resident, Kashmir,
Resident, Mysore,
Resident, Kolhapur,
Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, Sadra.

Gandhi was attested early this morning and despatched Yeravda Prison.

Bombay Special.

SECRET*TELEGRAM*

No. S.D. 1342, dated 5th May 1930.

To

Home, Simla,
P. S. G., Mahableshwar,
Chief Secretary, Government of Assam,
Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal,

Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa,
Chief Secretary, Government of Burma,
Chief Secretary, Government of Central Provinces,
Chief Secretary, Government of Madras,
Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab,
Chief Secretary, Government of United Provinces,
Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi,
Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan,
Agent to the Governor-General, Central India,
Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States Agency,
Agent to the Governor-General, Western Rajputana States,
Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency,
Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States,
Resident, Baroda,
Resident, Gwalior,
Resident, Hyderabad (Deccan),
Resident, Kashmir,
Resident, Mysore,
Resident, Kolhapur,
Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, Sadra.
Commissioner in Sind,
Commissioner, Northern Division,
Commissioner, Southern Division,
All District Magistrates (Excluding Distrate, Poona),
Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind,
Collector of Salt Revenue,
General Officer Commanding-in Chief, Southern Command,
General Officer Commanding, Poona Independent Brigade Area,
General Officer Commanding, Bombay District,

Gandhi arrived Yeravda Prison.

Bombay Special.

SECRET

R, I. No. S.D. 2819-A.

2nd May 1930.

Telegram.

No. 1341/S, dated 2nd May 1930.

From

....., Home Department, Government of India, (Through Polindia);

To

....., Bombay Home, Bombay. (Repeated to Mahableshwar).

P. It is thought by the Government of India that it is very desirable that simultaneously with the news of Gandhi's arrest the Bombay Government should issue a fairly full statement of his activities particularly those of recent date which justify the action taken.

2. It is suggested for consideration that statement might contain brief reference to the open encouragement Gandhi has given to defiance of the law and the disorders which in consequence have occurred at several places. Reference might be made in greater detail to his personal activities in Gujarat as for instance his own open defiance of the law and incitement of others and his campaign of boycott of public servants with the object of paralysing the administration ; the encouragement to non-payment of land revenue which he has recently given ; and the growing encouragement given by him to methods from which violence is likely to result such as the raid on Dharasana Salt Works projected by him. Quotation in this connection might suitably be made from his own speeches such as those reported in the letter dated April 27th from the Collector of Surat.

3. It is only intended by the above suggestion to indicate the lines on which the statement might run. It is recognised that its form and contents can best be determined by the Government of Bombay. Government of India would suggest, with regard to the use of the Regulation, that it will suffice to say having regard to all the

circumstances of the case, that it has been thought by the Government of Bombay desirable to detain him under Regulation.

Bombay, 3rd May 1930.

01-45 hours.

Decoded by Resident Deputy

Secretary to Government.

(Copy sent to H. M. on 5th May 1930)

Final draft issued to press.

The following communique is issued by the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was arrested on May 5th and has been placed in the Central Prison at Yeravda.

The campaign of civil disobedience, of which Mr. Gandhi has been the chief instigator and leader, has resulted in widespread defiance of law and order and in grave disturbances of the public peace in every part of India. Professedly non-violent, it has inevitably like every similar movement in the past, led to acts of violence, which have as the days pass become more frequent. While Mr. Gandhi has continued to deplore these outbreaks of violence, his protests against the conduct of his unruly followers have become weaker and weaker, and it is evident that he is no longer able to control them.

It is naturally in Gujarat, where his personal influence is greatest and through which he marched from Ahmedabad to Dandi, that the effects of his campaign have been most felt. In this area, but chiefly in certain Talukas of the Kaira and Surat District, he and his followers have instituted a severe form of social boycott, accompanied by threats of expulsion from caste by insult and contumely, and even by deprivation of food and water, whereby they have induced a very considerable number of the patels (village headmen) to resign, thus causing serious inconvenience to the administration. Even private persons who have remained loyal to Government have been exposed to this boycott, not excluding the members of the depressed classes, of whose interests Mr. Gandhi used to claim to be the protector. At the later stages, finding that neither the breach of the salt laws nor the picketting of liquor shops and the boycott of foreign cloth were producing the results he desired, Mr. Gandhi has on several occasions incited the cultivators

to withhold payment of land revenue, and still more recently he has declared that he intends to march on the salt works at Dharasna or Chharwada and to take possession of the salt collected at those places, which is the property not of Government but of the salt manufacturers. Such a raid could not, whatever protestation may be made, be conducted without the use of force and would inevitably be resisted by force by the agrias (salt makers) and the police.

The Government of Bombay have, ever since Mr. Gandhi left his ashram at Ahmedabad, pursued a policy of the utmost toleration. They have been content to risk the accusation of weakness in the firm conviction that the attack on the salt laws, if violence were excluded from the methods by which it was conducted, must before long come to a peaceful ending. Events have shown that the laws of nature are inexorable and that the history of the earlier non-co-operation movement, with its accompaniments of blood and fire, would repeat itself, if Mr. Gandhi's campaign were allowed to continue unchecked.

In these circumstances, the Government of Bombay, in full consultation with the Government of India, have come to the conclusion that it is no longer possible to allow Mr. Gandhi to remain at large without grave danger to the tranquillity of India. They have further decided that it is desirable, having regard to all the circumstances, that he should be dealt with under Regulation XXV of 1827 and placed under restraint during the pleasure of Government.

Every provision will be made for his health and comfort during his detention.

No. S.D. 1361.
HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL) :
Bombay Castle, 5th May 1930

CONFIDENTIAL

RESOLUTION

In pursuance of the resolution to restrain Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi under Regulation XXV of 1827 in the Yeravda Central Prison during the pleasure of Government, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct as follows.

2. As allowance of one hundred rupees per mensem is sanctioned for the maintenance of Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. This allowance should be remitted to the Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison.

The District Magistrate of Poona, or in his absence from his headquarters his Personal Assistant, shall visit Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi at least twice a month, and submit to Government after each visit a report regarding his health and treatment.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) C. F. B.,
4th May,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, Northern Division,
The Commissioner, Central Division,
The Commissioner, Southern Division,
The District Magistrate, Surat,
The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad,
The District Magistrate, Poona,
The Inspector-General of Prison,
The Inspector-General of Police,
The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison,
The Accountant General,
The Finance Department.

Secretary's Note: —

Please see Government of India's telegram No. 1369/S of the 4th.

My telegram to Inspector-General No. S.D. 1352 of 5th.

Inspector-General has told me by telephone that Mr. Gandhi arrived in excellent health and spirits. That he was grateful for the arrangements made for his journey, and that he had one 'grouse' namely that he was arrested on his day of silence.

I attach draft telegram to Government of India.

As to publicity here, perhaps Director of information could inform Editors informally omitting for the present the portion about his grouse.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
5th May.

H. M.,

In my opinion a short Press-note should issue in the ordinary way—Issue attached,

(Sd.) C. B. B. CLEE.
5th May 1930.

Return to H. D. with copy of the Press Note issued.

(Sd.) C. B. B. CLEE.
5th May 1930.

R. I. No. S.D. 2917.

6th May 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

Poona, May 5th 1930.

My dear Collins,

In confirmation of my telephone message of to-day, I write to say that Gandhi was handed over at the Yeravda Jail at 10-45 a.m., to-day.

I have no particulars of his arrest or of his journey down to Borivli but apparently all went according to plan. The train was halted at Borivli and Gandhi was detrained and packed off at once in the waiting car with two others in attendance carrying the guard. The start from Borivli was at 6-40 a.m. and the cars did such good time that they arrived at Yeravda in a shade over 4 hours. Here we had made elaborate plans in case news of his arrest should leak out and a demonstration be organised ; but the news from every quarter of the City was so reassuring that it was not necessary to resort to any special precautions and the cars were able to follow the straightforward route and drive up to the main gate of the jail.

I saw Gandhi as soon as he had been taken to his cell. He looked remarkably fit and his face was wreathed in smiles, I asked him whether he had a comfortable journey and he professed to be most grateful for the care that had been taken of him. I could not help being struck by the improvement in his condition since I saw him last in 1922 he looks years younger and the open air life he has been leading evidently suited him. I think there is not the smallest doubt that he is glad to be under arrest; he looked thoroughly happy. His only grouse was that Government had thought it necessary to choose his day of silence on which to arrest him.

Thomas travelled with him from start to finish and his services were not required at any time. He told me that Gandhi was very obviously pleased when he was put into the train and that the journey caused him no apparent fatigue.

When I left him Gandhi was about to have a bath and was nursing a cake of Sunlight soap. After his bath he was to feed and then Thomas and Steel were going to examine him.

I return herewith, duly executed, the warrant of arrest.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) F. C G.

H. M., J. E. B. H.
H. E. (P. S. G.).

(Sd.) F. H. S.
7th May.

Proceedings of a Medical Board assembled at Yeravda Central Prison on 5th May 1930 under the orders of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay to report upon the present state of health of Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

The board having carefully examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi are of opinion that he is in a good state of health for a man of his age. He states that about 3 (three) years ago he suffered from a slight attack of " Apoplexy ", with some paralysis of the left leg and arm with the tongue and eye also affected. The attack was transient and passed away apparently leaving no after effects. The Board do not attach great importance to this statement because they find that although there is slight thickening of the arteries his blood pressure is only Systolic 140 Diastolic 104 and his urine is normal containing neither sugar nor albumin.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN, Major, I.M.S.,
Member.

(Sd.) A. A. THOMAS, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Member.

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
President of the Board.

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital,
Parel, Bombay.
8th May 1930.

Below letter addressed to the Superintendent, Central Prison, Yerawada, regarding the Medical Board's Report on Mahatma Gandhi's health, published as a Press Communique in the *Times of India*, dated the 7th May 1930.

Forwarded for information, with compliments, to the Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, Bombay.

(Sd.) JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D., M.R.C.P., (London).
9th May.

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital,
Parel, Bombay.

To

The Superintendent,
Central Prison, Yeravda.

Sir,

From the Press Communique published in yesterday's papers, I find that Government had appointed a medical board consisting of three medical officers to examine Mahatma Gandhi after his arrival at the Yeravda Jail and that this Board has submitted a report on his health. After making a reference to Mahatmaji's statement, that he had "suffered" from a slight attack of "apoplexy", with some paralysis of the left leg and arm with the tongue and eye also affected "about three years ago and after stating that the attack was transient and passed away apparently leaving no after effects," these officers proceed to state that they "do not attach great importance to this statement" evidently basing this observation on their finding that "his blood pressure is only Systolic 140 Diastolic 104" his urine being normal, "containing neither sugar nor albumin" There is no reference in the Board's report to the presence or absence of casts in the urine but I take it that none were found on examination.

Having been a medical adviser to Mahatmaji on and off ever since 1914 when he was treated by me in London for an attack of Pleurisy and subsequently in 1919-20 when he suffered from Myocardial weakness after the serious attack of Dysentery from which he suffered in 1918-19, I am naturally interested in Mahatma Gandhi's health. I was one of the two Medical Practitioners whom he was good enough to send for when he was diagnosed by Col. Maddock to be suffering in the Yeravda Jail from Appendicitis, and operated upon by that officer in 1924. I was by his side when he underwent fasting for 21 days in Delhi. These are my credentials for writing to you to ascertain the significance of the following words which the Medical Officers use in their reference to the previous history of the slight attack of "apoplexy" and High Blood Pressure, viz.: —

"The Board do not attach great importance to this statement.....".

These words, as they stand, are likely to cause alarm in that they may give an impression that the board may not have properly appreciated the true significance of the previous history. Perhaps, this part of the Board's report is not happily worded, perhaps the Board do not seem to give sufficient importance to the previous

attack of slight " apoplexy" in view of the state of the blood pressure and the normal state of his urine that they found on their examination of Mahatmaji at Yeravda. As Mahatmaji's health is of paramount importance to the Indian Nation, a further statement is called upon from the Board explaining what they meant to convey by this particular sentence in their report under reference. Perhaps the following facts will help them in visualising more correctly what happened in 1927-28 when the Mahatmaji suffered from high blood pressure.

It was somewhere towards the end of February 1927, when he was touring in the Southern Maratha Country that he began to feel giddy and easily tired. On examination, I believe, at Belgaum, he was found to be suffering from High Blood Pressure. At Nipani (I am not sure of the exact name of the town) he swooned and was compelled to take rest. His tour programme was cancelled and he was taken for rest and treatment to Amboli where I was sent for to see him and advise on the line of treatment. He was then just recovering from the effects of the slight apoplectic stroke that he had; but the state of his blood pressure gave cause for anxiety. It had gone up as high as about 200 m.m. mercury which was very high for a man of his habits and mode of life. He was therefore compelled to take absolute rest for more or less six months at first at Amboli, as stated above, and subsequently on the Nandi Hills in the Mysore State. As all India knows, he was further compelled, in view of the state of the blood pressure, to restrict his activities for a further period of about one year. The blood pressure still continued to be about 160 m.m. of mercury. It was, however, his dieting experiment, viz., eating raw food, grains, vegetables, and etc. which tremendously lowered his blood pressure, more due to starvation in my opinion. I believe the pressure was lowered to about 110 m.m. Mercury ! Gandhiji will himself be able to say what it exactly had been lowered to. This together with Colitis from which he suffered as a result of these experiments, caused much alarm and his diet had to be altered. You will thus see that it would not be quite justifiable to draw conclusions on the previous state of his blood pressure entirely from its present condition viz., 140 Systolic etc.

I should not have troubled you with this long letter had it not been for the impression which I and many other Medical Colleagues, whom I have consulted in the matter, gathered from the particular sentence in the Board's report referred to above, that the Board have not perhaps had a correct visualisation of the previous state of Mahatma Gandhi's health. There is a further fear that, based merely on the present state of Mahatmaji's Systolic pressure, as judged by the Board, sufficient importance may not be

given to this particular aspect of his health. To me it appears that the figure for Diastolic Pressure, viz., 104 m.m. is still higher than normal and the pulse pressure of 36 m.m. is comparatively poor. Moreover, I feel particularly troubled in view of the messages I had received subsequent to Mahatmaji's arrival at Dandi that he had begun to notice symptoms of high blood pressure similar to what he felt in 1927. In the circumstances, I have to request you to arrange to issue a further statement, as early as possible, explaining what particular significance the authorities give to the sentence in the Medical Board's report to which special reference is made above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D., M.R.C.P. (London).

No. S.D. 1576.

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay Castle, 14th May 1930.

From

G. F. S. COLLINS, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay ;

To

Dr. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London),
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital,
Parel, Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of your letter to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, dated the 8th May 1930, which was forwarded to the address of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and to state that Government have made arrangements for carefully observing Mr. Gandhi's health.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. F. S. C,
14th May.
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

R. I. No. S.D. 3153.
13th May 1930.

D. O. No. 41 of 1930.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISON'S OFFICE :
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

Poona, 12th May 1930.

Dear General Forster,

I attach for your information, unless you also have received one yourself, a copy of a letter addressed to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison by a Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta.

I do not think the writer requires a reply as to me his main object seems to be to gain a certain amount of " reflected glory " by inquiring about Mr. Gandhi's health and so obtaining an opportunity of cheap advertisement as Gandhi's quondam medical attendant or adviser.

If however it is considered advisable to reply to his screed—might I suggest that he be informed that Government also attaches considerable importance to the health of Mr. Gandhi and it was for this reason that a medical board was appointed to assess his true state of health when he came into their charge on the 5th May 1930.

The remark under reference applied to his state of health on admission to Yeravda Prison and had no reference to his past history.

The writer may be assured that every attention will be paid to maintain Mr. Gandhi's health at the level it was when he came under the care of Government.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

To

Major General W. H. C. Forster, M.B., I.M.S.,
Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
Mahableshwar.

Copy forwarded with compliments to: —

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay,

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar,
The Presidency of the Board.

Early.

Please see whether this is the same letter by Dr. Mehta, addressed to us and submit with our reply to Dr. Mehta.

(Sd.) G. F. S. C.
13th May.

Seen. A copy of our reply to Dr. Mehta should be sent both to Inspector General of Prisons and to the Surgeon-General.

(Sd.) G. F. S. C.
14th May.

URGENT

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,
PAREL, BOMBAY:
20th January 1931.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political),
Secretariat, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. S.D. 1576, dated the 13th May, 1930, in reply to my letter of the 8th May, 1930, with which was forwarded a copy of my letter to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, with regard to the health of Mahatma Gandhi arising out of the report of the Medical Board on his health as published in a press communique on the 7th May 1930. In my said letter I have given some of the important details concerning Mahatmaji's previous health.

The latest report about Gandhiji's health which has reached me has caused me great anxiety. The present state of his health, together with a considerable loss in his weight, which his frail and underweight body at an advanced age could ill afford to lose, is a matter of serious concern. And there is a great danger that a delay in proper attention to his health may lead to very serious consequences. In the circumstances, I have to request the Government to enable me to see and examine Gandhiji in a day or two. As stated in my letter of the 8th May 1930, I have been his

Medical Adviser ever since 1914. I would further request Government to permit the advice of further expert Medical opinion if considered necessary.

As the matter is urgent you are requested to move Government immediately in the matter and let me have their permission to see and examine Gandhiji as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

Write perodical reports regarding Mr. Gandhi's state of health.

(Sd.) G. F. S. C.

20th January.

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):

The medical reports regarding Mr. Gandhi's health are slipped off in file 750 (5)-A. From the last medical report received it will be seen that Mr. Gandhi had developed slight diarrhoea, but was then (7th January 1931) in a state of convalescence and looked and felt well.

2. There seems no reason why Government should accede to the request of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, and he may perhaps be informed as previously that Government have made arrangements for carefully observing Mr. Gandhi's health.

Also that he is conjointly examined by the Superintendent of Jail in his medical capacity and the Civil Surgeon, Poona, every fortnight.

The Inspector-General of Prison should see U. O.

(Sd.) G. F. S. C.
2nd January.

U. O. to Inspector-General of Prisons.
No. S.D. 366, dated 21st January 1931.

Returned with thanks. I quite agree with the Secretary that Mr. Gandhi is receiving all the medical care required. I understand he is quite fit.

In any case we do not require the service of Dr. Mehta.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.
22nd January 1931.

Dr. Mehta called to-day. I informed him that as far as I know there was no indication that Mr. Gandhi's health was causing anxiety. I told that he was seen every fortnight by the jail M. O. and the C. Surgeon.

He said that his information was that his health had been affected by experiments with his diet. He felt he could influence him and advice him not to take those experiments. He quoted the instances of Motilal Nehru, V. J. Patel, which I said were different. He said that, while there was no indication of widespread public anxiety on the question, he thought a bulletin would not be out of place, but he himself was not concerned with that point.

I told him that the orders of Government would be communicated to him in due course and I had still to obtain them.

I think he should be given the same reply as before.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.
23rd January.

H. M.,

There is no need to trouble Dr. Mehta.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON.
23rd January.

In view of to-day's orders, it would be sufficient to acknowledge receipt and to say that in view of Mr. Gandhi's release there is no necessity to consider the point raised by him.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.
25th January.

No. SD. 508.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay Castle, 27th January 1931.

From

G. F. S. COLLINS, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department;

To

Dr. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, M.R.C.P., M.D. (London),
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th January 1931, and to state that, in view of Mr. Gandhi's release, there is now no necessity to consider the request made by you in that letter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

(Sd.) G. F. S. C.,
27th January,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Express.

Telegram.

State

To

Home Bombay,

Kindly issue orders concerning the rules to be applied to Mr. Gandhi with regard to letters, newspapers, interviews, books etc., and any other special rules which Government may contemplate.

He has asked for —

(1) The Modern Review.

(2) The Indian Social Reformer.

Prisons.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M. S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 168 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons :
Office, Poona, 6th May 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

*Copy by post forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M. S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

* Original telegram as received, destroyed.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 674 of 1931.

From

Major R. V. MARTIN, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison,
Yeravda;

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE:
Dated 27th January 1931.

Sir,

With reference to Government, Home Department, Order, dated the 26th January 1931, I have the honour to report the release of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from this prison on the 26th January 1931.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN, Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Through:—

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

H. D. (Special)

Submitted for orders.

2. Two precedents are put up below—File 993-1 of 1897 re. the Natu Brothers and File 2066 of 1914 re. the Thakor of Rupal. The latter was detained for abetment of murder and this precedent is therefore not very appropriate. Attention is however invited to para. 2 of G. R. No. 5974, dated 14th October 1914 at page. 529 of File 2066.

3. The orders in the case of Nattu Bros. (slipped off in File 993) appear to be more appropriate. A statement of the various requests made by the elder brother on his internment will be found at p. 65 of the File. Requests 8, 11 and 12 referred to interviews, books and newspapers respectively. As will be seen from the orders at page 105-109 and 91 of the File, the request for interviews was not granted, but with regard to books and newspapers, the orders were that "English books and newspapers may be allowed provided that the Superintendent may intercept any which may appear to him to contain objectionable matter." Application for the purchase of vernacular books was to be made on each occasion to the District Magistrate with whom the decision rested,

4. When the request for interviews was renewed, the point was referred to the Government of India for orders. The replies of the Government of India will be found at page 219-221 of the File. The Government of India said that "There is no general rule of practice known to the Government of India", that the treatment of state prisoners was left to the discretion of local Governments and that this discretion "must be regulated by the circumstances of each case". Subsequent correspondence shows that the request for interviews was not granted at least for some considerable time—vide orders at page 237 and 503 of the File. The restrictions imposed on the two brothers were of course gradually relaxed and eventually removed completely, but this correspondence is not relevant to the case and is not put up. It appears that the reason for refusing the request for interviews was mainly that communication with the outside world would involve some risk.

5. It seems clear from the above precedents and the orders of the Government of India quoted above that, while state prisoners are to be treated with every possible consideration befitting their rank in life, the grant of any particular request or requests is entirely a matter within the discretion of the local Government and that each request should be dealt with on the merits of the case.

Secy. :—

There are no precedents for such a case. The privileges should be, I think, as liberal as possible, consistently with the prisoner not being allowed to exercise any political influence.

2. I think he should be allowed any books and newspapers he likes subject to the general right of the Superintendent to withhold anything he thinks objectionable, in which case he will refer the matter to the District Magistrate.

Interviews.—He might be allowed to have up to 2 interviews a week. The ordinary Jail rules might attach to such interviews. He may perhaps also be allowed to see other prisoners classed in

'A division subject to the discretion of the Superintendent of Jail, who will refer any points of doubt to I. G. of Prisons. The Inspector-General might be requested to report to Government how this system is working in practice.

Letters.—He may be allowed to receive and write as many letters as he likes, subject to the usual censorship. Arrangements may be made between I. G. of Prisons and D. I. G., C. I. D. by which the D. I. G., C. I. D. may see all letters received and for despatch.

3. We may reply by telegram to I. G. of Prisons that prisoner should be allowed the two papers he asks for and that special orders are issuing. As regards the latter he may be requested to report in due course how the arrangements are working.

G./C.
7/5.

H. M.

Hotson's Note:

I don't know anything about the *Modern Review*. Does Secretary ?

Why spend money on a telegram to Poona ? A letter would have got there to-morrow, and I cannot see that a few hours delay would have mattered sending off even a short " Secret "—telegram is a laborious business.

I should be inclined to adhere to the former orders regarding papers, books, those in English to be allowed subject to the usual jail censorship those in vernacular subject to District Magistrate's approval.

Regarding interviews I think Major Doyle might talk this or write Mr. Gandhi himself. We have not interned him merely to allow him to continue to lead the movement from the peace and comfort of his quarters at Yervada. We have no desire to subject him to unnecessary restrictions but must make the internment effective which would not be possible if a large number of interviews, which could clearly fail to take a political turn from time to time, were permitted.

As to seeing other prisoners while we do not want materially to subject Mr. Gandhi to solitary confinement, we can not risk the jail discipline being upset. Possibly Mr. Gandhi would like some one of the prisoners to be allowed to share his quarters, access to the other prisoners being prevented.

I should think that if Major Doyle talks this in with Mr. Gandhi, the latter would probably be found reasonable.

The same would apply to letters. I think we should have to exercise some control over the number written and received. I find not the jail staff might be showed under.

Then as to the allowance we fix Rs. 100 p.m. We had under the Regulation to name some figure. We can ask I. G. Prisons what figure he would consider suitable. He can consult Mr. Gandhi if he thinks fit. It will probably be guidance if I. G. Pr. sees these notes unofficially.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON,
7/5.

U. O. to I. G. of Prisons.

No. S.D. 1424, dated 7-5-30.

Note by Inspector-General of Prisons.—In compliance with the Honourable The Home Member's desire, I visited Mr. Gandhi this morning to discuss with him the various points raised.

2. *Books, Periodicals and Newspapers.*—Mr. Gandhi is submitting to Major Martin a list of Books, Periodicals and Newspapers—English and vernacular he would like to have. Those in English will be subject to censorship by the Jail authorities. Those in vernacular will be first submitted to the District Magistrate. In any case of doubt or uncertainty Government will be referred to.

3. *Interviews.*—This matter proved rather difficult as Mr. Gandhi was not prepared to agree to any limitations. He stating that he might desire to speak to several people at a time, the interview lasting all day. I pointed out that this was impossible and that we were endeavouring to reach an agreement on some reasonable basis. He eventually agreed to the following as a working basis :—

(a) One interview per week.

(b) Time allowed to be the same as allowed to A class prisoners which is about 20 minutes.

(c) Maximum number of persons allowed at an interview. Four.

If at any time or for any reason he desired any further concessions the question was' to be referred to Government for orders.

4. *Companion.*—Mr. Gandhi suggested that he should be permitted to see all prisoners sentenced in connection with the recent movement. I informed him that for various administrative reasons this could not be permitted—but that we would be prepared to allow him to have any one person he selected (Subject to Government's approval) with him in the same yard. He stated he was not

prepared to name any one. So I asked him if he would like Mr. Kalelkar. He seemed delighted. The reasons I suggested for Mr. Kalelkar are: —

(a) He has been for over ten years an inmate of Gandhi's Ashram at Sabarmati.

(b) He is already "as good" or "as bad" as Gandhi can make him. So any further association is not likely to have any material effect.

(c) He is in Ahmedabad Central Prison. Sentenced to two years imprisonment—so will be out of harms way for some time in any case.

(d) It will prevent Gandhi getting hold of a new recruit.

If Government agree to my suggestion Kalelkar can be transferred from Ahmedabad to Yeravda Central Prison when opportunity permits.

5. *Allowance*.—I consulted Mr. Gandhi on this point and he considered the present allowance of Rs. 100 would more than cover all his requirements.

6. *Letters*.—Mr. Gandhi was most unwilling to agree to any control—Though he did not mind letters being censored. He argued all round the point. However in the end he agreed that ten letters received and written should be the normal allowance per week—any over this number to require the sanction of Government.

7. *Interviews in Gujarati*.—From the Jail point of view interviews in Gujarati are at present the stumbling block—as there is no one either in the Jail at Yeravda, or in my office who knows Gujarati—and Mr. Gandhi says he must speak to his family—which term according to him covers all the two hundred odd inmates of his Ashram—in Gujarat. He refused to give any promise that he would not discuss politics or try to obtain political news at these interviews.

I have seen Gould (District Magistrate, Poona) and he has suggested that if a reliable, retired Government Officer, who knows Gujarati could be, if available, appointed to the Jail—it would overcome the difficulty—I would therefore recommend his suggestion for the consideration of Government.

Discussion of politics I consider, should not be permitted.

8. I would also suggest for the consideration of Government that the names of any persons considered "undesirable" and who should not be accorded interviews if any such exist—should be intimated to me and to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison—or definite orders regarding persons considered suitable should be issued.

9. Mr. Gandhi expressed a desire that I should convey to Government the fact that—" he has asked for nothing and has accepted no concessions ", which I construe as meaning he reserves the right of going back on any of the agreements reached.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.
8th May 1930.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Major Doyle's note.—We might agree.

Paragraph 4.—We might accept the proposal and arrange to transfer Mr. Kalelkar to Yeravda as soon as possible.

Paragraph 6.—We might agree.

Paragraph 7.—The retired officer may be difficult to obtain at short notice. We might however try.

The alternative is to transfer a jail officer from Sabarmati, but it is very doubtful whether any would be available. I will speak to Mr. Garrett about this to-morrow.

Paragraph 8.—It is not easy to suggest orders as to who should be considered undesirable. I would propose that anyone who is known or believed to be taking part in the campaign of civil disobedience should be barred, doubtful cases to be referred to the District Magistrate. This could not apply to members of the Sabarmati Ashram unless their activities are particularly objectionable.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.
8th May.

H. M.,

Interviews.—At the end of paragraph 7, Major Doyle suggests that discussion of politics should not be permitted. He does not say whether Mr. Gandhi has agreed, nor how politics is to be denned.

8. I should be inclined to bar all those concerned in any way with C. D. O. or similar politics. And why should inhabitants of the Ashram be allowed ?

They are the very people through whom he writes or conducts his affairs and propaganda.

I have no objection to Kalelkar but what about Mrs. Gandhi ? She is not mentioned here.

Probably it will be worth-while to have a talk with Major Doyle on Monday morning in Poona.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON.
9th May.

SECRET*TELEGRAM*

No. 1408/S, dated the 7th May 1930

From :

Home, Simla,

To:

Home Department (Special).

Clear-the Line.

P.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State :—

" It would be useful to me to have as full information as possible of the conditions under which Gandhi will be living in while in confinement, the amount of allowance, space at his disposal, etc., and whether visits are allowed. In any case I require this information to answer questions next Monday in Parliament. A question will also be asked whether his wife can attend on him and be with him. I presume the answer to this will be no. "

2. The Government of India would be glad to receive by telegram not later than the 9th May, the information asked for.

True copy,

(Sd.),

Asstt. Supdt./7th May 1930.

(Copies sent to H. M. & P. S. G.).**CONFIDENTIAL***TELEGRAM*

No. S.D. 1492, dated 10th May 1930.

To

Home, Simla.

Your No. 1408/S of the 7th.

Gandhi occupies two roomy cells in old European yard being the Same as those occupied during imprisonment in 1922. They have necessary furniture, electric light and wide verandahs in front and rear the former being screened off from remainder of yard. Small plot of garden in front. Prisoner has complete liberty to take all exercise he likes. He sleeps outside in open yard and is never locked up. Complete arrangements made for his usual diet.

2. Amount of allowance fixed is Rs. 100 per mensem.

3. In view of difficulty of accommodation in purely male jail he has not yet been asked whether he desires his wife to be with him. The matter will however be further considered.

4. Arrangements are being made for visits and question of allowing him a selected prisoner as companion is under consideration.

Bombay Special.

Copy sent to P. S. G. and H. M.

SECRET

TELEGRAM

No. 1457/S, dated the 11th May 1930.

From

Government of India, Home Department;

To

Bombay Government,

repeated

Governor, Mahabaleshwar.

(P) Please see your telegram S.D. 1492, dated 10th May which has been repeated by us with the following observations to the Secretary of State: —

" We would be grateful if you would reply in regard to Mrs. Gandhi being allowed to be in jail with her husband, to the effect that, so far as you are aware, there is no precedent for such an arrangement and that question has not arisen.

We would request also that the question of Mr. Gandhi being allowed as companion a selected prisoner may not be referred to, because the Bombay Government have this matter still under consideration, and that it may be made plain, if question of visits is pressed, that Gandhi cannot be allowed to carry on his propaganda from the jail."

2. Since, if Mrs. Gandhi is allowed to remain in jail with Mr. Gandhi, an embarrassing precedent would seem likely to be created—apart from possible difficulties of jail discipline and other practical problems, the Government of India would be obliged, if you propose to allow any such concessions if you would consult them first. Great importance is also attached by the Government of India to the regulation of visits in such a way that through them Gandhi is not enabled to carry on his propaganda.

Bombay, 12th May 1930.

1/-15 hours.

Copy sent to H. M.

Ends.

Decoded by the Resident
Deputy Secretary.

No. G. M. K./H/12th May 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department (Special).

Sir,

With reference to, and in continuation of my U. O. R. No. G.M.K./2, dated 8th May 1930, I have the honour to forward for the information of Government, a copy of a letter I have received from Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

" Dear Major Doyle,

Having thought over our conversation I have come to the conclusion that I must avoid as much as possible, the special privileges offered to me by the Government.

Books and Newspapers I do not want through the Government. Of Newspapers I would send for these if permitted: —

The Bombay Chronicle, The Times of India, Indian Social Reformer, Modern Review, Young India and Nawa Jivan (Hindi and Gujarati).

If these are allowed I take it that they will not be mutilated.

The Government have suggested Rs. 100 as monthly allowance. I hope I shall need nothing near it. I know that my food is a costly affair. It grieves me but it has become a physical necessity with me.

Neither you nor the Government will I hope, consider me ungrateful for not accepting all the facilities offered to me. It is an obsession (if it is to be so called) with me that we are all living at the expense of the toiling semi-starved millions. I know too that the saving caused by my economy can but be an infinitesimal drop in the limitless ocean of waste I see going on round me, whether in prison or outside of it—much more out of it I admit— nevertheless it is given to man only to do very little. He dare not omit to do that little.

Again, I hold radical views about prison treatment. I have never taken kindly to the classification recently made. I hold that a murderer is just as much entitled to have his needs supplied as any other prisoner. What is therefore needed is not a mechanical makeshift, but a human adjustment.

One thing I must mention I do feel the necessity of contact with the satyagrahi prisoners who are in this jail. It is wholly unnecessary, it is cruel, to isolate me from them.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI. "

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours obedient Servant,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE, Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prison.

Place with two other papers which are to await H. M.'s return from Mahableshwar.

(Sd.) G. C.
13th May.

SECRET

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Poona, 8th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. COLLINS, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay ;

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

I am directed to communicate the following orders of Government on the privileges to be allowed to the State Prisoner, Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

2. *Books, Periodicals and Newspapers.*—The prisoner should be allowed as many as he likes within moderate limits. Those in English should be censored by the Superintendent of the Jail. Those in vernacular should be submitted by him to the District Magistrate, Poona, who, when required, will employ the services of the Oriental Translator. Doubtful cases should be referred to Government.

3. *Letters*.—The censorship of letters should be carried out by the Superintendent of the Jail. The normal allowance should be 15 letters received and written a week. The Superintendent should however have discretion to allow this number to be exceeded. It is proposed to engage a Gujarati knowing officer who will assist the Superintendent in the censorship of vernacular letters. Until such time as the officer is appointed, vernacular letters which cannot be translated in the Jail should be sent to the Oriental Translator for translation. Any letter which the Superintendent considers should be seen by the Police should be forwarded by him to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

4. *Interviews*.—The prisoner should be allowed two interviews a week with members of his family. Any number of persons up to seven may be allowed to be present at an interview at the discretion of the Superintendent. "Members of his family" shall be held to include blood relations only, but an exception may be made in the case of Miss Slade known as "Mirabai".

All other interviews will require the permission of Government and will be confined to one per week.

The period of a single interview should be limited to 20 minutes as allowed to A class prisoners. The general rules to be applicable to such interviews should be those detailed in paragraph 602 (h) of the Jail Manual.

When the Gujarati knowing officer referred to in paragraph 3 above is available, he will when required, be present to assist the Superintendent of the Jail at interviews. In the mean time, the offer made by Mr. Merwanji Burjorji, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, of his services at interviews in an honorary capacity may be accepted.

5. *Companion*.—Prisoner D. B. Kalelkar, now confined in the Sabarmati Jail, should be transferred as soon as possible to the Yeravda Jail to share his quarters with the State prisoner Mr. M. K. Gandhi. It is understood that the latter has agreed to this.

6. I am to request that these orders (with the exception of the portion which refers to the submission of certain letters the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department) may be communicated to the State prisoner.

7. As to the Gujarati knowing officer referred to in paragraph 3 above, I am to authorise you to make arrangements to secure an officer of this description on a salary not exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem. If the officer is a pensioned Government servant, he may be allowed to add the pay to his pension.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.).....,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Copies to:—

Commissioner, N. D.,

Commissioner, C. D.,

The District Magistrate, Poona,

The Inspector-General of Police,

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D.,

The Oriental Translator to Government.

Dear Major Doyle,

To-day four visitors came to see me. Among these were Mrs. Captain and Mr. Reginald Reynolds. The other two were Miss Slade Mirabai and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee. The last two were admitted. As the Superintendent could not admit the other two I had to decline to see Miss Slade and Mr. Mathuradas. At our very first conversation you will recollect I made it clear to you that I recognised no distinction between blood relations and others and that if the Government wanted me to meet my blood relations, they should appreciate my view point and let me also see those who like Mrs. Captain and Mr. Reynolds are as good as blood relations. I thought you had agreed to the position. But I may have misunderstood you. I want to blame nobody. I want no special privileges. I simply wish to understand my position and would like the Government to know my view point though they may not endorse it. I may not see my relatives if I may not see the others. This is no new attitude with me. I took it up in 1922 also and at that time there was no difficulty about my seeing those who were not blood relations. Of course it is understood all along that there can no political messages received or sent by me.

There are, too, my weekly letters hanging fire. These I wrote as per our understanding as I thought it was namely that non-political affairs written to my Ashram friends in one envelope would count as one letter.

I would appreciate an early clearance of both these issues.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Y. C. P.,
30th May 1930.

Secretary's Note—

Mahatmaji requires daily massage with some kind of oil for his feet and his head. It is necessary for the maintenance of proper health and not a mere convenience. According to his principle, he would not have the massage done by an ordinary fellow prisoner. He would allow only some of his intimate followers who would do that kind of service for him as a matter of privilege and love and not as a servant serving a master. I do not know whether the authorities at Yeravda have had their attention drawn to this matter. Mahatmaji himself would not do it and he would go without necessary massage rather than have it done. With so many of his adherents convicted and jailed, it should not be at all difficult to transfer any one for the work. You may have his son Manilal or Ramdas or Mahadev Desai or Pyarelal or any other Ashramite who is used to render that kind of service to Mahatmaji.

The above was handed by me today by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai. It is an extract from a letter he has received from Ahmedabad.

We have been considering whom we should bring to Yeravda to live with Mr. Gandhi, and had settled on 'Kaka' Kalelkar.

Would it be worthwhile to make a change and bring a younger man who could be masseur in addition ?

Mahadeo Desai would not be suitable he had been too active an agent in Mr. Gandhi's plan in the past.

I do not know anything much about Pyarelal. It is perhaps doubtful whether either of Mr. Gandhi's sons would make suitable companions for him now. Secretary might find out what Major Doyle thinks.

(Sd.) HOTSON.
6th June 1930.

U. O. to Major Doyle.
G. C./6.6.
No. S.D. 2112, dated 6th June 1930.

I do not consider that the massage referred to is in any way necessary—nor that it can be supported in the present case on medical grounds.

2. Mr. Gandhi is in perfect health. I also have not noticed that he is shy about asking for things he requires. So I do not think he has missed his daily massage or he would have asked for a masseur to be suggested,

3. I would prefer that the original plan of transferring Kalelkar be adhered to. He also is, or rather was, an inmate of the Sabarmati Ashram and should therefore know what Gandhi requires.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.
6th June 1930.

U. O. to Secretary to Government (S. D.)
6/6 G. C.
H.M. Very well. I will tell Diwan Bahadur.

(Sd.) HOTSON.
7/6.
Bombay, 7th June 1930.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta,
K. C. S. I.
No. P. 202.

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Hotson,

I was approached yesterday by two of Mr. Gandhi's intimate disciples with a request for allowing somebody to remain with him at Yeravada, for the purpose of massaging, a treatment to which he has long been accustomed. Mr. Pradhan happened to see me this morning and I have mentioned this matter to him and have asked

him to see you as he probably would be better able to explain by word of mouth than I can by letter. I tell you this, because I do not wish you to feel that in a matter referring to your department I preferred to speak to him rather than to write to you.

I was told that Gandhiji will not accept this service from anyone but his near relatives or his closest friends and they suggested the names of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Mahadev Desai. I asked them for two other names of young people with whom Mr. Gandhi cannot be expected to deal in politics to which there might be objection. The names that have been suggested are :—(1) Ramniklal Mody, who is believed to be in Sabarmati Jail, (2) Mr. Gandhi's grandson, Kantilal Harilal, aged 17 years who is also believed to be in Sabarmati Jail. All these four have, I understand, been arrested on account of participation in Mr. Gandhi's present movement I, of course, cannot suggest any names and do not know the last two, but I think that it would be very graceful if some arrangement could be made to meet this request as the requirement is for the purposes of health. It does not seem a big thing to grant, unless of course you have reasons which I do not know.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.

Sir J. E. B. Hotson, K. C. S. I.,
C. S. I., O. B. E., I. C. S., Bombay.

Amend on lines suggested by Major Doyle on other
similar correspondence.

(Sd.) HOTSON.
8/6.

Yeravda Central Prison, Poona :
Dated 12th June 1930.

My dear Doyle,

Herewith Gandhi's letter—It is difficult about the interview question I do not know what to suggest. Supposing we say that anyone must have permission then all would be treated the same. I wonder how that would work. He wishes to be treated as an ordinary prisoner and they have to have permission first.

Yours sincerely,
R. V. MARTIN,
Passed to Secretary H. D.,
E. E. DOYLE,
12th June 1933.

Gandhi's letter in his own handwriting.

Dear Major Martin,

You have told me that the Government will permit seven of my blood relations twice per week and the others only by their special permission. This means that my wife who is not a blood relative and naturally her brothers and other relatives have to obtain special permission. I am sure this is a mere slip. But what is obviously contemplated is that those who are not related to me by blood or through marriage can except Shrimati Mirabai Slade see me only by special permission of the Government. If this decision is not revised, I fear I must not see my relatives. I have in the Ashram and outside many widows, girls, boys and men who are perhaps more to me than many a blood relative. If they may not see me on the same terms as relatives, to be just to the former, I must not see the latter.

Although it is now a fortnight, I do not know what has happened to the Ashram letters that were received and those that I wrote. You told me you had sent them to the I. G.

There is one more matter. I see Sjt. Kalelkar is to be brought here as companion for me. He is an esteemed co-worker but if I conveyed the impression that I would like him to be brought here to keep me company, I am sorry. I would not like him to be torn from so many companions with whom he is placed at the Sabarmati jail and come here to share my isolation. If he could mix freely with the other Satyagrahis prisoners and keep company with me, I would naturally value his company but I have no desire to have the joy of his company at his expense what I would desire is naturally to be able to see all my satyagrahi friends who are in this jail. I repeat what I have told you so often, I do not desire special privileges. But if an ordinary prisoner may have the company of his fellows who may chance to be in the same prison, it may be lawful for me to entertain such a desire.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Y. C. P.

11th June 1930.

SECRET

No. S. D. 2346.
Home Department (Poll),
Poona, 17th June 1930.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. S. D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930, regarding the privileges to be allowed to the State Prisoner Mr. M. K. Gandhi, and with reference to his letter of the 11th instant addressed to the Superintendent of the Central Prison (copy enclosed), I am directed to state that the word 'relations' should be substituted for the words ' blood relations' in para. 4 of the letter above referred to. It was of course not intended to exclude Mr. Gandhi's wife, or his brother-in-law and the like. I am further to say that if Mr. Gandhi refuses to see his relations, the only thing that can be done is to treat them like strangers, and interviews regulated accordingly, if that would please him better. In that case however, there will be no concession and the ordinary terms will apply.

2. As regards the question of a companion, the orders to bring prisoner D. B. Kalelkar from the Sabarmati Jail should remain in force.

3. I have already communicated these orders to you orally and requested that the sense of them may be communicated to the State Prisoner.

I have, etc.,

G. C./16.6.
Secretary to Government,
H. D.

No. 383
I. G. of P. Bombay Presidency:
Poona, 18th June 1930.

Dear Collins,

I attach the information you require.

2. (a) Rule 415 Bombay Jail Manual defines the term solitary confinement.

Mr. Gandhi is accommodated in a yard where there are 32 other persons besides himself.

He is absolutely free and is never " locked up ".

He sees these other prisoners and does converse with those detailed as his attendants.

Orders have issued for a specially selected prisoner to be detailed as his companion.

(b) The nationality of the persons detailed to help him with his food and other services.

(1) The Jail Steward who is a Prabhu purchases fruit etc., for Mr. Gandhi.

(2) A Maratha convict milks the goat in Mr. Gandhi's presence twice daily.

(3) A Brahmin convict cleans his feeding utensils.

(4) A Maratha convict is detailed as a personal attendant.

(5) A sweeper convict attends to his needs in this line.

(6) Two European convicts daily put out and bring in Mr. Gandhi's cot.

(c) Mr. Gandhi has been given all books and newspapers he has asked for and all approved letters, periodicals and books that have been sent to him by friends.

(d) Mr. Gandhi I am informed does not want any massage and refuses to have any done.

Yours sincerely,

E. E. DOYLE.

To

G. F. S. Collins, Esq. O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government H. D. (Spl.), Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dated 10th June 1930.

No. 2861 of 1930.

Dated, 16th June 1930.

Report on the Health of Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

General appearance is that of good health.

Weight.—103 lbs. 2 lbs. have been lost since admission.

Respiratory system.—Normal.

Digestive system.—Apparently healthy.

Urinary System.—No sugar or albumin in the urine which is apparently normal. No sign of disease.

Circulatory system.—Pulse 65, full regular and of good volume.

Blood pressure—Systolic 140,
Diastolic 95

Arteries somewhat thickened and tortuous but this can hardly be deemed abnormal at his age.

Auditory system.—Nothing abnormal.

Vision some degree of hypermetropia and presbyopia, not of pathological importance.

Nervous system.—Reflexes normal.

No rhombergism.

No abnormality detected.

Special blood tests were made by the pathologist Sassoon Hospital, who reports—

Blood sugar .12 per cent.

Blood Urea .030 grammes per 100 C.C.

Both these figures are normal.

It was not found possible to examine the FUNDUS of the eye, owing to opacity of the lens, without dilating the pupil a dangerous procedure at his age.

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Jail.

True Copy:

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M. S.,
Inspector-General of Prison.
20th June 1930.

Poona, 8th July 1930.

My dear Collins,

I attach herewith the information you require, and will be glad if early orders can be issued there on.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

Yeravda Central Prison: Poona.
Dated 8th July 1930.

My dear Doyle,

I am forwarding to you herewith a letter handed me this morning by State Prisoner Gandhi. It contains a list of those he wishes

classed as intimate friends who he should be allowed to see without previous permission from Government. I would request that very early orders may please be issued concerning it.

Yours sincerely,

R. V. MARTIN.

Dear Major Martin,

With further reference to my letter about interviews, I enclose herewith a trial list to show what I mean when I say that I can see Mrs. Gandhi and others of my family only if on the same terms. I can see those who are like blood relations to me as those in the list are.

The alternative proposed by the Government is unacceptable to me for the simple reason that I do not wish to expose my wife and children to the indignity of having to apply to the Government for permission each time they may desire to see me. I recognise that the Government need not let any body see me. But if they do let me see anybody, I must refuse to avail myself of such permission, if it is bereft of grace, as in my opinion the present position about interviews is.

I know the Government's pre-occupations and it pains me to have to take up their time over what is for them, comparatively a trivial matter. I have reverted to it only because I had a talk with you about it and because I would like it finally decided one way or other.

If the list is approved, I reserve the right to submit a further list. It is impossible for me to recall at once the names of all who are intimately connected with me and are not known to political fame. I may observe that such names I have purposely omitted. A large number are boys and girls under 16. I have also omitted the names of relatives as they are already allowed and I have omitted those who to my knowledge are already imprisoned.

I am,
Yours sincerely,

M. K. GANDHI.

Y. C. P./8th July 1930.

Kamala Haridas.
Ramabehn Patel.
Vasumatibehn.
Kusum Desai.
Jethalal Gandhi.
Maganbhai Patel.
Kapilrai.
Mahavir.
Maitri.
Durga.
Krishnamaya Devi.
Sarojini Devi.
Satyavati.
Kamalabehn.
Krishnakumar.
Kasturbehn.
Prithviraj.
Laxmi Dadabhai.
Lalji.
Vithal.
Jethalal Bhatia.
Babalbhai.
Kevalram.
Nirmala Kevalram.
Karsondas Chitalia.
Surajbehn Manilal.
Gangabehn Ramji.
Motibehn Ramji.
Ghelibehn Bhatia.
Keshavrao Deshpande.
Ramabai Kamdar.
Lady Vithaldas.
Kamalabai.
Vithaldas Jerajini.

Y. C. P.
8th July 1930.

Chhotalal.
Kikibehn Lalvani.
Girdhari.
Mangala.
Pushpa.
Mahalaxmi.
Nirmala Pandya.
Durgabehn Desai.
Nirmala Desai.
Bulbhadra.
Dulabhai Metaji.
Anandi.
Indu Parekh.
Kantilal Parekh.
Amritlal Nanavati.
Samalbhai.
Ramchandran.
Juthabhai.
Punjabhai Junior.
Laxmi Rajagopalachari.
Dahyabhai Patel.
Narmada Dahyabhai.
Shantikumar Narottamdas.
Narsinha Prasad.
Mama Phadke.
Haribhai Phatak.
Dilkhush Divanji.
Nandlal Shah.
Punjabhai.
Budhabhai.
Chimanlal.
Gulab Bajaj.
Kaku.
Bapubhai Shelat.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

*Bombay Chronicle.**Interviews with Gandhiji.*

24th June 1930.

Mahatma Gandhi has at last been given a companion in Mr. Kalelkar. This is good, so far as it goes. But it is not enough, as we pointed out sometime ago. Government ought to send his two sons also to live with him. What is still more urgent is that conditions governing interviews with him must immediately be defined. At the present there are neither rules nor instructions. The first interview with Gandhiji was on May 21 when Mrs. Gandhi, Miraben (Miss Slade) and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee saw him. Another interview was arranged on May 30 when Mrs. Captain, Miss Slade, Mr. Reginald Reynolds and Mr. Tricumjee went to see him,. The Superintendent had instructions not to allow Mr. Reynolds to see Gandhiji, nor was permission given to Mrs. Captain. Gandhiji naturally declined to see the other two. The present position is that ever since May 21 Gandhiji has not had an interview with any outsider. It is clearly Government's duty to bestir themselves. We suggest that Gandhiji should be allowed weekly interviews and there should be no discrimination on behalf of Government in the choice of visitors.

*Bombay Chronicle.**Interview with Gandhiji.*

Tuesday, 24th June 1930.

Page 6, para. 3—

Perhaps we had better issued a Statement explaining the rules.

(Sd.) J. E. B. H.
24-6.

Put up please with the rules.

(Sd.) C. B. B. Clee.
24-4-30.

H.D.

Gandhi is a State prisoner and his treatment is therefore governed by rule 603 of the Jail manual.

The General rule regarding the grant of interview are contained in Chapter XIX of the Jail Manual. Under rule 457 the number of persons ordinarily allowed at any interview is two, but now be extended to five in the case of near relatives of the' prisoner.

A class prisoners are allowed interviews once a fortnight.

Thro' H. (Special).

(Sd.)

25-6-30.

H. D. (Special).

D.S.

The instructions issued to the I. G. of Prisons regarding interviews to be allowed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi are contained in G. L. No. S. D. 2162, dated 8th June 1930, as amended by G. L. No. S.D. 2346, dated 17th June 1930.

J. E. B. Hotson, 26-6-30.

We might find out exactly what interviews Mr. Gandhi has had up to now and with whom. The papers may be sent u.o. to I.G. of Prisons to furnish information.

26/6.

G.C.

I. G. Prisons.

U.O.R. Nos. D. 2532, dated 27th June 1930.

Will the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison please supply the details required early.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

Returned with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons: —

The Statement in the cutting from the *Bombay Chronicle* is correct. The State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi has only had the two interviews referred to. At the first interview he saw Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee and Miss Slade. At the second interview I allowed Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee and Miss Slade to come up

to my office. M. K. Gandhi was already seated, he saw these two persons but requested them to go away, as Mrs. Captain was not allowed to come up. He did not mind Reynolds being stopped.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee came to see me about a week ago and asked me about interviews. I complained the position to him namely that Gandhi would not see anybody unless he was given permission to see all his friends who came to see him. Apparently by his friends he means all members of his Ashram. I asked Gandhi two days ago if he would see Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee and see if we could find from formula to describe " friends " which would be acceptable to Government. He agreed to do this. Mr. Tricumjee has gone to Allahabad to the Congress meeting there on the 26th. If Government approve of my action I will endeavour to get to some understanding as to who he really wishes to see, and who must obtain the permission of Government before an interview is granted.

(Sd.) M. V. MARTIN.
27-6-30.

I submit a tentative draft.

1/7.

G.C

H.M.

We can wait till we hear again from Major Martin, do not at all like the first sentence of the draft.

J. E. B. H.
3/7.

Major Martins letter supplies the information required except that he has forgotten to mention the two interviews with Slocombe.

Gandhi himself has not asked to see anyone in particular and the only people who have asked to interview Gandhi and have been refused are—

1. Reynolds. 2. Mrs. Captain. 3. Lady Thackersey.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.
28/6.

R. I. No. S.D. 4744/2-7-30.

SECRET

D.O. No. S.D. 2692.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Poona, 4th July 1930.

My dear,

You will probably recollect that an Unofficial Reference was made to you regarding rules for interviews to be given to Mr. Gandhi arising out of a cutting from the Bombay Chronicle, which reference was passed by you to Martin and he remarked that, if Government approved of his action, he would endeavour to get to some understanding as to who Mr. Gandhi really wished to see and who must obtain the permission of Government before an interview is granted. I am to say that Government will await a further report in this matter.

Yours,
G. C.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

SECRET

D. O. No. S.D. 3023.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Poona, 17th July 1930.

My dear,

Will you please refer to my demi-official letter No. S.D. 2692 of the 4th instant on the subject of interviews with Mr. Gandhi, and your demi-official letter of the 8th which forwarded Martin's letter communicating the list of persons whom Mr. Gandhi desired to be allowed to see without reference to Government for their orders ?

I am to say that, in view of the unreasonable length of the list submitted by Mr. Gandhi, and the reservation he has made that he shall be allowed to modify or add to it, Government find themselves unable to vary the orders already passed although they would have been prepared to consider a reasonable request. I am to ask that these orders may be communicated to the State Prisoner.

Yours,
G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

*Draft Press Note.**

The attention of Government has been drawn to certain statements in the Press which suggest that severe restrictions are being imposed in the matter of interviews allowed to Mr. M. K. Gandhi. The following is therefore published for public information.

The principles adopted by the Government of Bombay in respect of interviews are that Mr. Gandhi cannot be permitted to carry on the work of his Ashram or to engage in any form of political activity while he is kept under restraint as a State prisoner. In conformity with these principles, directions have been given that the prisoner may, without a reference to Government be allowed to have two interviews a week with members of his family (Miss Slade, known as Mirabai being considered as a member of his family for this purpose), any number up to seven persons being permitted to be present at one interview, and that interviews with other persons shall be subject to the orders of Government.

These directions have been explained to Mr. Gandhi. He has hitherto taken up the position that if he cannot see other persons, and particularly the members of his Ashram, on the same terms as he is allowed to see his relations, he would prefer not to see his relations. He has been informed that if he persists in this decision, it will be necessary to regulate his interview with relations in the same manner as interviews with other persons.

Mr. Gandhi has had the following interviews since his confinement:—

On May 21st.—Mrs. Gandhi, Miss Slade and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee.

On May 30th.—Miss Slade, Mrs. Captain and Messrs. Mathuradas Tricumjee and Reynolds came to the jail with the object of obtaining an interview. The Superintendent allowed Mr. Mathuradas and Miss Slade to come to the office where Mr. Gandhi was seated, but Mr. Gandhi requested them to leave as Mrs. Captain was not allowed to be present. He made no objection to the exclusion of Mr. Reynolds.

Besides these occasions Mr. George Slocombe was allowed to see the State Prisoner on May 15th and 20th. Including Mr. Reynolds and Mrs. Captain, three other persons who were not relations have applied for, and been refused, interviews.

On June 19th Mr. D. B. Kalelkar, who was confined as a prisoner in the Sabarmati jail, was brought to Yeravda Jail, and has since been sharing Mr. Gandhi's quarters as a companion to him.

* This Press Note was not published.

CONFIDENTIAL

THE SASSOON HOSPITALS, POONA:
No. 3800 of 1930.
Poona, 31st August 1930.

From

Lt.-Col. R. F. STEEL, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona;
and
Major R. V. MARTIN, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have on 20th August 1930 conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi is in good health. We have, however, to report that he has lost a few pounds in weight due partly, we believe, to the work and worry which he has experienced during the recent peace negotiations and partly to a minor digestive disturbance he has recently suffered from.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.), R. F. STEEL, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 629 of 1930.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE :
Poona, 22nd August 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE, Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

G. C.
22nd August.
H. M./H, E. (P. S. G.),
(Sd.) F. H. SYKES.
25th August.

CONFIDENTIAL

From

E. W. PERRY, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Poona ;

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay, Political,
Poona, 28th August 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Government Resolution, No. S.D. 1361, dated 5th May 1930, and to report that I visited Mr. M. K. Gandhi in Jail on Wednesday August 27th. He looked well and said he was well and had no requests to make.

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.).....,
District Magistrate, Poona.

For information.

G.C.
28th August.
H. M.,
H. E. (P. S. G.).

(Sd.) F. H. SYKES.
1st September.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, OF PRISONS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
Poona, 22nd September 1930.

My dear Collins,

I enclose herewith a D. O. from Martin and two letters addressed to him by Mr. Gandhi.

I am not inclined to agree with Martin entirely regarding the proposed interview—as this seems to me to be the thin edge of the wedge. I consider that in reply to Gandhi's request he should be informed officially that the interview he seeks cannot be granted. That Pyarelal is no longer in hospital and is cured of the diarrhoea for which he was admitted.

I consider that the portion of Gandhi's letter that I have underlined is a thinly veiled threat to go on hunger-strike if his request is not granted. I am for letting him do his worst and absolutely refusing to allow him to be with the other C. D. O. prisoners.

I would be glad of the opinion of Government in this matter.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON :
Dated 22nd September 1930.

My dear Doyle,

M. K. Gandhi has been some what worrying me, about the reports he reads in the papers concerning various "illtreatments" we are supposed to carry out on the C. D. Prisoners here. I had a long talk with him on the subject on Friday and thought it was finished, since when the enclosed two letters have been written to me. One marked urgent on Friday evening and the other sent yesterday Sunday.

I would have no objection to his seeing this fellow Pyarelal who apparently was his Secretary and was a bit "uppish". When he first came here and was put in a cell for two or three weeks, he had been in hospital also with diarrhoea but was discharged cured on Saturday. I think M. K. Gandhi thinks he has been illtreated as his name has appeared in the papers. I would like to suggest bringing him to this Yard Gate and having a few lines conversation with M. K. Gandhi through the Gate and just standing by it. I think this would settle him, though he on the other hand might ask for more when he sees he can get so much, that is always the danger with him. But I am inclined to recommend this concession, as a very special case, but on no account to be allowed to go and see anybody else.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.

Dear Major Martin,

Since our discussion to-day two questions of duty have arisen before me. One of these calls for an urgent solution. Pyarelal has been with me for the past 14 years and is as a son to me. He is

a silent scholar and worker. His extremely shy nature makes him look often awkward. His being in the hospital renders it necessary for me to see him. If I may not be taken to the hospital he may be brought to the yard where I am placed. Nothing would please me better than to nurse him. I know nursing. If you need the permission from a higher authority will you please oblige me by using the telephone ? I would like you to enter into the feelings of a parent and appreciate how he would feel on hearing of a sick boy who is within a calling distance.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Y. C. P.

19th September 1930.

Submitted for orders.

I do not know whether H. M. knows the particular of the incident referred to at the end of Mr. Gandhi's second letter.

I have asked Mr. Griffith about it. There was a disturbance due to the Mulshi Petha prisoners going on hunger-strike. They had asked to observe Ekadashi fast. They were permitted to do so and they then asked to be let off jail tasks because they were fasting. This was refused and some of them had to be given bar-fetters and flogging. Mr. Gandhi then insisted on seeing them. The papers came to secretary, H. D. and H. M., but H. E. Sir F. H. Sykes sent the Inspector General to discuss with Mr. G. and after protracted negotiations the matter was settled by his being allowed to see two of the prisoners.

I agree with Major Doyle.

The second letter with its demand for unrestricted liberty to see prisoners and its veiled threat of hunger-strike is the important one.

I think Major Doyle should be asked to see Mr. Gandhi and intimate Government's refusal with full reasons.

If that were not successful I think we should consider the necessity of having Mr. Gandhi moved outside the presidency (this would presumably require afresh ordinance.)

In any case I think the Government of India should be informed of the occurrence and be prepared for the possible necessity of moving the state prisoners. If any concession were given now I believe it would lead to more demands.

I think this demand is the outcome of the failure of the negotiations and the device again to come into the lime light.

G. C
23rd September.

H. M.

I have discussed this with Major Doyle.

A. (1) Piarelal. If it can be shown that there is any specially close connection between Mr. Gandhi and Piarelal, the request should be granted. If it is to be granted Piarelal might be allowed in the same room or yard with Mr. Gandhi for a short time, and not kept outside the gate as Major Martin suggests. This would merely appear ungracious but if Piarelal is merely one of the many inhabitants of the Ashram, all of them Mr. Gandhi claims as members of his family, no concessions should be made.

If H. D. records and those of the jail contain no incidents on these points, Mr. Garret and Mr. Taylor who will be here the day after to-morrow would be asked whether they know anything.

(2) Access to other prisoners must be definitely refused Mr. Gandhi's remarks about classification are wide on the point. He is not a convict but a detainee. His treatment would be just what it is now if no classification rule had since been passed.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON.
23rd September 1930.

A:—See what our records have as soon as possible. Draft also letter to Inspector-General of Prisons to see whether the jail records can help.

(Sd.) (G. C).
23rd September.

SECRET

D. O. No. S. D. 4304.

Home Department (Special).
Poona, 1st October 1930.

My dear

Will you please refer to your demi-official letter of the 22nd September, regarding Mr. Gandhi's request for an interview with the prisoner Piyarelal ? You have already informed me that you

have instructed Martin to inform Mr. Gandhi that you are considering his request and that orders will be passed as soon as possible.

Government on enquiry find that Piyarelal was a constant companion of Mr. Gandhi both at the Ashram and when he went on tour throughout 1929. He was also very closely associated with him during his recent march and his stay at Dandi.

They have therefore decided that one interview, and one only, should be allowed between them in Mr. Gandhi's quarters and that only to give Mr. Gandhi an opportunity to satisfy himself that Piyarelal is not in bad health. The restrictions suggested in Martin's letter need not be applied but of course the jail authorities will as usual be present throughout the interview, and will be fully justified in bringing it to a close should it be diverted into undesirable channels.

They agree that Mr. Gandhi cannot be allowed access to other prisoners in the jail as requested in his second letter.

It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that, as Mr. Gandhi is a State prisoner, the rules regarding the classification of convicted prisoners do not in any way apply to him.

Yours,

(Sd.) G. C.
1/10.

Major E. E. Doyle, D. S. O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Dear Major Martin,

I must now unburden myself of my second difficulty. I do not doubt a word of what you have told me about the charges of alleged illtreatment in this prison. Yet I cannot dispel from my mind all the reports that have appeared in the Press. The writers could not have deliberately lied about everything. I am sure that some of the statements are gross exaggerations. I hope that most are and I should like to believe that all are false. But my mind is disturbed. There may be things you do not know ; there must be things which you look at from one angle and the prisoners concerned from another.

My duty in the circumstances seems to be plain. I must ask to be allowed to see them occasionally, if I may not be permitted to live with them. I have told you I desire no privileges. What

comforts are allowed to me may be taken away from me. If I am isolated for the sake of the comforts, they mean little to me, whereas isolation means everything to me. I desire no comforts that may not be allowed to the other prisoners suffering from the same physical disabilities as I. I do not believe in classification which in my opinion is degrading. If I permit myself comforts which the other prisoners like me do not enjoy, I do so because of my physical (not clear). But I would fain sacrifice health if it has to be purchased by the sacrifice of the privilege of serving any companions many of whom I know and none of whom I consider to be in any way inferior to me.

I was able to bear the separation so long as I was under the impression that all was well. But the knowledge that young Ratilal is no more, that Pyarelal who is like a son to me has been suffering, that the elderly Narsinhabhai was near death's door and the persistent complaints in the Press have awakened me to a sense of my duty viz. that I should strive to the utmost of my ability to establish touch with them.

I know that it is not in your or the I. G. P.s power to grant me the permission requested. I would therefore ask you please to place this letter before the Government and secure an early reply. I am aware, as prisoner I have no rights and no choice as to the disposal of my body. But I know also that the upkeep of my body requires my co-operation. I should no longer be interested the preservation of a body that cannot be used for the service that the dweller within yearns after. I am human. Even as a prisoner I cannot divest myself of the human in me.

I need not give the assurance, perhaps you will be able to give it, if any be required that my presence among my companions will not be used to subvert discipline but on the contrary, it is highly likely to promote it. The moral code of a civil resister requires him willingly to submit to all prison discipline that is not in conflict with self-respect.

Lastly I would like to draw the Government's attention to the fact that when a somewhat similar incident occurred in 1923 in this very prison I was allowed to see two prisoners with the result that what promised to be a grave tragedy was averted. The present Inspector-General of Police is aware of the facts of the case.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Y. C. Prison/21st September 1930.

Dear Major Martin,

It was on 21st instant that I sent you my letter requesting that *I should be permitted to establish touch with the civil resistance prisoners in this Jail*. I made the request about seeing my Secretary and co-worker Pyarelal even earlier. I must now press for an early-answer. I know the Government's pre-occupations and as a prisoner I should like to spare them all the trouble I can, on my behalf. But the request I have made is a peremptory call of my fundamental being. I can no longer restrain myself now. The deprivation of touch with these fellow prisoners is unbearable for me—unless therefore I get satisfaction by Saturday noon next. *I must begin to withdraw my co-operation as to the upkeep of my body*. To what extent I shall carry the non-co-operation I am unable to say at present. It will be determined as the days proceed, by the inner urge and my courage and strength. The commencement *will be made with my refusing all food except the ordinary convict diet i.e. such of it as I can religiously take*. I can take only five natural ingredients in addition to salts. Therefore so far as I can see, I can take only Kanji and Bajri and Juwari chapati. I may not take dhal or vegetables as they contain more than five ingredients. The kanji and chapati I shall take on the responsibility of and at the desire of the authorities. I am not sure that after years of abstention from them my system can cope with either. I have arrived at this compromise and to start with, because I am anxious to cause as little embarrassment as I can. I would like the Government not to regard this letter as a threat but consider it as an act of courtesy and consideration. My desire is not to take the Government unawares in any serious steps I may take in order to vindicate what is to me a human right.

Handed over by I. G. Prison on 30th September 1930.

30th September 1930.

Y. C. P.

Yours sincerely,

M. K. GANDHI.

Dear Major Martin,

With reference to our conversations by 'friends' I mean those civil resistance prisoners whom I know I should want to meet only those who may be reported to be suffering from illness or ill-treatment or

might have been reported to have so suffered. This right as I should exercise with as much restraint as possible. If it is necessary to explain my meaning further you will please let me know. I want to have no mental reservations.

As for postponing the enforcement of my resolution I am sorry I must not do it, if satisfaction cannot be had in time. But it need cause no immediate worry as in the initial stages, I should be eating such ordinary convict food as I can religiously take.

Yours sincerely,

M. K. GANDHI.

Y. C. P., 3rd October 1930.

SECRET

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Poona, 4th October 1930.
No. S. D. 4349.

My dear,

With reference to Mr. Gandhi's letter of the 3rd to Martin (copy attached and original retained), I am to say that Government approve of your suggestion that Martin should permit Mr. Gandhi to have interviews with such of his friends undergoing imprisonment in Yeravda Central Prison who may be ill or who may have been reported as having been unlawfully treated.

2. Such interviews should take place in the yard where Mr. Gandhi is confined.

3. Government are of opinion that these orders should be reasonably interpreted, and that ordinarily there should not be more than one such interview per week.

4. I am to request that in any exceptional cases or in any case in which Martin considers that the concession should be withheld, he should immediately report the details through you for the orders of Government.

5. I am to ask that the orders contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be communicated to Mr. Gandhi.

Yours,

G. C.,
4th October.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 7001 of 1930.

CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE :
Yeravda, dated 31st October 1930.

From

Major R. V. MARTIN, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison ;

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi enquires whether the yarn which he has spun, may be sent to the Ahmedabad Ashram to be woven into Saris for his wife.

He states that he will give instructions to the Ashram that the yarn must not be sold, auctioned, or in any way made use of except for the purpose aforementioned.

Orders may please be issued.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 719 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 1st November 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE, Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 5074.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay Castle, 12th November 1930.

From G. F. S. COLLINS, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department;

To The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir

With reference to your endorsement No. 719, dated the 1st November 1930, I am directed to state that State Prisoner, M. K. Gandhi's request to send the yarn which he has spun to the Ahmedabad Asram to be woven into saris for his wife should be refused.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.).....,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Bombay Chronicle, Thursday. November 13, 1930. P. 12, Col. 1.

A week with Mahatma.

This reports the story about Gandhi refusing fresh fruit as a protest against lathi-charges which appeared in, I think, the *Indian Daily Mail*.

I do not remember hearing of this before. Is there any truth in it?

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON.

Home Department (Special),

Submitted with the cutting from the *Bombay Chronicle*. We have received no reports as regards the allegation at 'A' of the press report which may be forwarded unofficially to Inspector-General of Prisons for report.

Secretary :

It was, I think, mentioned when Mr Gandhi hinted that he might go on hunger-strike if he was not allowed to see Pyarelal, that he

had in any case decided to stop taking fresh fruit for a while. Please put up those papers before the U. O. reference is made.

(Sd.) G. C.
14th November.

H. D. (Special),

Please see pp. 193-196, and P. 213 of file 750 (5)-A. In the letter Mr. Gandhi threatens to limit his diet to "*Kanji and Bajri and Juwari chapatis*", but no mention is made of his refusal to take fresh fruit. In this connection, attention is invited to a letter from Pandit J. Nehru to Mr. Gandhi at P. 197 of file 750 (34)-I.

The U. O. Reference should be made.

U. O. to I. G. of Prisons.

G. C.
16th November.

From enquiries made, I have ascertained that there is absolutely no truth whatever in the statement. Mr. Gandhi has never stopped taking fresh fruits. He is taking them at present.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.
18th November 1930.

U. O. to Secretary to Government,
H. D. (Special).

For information.

A contradictum might issue.

19th November.
(Sd.) G. C,
H. M.

With the compliments of the Director of Information, Bombay.

P. 436.
20th November 1930.

The story that has appeared in the Press that Mr. Gandhi stopped taking fresh fruits " after hearing of the lathi-charges " is incorrect Mr. Gandhi has never stopped taking fresh fruits and is taking them at present.

" Does Mahatmaji take fresh fruits ".

P. 5 of the *Bombay Chronicle* of to-day.

We had better send this U. O. to the Inspector-General of Prisons for remarks.

I seem to remember seeing the letters of the 7th and 22nd of September, and perhaps this was what I had in mind in my previous note.

(Sd.) G. C.
24th November.

U. O. R. to I. G. of Prisons No. S.D. 5327, dated 24th November 1930.

Will the Superintendent, Yeravda kindly report in detail on the allegations made. Major Galvin informed me that Mr. Gandhi had never stopped taking fresh fruit and was at present taking them.

Please report what fruit Mr. Gandhi is taking at present. Kindly treat this as urgent.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

Return to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

When Mr. Gandhi was admitted here, he took daily some oranges which he continued taking up to 16th May 1930. After which date no more were purchased for him at his request. He gave us no reason for stopping them. He continued to take raisins, and dates, and sour lime, with goats' milk daily, and has continued on this diet up to the present date, with occasional variations in the way of vegetables, sometimes raw, sometimes cooked, also raw tomatoes and an occasional papaya.

At present, i.e. to-day raisins, dates and some sour limes have been taken, also an unripe papaya, sweet-potatos, tomatos and palak (spinach).

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.
25th November 1930.

I think our facts are generally correct, and we had not plunge further into the controversy. But I should take D. of I.'s opinion.

(Sd.) G. C.
26th November.

It would appear from Major Martins reply that the information furnished by Major Galvin was not accurate. I greatly regret this.

Major Martin could not be consulted in the first instance as he was away on ten days casual leave.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.
25th November 1930.

U. O. to the Secretary, Home Department (Special).

I agree with Secretary. Papaya and sour limes are fruits. But if the question should crop up again, we have other facts.

(Sd.) J. F. JENNINGS.
26th November.

No. 8253 of 1930
CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE :
Yeravda, dated 29th November 1930.

From

Major R. V. MARTIN, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison ;

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In continuation of the fortnightly Medical report on Mr. M. K. Gandhi submitted to you on the 27th instant, I have the honour to state that the digestive disturbance referred to therein, was stated by Mr. Gandhi to be due to his eating some curds and pumpkin which disagreed with him. He fasted for one day and since this has felt quite well, but has not yet recommenced taking his goat's milk or curds. His weight taken on 27th November 1930 was 101 lbs. He is in a good state of health.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 751 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 29th November 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department,

Copies forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE, Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

For information—

G. C.
3rd December.
H. M.
(Sd.).....,
4th December.
H. E. (P. S. G.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

Poona, 26th November 1930.

My dear Collins,

On my way through to Meerut I told you that Kalelkar (M. K. G.'s companion) was due for release on the 29th instant and you—said you would let me know what was to be done about getting a substitute.

I have talked over this matter with Martin, who thinks Gandhi will be delighted if Pyarelal is allowed to take Kalelkar's place. Martin thinks Pyarelal a suitable person and I agree. He has about six months unexpired sentences still to undergo.

If Government approve could you wire " Companion suggested approved". The transfer will then be effected when Kalelkar is released.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

TELEGRAM

No. S.D., 5393, dated the 27th November 1930.

To

Prison, Poona.

Your letter of 26th. Companion suggested approved.

Bombay, Home.

SECRET

I understand that Kaka Kalelkar will be released from jail in a few days and that we shall therefore have to find another companion for Mr. Gandhi.

Has the Inspector-General of Prisons or the District Magistrate, Poona, written to us on the subject ?

Sir Chunilal Mehta tells me that he met Shankarlal Banker recently, and that the latter suggests that we should let Mr. Gandhi have two companions, one a young man of his family who could massage him, and the other an older man, not of his family, with whom he could talk.

This idea about massage being necessary for Mr. Gandhi's physical well-being has taken a very firm hold.

And there is a good deal in Sir Chunilal's argument that for two people to be together constantly, and never to see any one else, is a severe strain on the nerves and temper.

The difficulty of course is to find suitable persons (or a suitable person), and we ought to tackle this while there is still time to look round.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON.

25th November 1930.

Copies of this minute to be sent unofficially to the Inspector-General of Prisons, the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, N. D., for remarks at a very early date.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
District Magistrate, Poona.

Separate copies to Inspector-General of Prisons and Commissioner, N. D.

Returned with compliments.

I have spoken to Major Doyle and have nothing to add to the recommendations which he has made.

(Sd.).....,
District Magistrate, Poona.

28th November 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 397 of 1931.
Poona, 24th January 1931.

From

Lt.-Col. R. F. STEEL, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona;
and
Major R. V. MARTIN, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi on Tuesday, the 20th January 1931. Mr. Gandhi has lost in all about 10 lbs. as a result of fasting. The fast was voluntary and undertaken as a remedy for digestive troubles following a voluntary change of diet. He has ceased to lose weight and will probably regain his former weight. But as he fears a return of his digestive trouble he is only increasing his diet very gradually.

Mr. Gandhi looks well and feels well. He is not disturbed by the loss of his weight. We do not consider there is the slightest cause for anxiety.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) R. F. STEEL, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 62 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 26th January 1931.

To

Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE, Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency,

for information.

H. S., G. C, 27th January.
H. M. J. E. B. H.

(Sd.) F. H. Sykes,
H. E. (P. S. G.).
29th January.

Copy of H. M.'s minute.

3 slices of toast twice a day.
2 lbs. of goat's milk, as milk or curds.
6 oranges
20 monukas (big raisins),
regular walks, same arrangements as in 1923.
Jamnalal Bajaj, Mahadev Desai.

Sir Purshottamdas came to see me today. He tells me that some weeks ago Mr. Gandhi fainted while in the privy, and had to be carried out.

The cause of the fainting fit is the experiments Mr. Gandhi insists on making with his diet. The list at the top of this page is the minimum which Mr. Gandhi's former medical advisers consider to be necessary for the maintenance of his health and strength. It is said that he is actually eating much less.

Sir Purshottamdas suggests that a companion of more mature age than Pyarelal would have more influence on Mr. Gandhi and be more likely to succeed in persuading him to take proper diet. He names Jamnalal Bajaj (who still has some 18 months of his sentence to serve) as the best man to send or in default of him Mahadev Desai, who has recently been sentenced to 6 months or the like.

He also says that in 1923 Mr. Gandhi had a much larger area in which he was able to walk and take exercise than at present. I am not at all sure that he is accurate in his information on this point.

For some weeks it has been obvious that Mr. Gandhi's health has not been very good. No doubt he himself is chiefly responsible for this, but any thing like a breakdown, however caused, would be very embarrassing to us. It would be worth while to consider whether any of the above suggestions would be workable or advantageous.

Finally Sir Purshottamdas referred to the isolation in which Mr. Gandhi still lives, and asked if we could not reconsider the orders which prevent him from seeing more people. He admitted that he was already aware of the fact that the difficulty was of Mr. Gandhi's own creation, but suggested that we might now be prepared to stretch a point: he said that he had no doubt Mr. Gandhi would give his word that he would not talk politics, and would keep his word ; and that there were many respectable people—he named Seth Ambalal Sarabhai's wife as one—who would be ready to give their word, or even to sign a promise, not to talk politics, and not to publish any accounts of their conversations, if permission could be given.

The deadlock has now lasted a long time. We might see if there is any way out, on these lines or others.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON.

17th December 1930.

Copy of note by Secretary, H. D.

Copies of this minute should go u. o. *today* to the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Superintendent, Yeravda jail, for opinion and suggestions on the points raised in it.

As to the question of more visitors for Mr. Gandhi, it is realised that his former standpoint was that he would have none unless he was allowed to see the whole of his family, meaning by family all the members of the Ashram. It is possible that he may be now inclined to consider some reasonable way out of this position.

(Sd.). G. F. S. COLLINS.

19th December.

U. O. R. to I. G. of Prisons,

Separate copy sent to Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Below U. O. R. No. S. D. 5878, dated 19th December 1930.

I am attaching to these remarks a statement showing exactly what food Mr. Gandhi is taking at present. The idea in his experiment is to do without all animal protein and it is for this reason he gave up taking goats milk. He also considers the milk gives him constipation, and since giving it up, his constipation is better and he has been able to do without his daily enema.

He assures me and I quote his own words " that immediately I feel the need I shall revert to milk. I shall not wilfully endanger my health which I hold just now to be quite good ". He lost 5 lbs. in weight but has regained $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

I have not previously heard anything about a fainting attack, but on or about November 19th, he got some acute pains in his stomach, he forced himself to vomit and then fasted for one day. It is possible he fainted on that day. This was really the start of giving up milk, as he attributed the cause of the attack as due to taking curds.

I do not think that anybody could influence Mr. Gandhi in his diet, he sticks to his own opinions, and does not listen to the advice of others. Besides this I do not consider there is anything to worry about in his experiments. He seems to me to be very fit at present and I am not in favour of another companion for him.

The area he had in 1923 is exactly the same as he has now and is ample for walking and taking exercise. He is able to go anywhere he likes inside the large European Yard.

I agree that Mr. Gandhi would keep his word not to talk politics at interviews, if asked to do so. I do not think however that he would agree to any different suggestion than that he put up, namely to be allowed to see all his " Ashram family " I will talk to him on this point and communicate the result at a later date.

Up to the present 6 interviews with other prisoners have been granted.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.

U.O.R. No. 9155/19th December 1930.

To the Secretary to Government, Home Department.

*List of articles of diet taken by M. K. Gandhi
during the last 3 weeks.*

1. One chapati bajri or jowari bread.
2. 2 lbs. vegetables of any two of the following :
Cabbage, Cauliflower, beat-root, pumpkin, knolkhol, palak leaf, sweet potato (rarely).
3. Perhaps 3 days in the week 60 dates per day, when one vegetable is omitted the omitted vegetable is always a root.
4. Over one ounce of shelled almonds reduced to a paste.
5. Three sour lemons, with the vegetables, as a drink hot in the morning with 10 grs. of salt, and cold at about 2 p.m. with soda bicarbonate.

The above quantity is the latest and is divided into three meals.

R. V. MARTIN.

Below unofficial reference No. 5878 dated 19th December 1930 from Government in the Home Department, Bombay.

I have discussed the points raised in Home Member's minute with Major Martin whom I have asked to submit detailed statements showing the actual items of diet consumed by Mr. Gandhi and on the subject of his general health.

2. Mr. Gandhi is a very difficult person to deal with as far as food is concerned. He will eat only what he wants to and nothing else.

3. Major Martin assures me he knew nothing regarding the fainting attack and also that he had no reason to think such an attack had occurred as Mr. Gandhi always appeared well.

4. I would not have any objection to Jamnalal Bajaj being allowed as an additional companion but would rather that Mahadev Desai remained where he is at present. However one must remember the old say " two is company and three none ". I would be inclined to let matters be as they are. Major Martin will give, in detail, the number of interviews Mr. Gandhi has had with other prisoners.

5. Mr. Gandhi occupies exactly the same cells and yard as he did in 1923 and so has exactly the same area to exercise in.

6. Major Martin is going to sound Mr. Gandhi on the subject of interviews. In this connection I would suggest that before any concessions are agreed to—there should be some " giving " on his side—so far all the giving has been done by us.

7. I would also suggest that Sir Purshottamdas himself applies for an interview with Mr. Gandhi, it would be interesting to observe whether Mr. Gandhi agrees to see him or not.

20th December 1930.

E. E. DOYLE.

YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON:
18th May 1930.

Dear Friend,

The authorities having permitted the use of newspapers, I am able somewhat to follow the course of events in the country. I should fail in my duty if I did not express my opinion on your latest statement.

You seem to ignore the simple fact that disobedience ceases to be such immediately masses of people resort to it. Do you not see that hundreds of men who have been known for their peaceful nature, who have an unbroken record of service to their credit and whose integrity is beyond suspicion are imprisoned ? They are no law breakers ; they are no haters of the English. And what of the most peaceful demonstration of thousands of simple villagers

who are by instinct the most law abiding ? To describe the movement of such men and women as lawlessness is, in my opinion, doing violence to the language. The very motive which is the essence of crime is lacking. It is the noblest of motives which takes away men like the hoary-headed Abbas Tyabji from their soft ease to court the hardships of a jail life.

You profess your affection for India. I believe in your profession. But I deny the correctness of your diagnosis of India's disease. The best constitution that can be devised will fail to bring real contentment and peace unless the grievances on which public attention is concentrated are immediately removed. The Salt Tax cannot remain. The liquor revenue must go. The foreign cloth importation which has produced a partial paralysis of the village life must be stopped. Have you not noted the strength of popular feeling in these matters ? Or are the hundreds of thousands of men and women are taking part in the movement wicked minded or misled or fools and the English officials the best judges of what is good for India ? If I am not mistaken, you will find the spirit of the people to be proof against repression no matter how severe it may be. You will not coerce millions of people into subjection for all time. India must not live for English. She must live for herself so as to enable to make her contribution to the world's progress. As a slave nation she is a mere burden on earth because it is a false life. No Round Table Conference can therefore be of any avail, unless you see things from our standpoint and leaving coercion rely simply on carrying conviction. Even those who you think are with you, are with the Congressmen so far as wants are concerned.

I remain,

Your sincere friend,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

To

H. E. the Viceroy of India.

Copy of a letter from State Prisoner, M. K. Gandhi to Mr. Wilfred Wellock, M.P., Birmingham.

Dear Friend,

I thank you for your letter. From a prison cell it would not be proper for me to enter into any argument. But you may depend upon my not missing a single real opportunity for co-operation.

But I confess that I see no sign as yet in the midst of fraud, falsehood and force that appear to me surround so many of the acts of the powers that be.

Your sincerely
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI,

Copy of a letter from State Prisoner, M. K. Gandhi to Henry, S. L. Polak, Esq., London.

My dear Henry,

Your cable was given to me only yesterday.

As a prisoner, I may not write to you as fully as I would like. All therefore I can say is that if you knew the circumstances as much as I do, you would not press me to go to the R. T. C. I should be perfectly useless there. I see nothing in the Viceregal statement to give me any cause for hope. The fact is swaraj is for us to take. It cannot come by way of donation.

My love to Millie, Celie, Leon and all those whom we knew. Where is Maud nowadays ? With my love to Andrews tell him I had his cable just after my imprisonment.

Y. C. P.,
16th July 1930.

Yours,
(Sd.) BHAI.

Copy of a letter from State Prisoner, M. K. Gandhi to Mirabai (Miss Slade), dated the 20th July 1930.

It pained me to have to refuse to see you. But the proof of my having done the right thing came the next morning. The Government have rejected my offer and therefore there can be no interviews now. It would be unbecoming for me to press my view point. They are entitled to refuse every facility to prisoners as was done all the world over only a century ago or even much later. It is enough that the exchange of letter is permitted. But you will recognise that even this is a precarious thing. Any moment they may stop the correspondence or impose unacceptable conditions. We can only gain by self-denial. Therefore there need be no heart burning over this stoppage of interviews. It is better that spirit meets spirit. No power on earth can stop that blessed contact.

Now for the gifts you left, I note the extraordinary care over the smallest detail. I began the use of the new wheel immediately. This therefore was the second day of use—to-day is Sunday after the commencement of silence. But whilst this love is deep it is not as wise as it might be. Your wheel has not lessened the strain. As I explained to Mathuradas the strain was in the having to sit out for five hours in practically one posture. If I could reduce the hours and get the same amount of production, it would be another matter. That the new wheel is not likely to do. As it is the strain on the left arm is felt in using the new wheel. For in this you have to move the arm away from you and raise it too where in the box wheel, the arm is in a horizontal position and moves towards oneself. Moreover you could ill afford to give time to a matter like this and take up that of skilled workmen unless it is required by one. I must be allowed to be capable looking after myself and expressing my wants. Thirdly I haven't yet been able to draw as fine a thread as on the box wheel. The result is the use of 50 per cent. more slivers—a national waste !

Enough however of criticism. I am not going lightly to leave aside a thing that has come charged with so much love. I am therefore going to continue the use of the wheel and report to you from time to time. What oil do you use for the holders and the axle ? How often do you apply the resin to the *mal* ?

The taklis I have tried. They are not as good as the one I have made here. The discs are too large, the bamboo not well polished. There seems to be a proportion between the thickness wanting, it must be made up by making the disc thicker. Next time you make a takli, you will consider these points and let me know your opinion.

There is nothing new to report about my health. The weight keeps steady.

You will please take no liberties with your body during the tour.

I am putting in more time for the translation of the bhajans. I have now finished the Sanskrit verses and am now on the bhajans.

Give my love to Hariprasad.

Love,

(Sd.) BAPU.

Y. M.
20th July 1930.

H. D. (Spl. Br.), File No. 750 (34), Part I

Gandhiji's telegram in his own hand.

Panditji Nehru, Mussorie.

Press reports health disturbing please wire fully suggest Sarup issuing daily bulletin.

Love,

(Sd.) **GANDHI.**

YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON:
Poona, 21st October 1930.

Dear Collins,

Gandhi wishes to send the attached telegram to Motilal Nehru.

Will you please let me know if there is any objection to its dispatch ?

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) **R. V. MARTIN.**

He would have done better to write. It takes only 2 days longer. The telegram will undoubtedly be made public.

I would therefore regretfully decline and ask him to write.

For orders.

21st October/G. C.

H. M.

Sent it on by post, with an " express
letter" Telling the U. P. people or
do so to avoid publicity.

J. E. B. Hotson,

Copy of a letter from State Prisoner, M. K. Gandhi to Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., dated the 15th October 1930.

Dear Friend,

I see your name among the senders of the telegram of birthday greetings from London. I send my thanks to you and the other friends through you, as. I do not know the Secretary's address.

I hope there is no after effect left of the wretched accident you had near Madras.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Y. C. P.,
15th October 1930.

Copy of letter from State Prisoner, M. K. Gandhi to Mr. Horace Alexander, 144-Oaktree Lane, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON:
23rd December 1930.

Dear Friend,

I was glad to hear from you. If the R. T. C. results in doing something worthy of the great sacrifice of the nation and therefore an acceptance, I should be delighted. But as I have told you, having been filled with distrust, nothing but an accomplished result will reassure me. The question of debts is incredibly simple. The Lahore resolution has an explicit conviction about reference to an impartial tribunal. But you have my assurance that no Congressman has ever enunciated the doctrine of total repudiation. What Congressmen including myself demand is that the nation's representatives should have the right of having any portion of the so-called national debt, concessions and the like being referred to an independent tribunal whose decision should be final and binding on both the parties. I feel I am quite safe in saying this even for Pandit Jawharlal Nehru. Not to adopt the course above indicated would be disloyal to the nation as total repudiation without just cause would undoubtedly be dishonourable. Whatever Maulana Mahomed Ali may think of me, I have nothing but kindly feelings about him. And I feel sure that time will remove misunderstandings. Having no feeling either against Islam or Mussalmans, I feel absolutely at ease.

My love to Reginald. I knew Charlie Andrews is not now with you.

Your sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

The letter may be allowed to go on.

J. E. B. H.
5-1-31.

Gandhi's letter in his own hand.

Dear Major Martin,

Babu Ramanand Chatterje of the Modern Review, has, as you know, written to me asking me to sign an appeal for a golden-book of appreciation to be presented to the Poet, Ravindranath Tagore on his forthcoming 71st birthday. The appeal is signed by Sir. J. C. Bose, R. Roland and Einstein among others. I would like, I may to respond to the invitation. If you feel that you have no authority to give me the permission will you please ascertain the Government's wishes in the matter ? I should like an early reply.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Y. C. P.,
16th January 1931.

I see no reason why he should not be allowed to give this appeal. There is nothing political about it. He and Tagore have been friends for many years.

(Sd.) HOTSON.
22nd January.

May go U. O. to I. G. of Prison to issue the necessary orders.

(Sd.) G. C.
22nd January.

The prisoner may be permitted to sign the appeal.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.
25th January 1931.

The appeal has been handed over to this prisoner.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.
26th January 1931.

CONFIDENTIAL

H. D. (Spl. Br.), File No. 750 (56)

TELEGRAM

Dated the 19th July 1930.

From

Governor, Bina;

To

Hon. Mr. Hotson, Home Member, Poona.

Have received following telegram from Srinivas Sastri, London. Begins. I beg your Excellency's leave send Gandhi following

Begins. In support Sapru-Jayakar beg you to do everything possible produce favourable atmosphere Round Table Conference Stop Am satisfied unanimous or nearly unanimous Indian delegation has great chance of obtaining substance of national demand Stop Urge earnestly statesmanship must negotiate when opportunity promises well Stop Regarding the All Parties delegation on British side while sharing apprehension expressed there it is after all parliamentary tactic of which Macdonald Benn are best judges Ends I have telegraphed as follows through Secretary of State Begins. Please communicate the following to Srinivas Sastri care of apartment Begins Your telegram of the 18th July shall be glad to request Home Department to pass your proposed telegram to Gandhi when received. Governor of Bombay Ends This is for your information.

True copy,
(Sd.)
Assistant Superintendent,
Home Department (Special).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
Poona, 16th 1930.

My dear Collins,

I enclose a letter from Martin touching points that I think require Government orders.

1. I do not consider that any further interviews should be permitted to Nehru. Prisoners are not usually allowed to interview other prisoners in another jail.

2. V. Patel being an A class prisoner should be confined in the A class ward. He was allowed as a special concession to be with Gandhi during the conference. These I understand are now over. Gandhi cannot be allowed to *dictate inside a prison*.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

I pass this on immediately for orders. Personally I agree with Major Doyle regarding Vallabhbhai. There would seem to be no harm as regards Mr. Nehru. If however the same orders were not passed in all cases, it might cause more trouble.

(Sd.) G. C.
16th August.

H. M.,

No more interviews. No more concessions of any sort. As you wire.

(Sd.) HOTSON.
16th August.

SECTION II**Inspector General of Prisons****SECRET**

The following clear-the-line code telegram was received from Bombay Special at 7 p.m. on 2nd May 1930 :—

Clear the line. Police, Poona.

The following telegram has been sent to the District Magistrate Surat begins my telegram of first May. Failing unlikely event of previous raid on salt works by him necessitating earlier arrest,* Gandhi should be arrested on the evening of the 4th May at a time which will suit the arrangements already made for conveyance to Yeravda which D. S. P. knows. Warrant being sent today by special messenger.

Para. 2. Government of Bombay have decided that previous raid upon salt works will necessitate immediate action leading to arrest and Government of India have accepted this position. You should therefore act accordingly and make the best possible arrangements. In that case *firstly* you should inform the Government of India direct by telegram as long as possible beforehand of likelihood of arrest and immediately after arrest, repeating to Government of Bombay. *Secondly* steps should be taken to block transmission of news either by telegraph or telegraphphone as effectively as possible. Government are arranging with the Post Master General the way of doing this consistent with secrecy and further communication on the subject will be made to you,

Para. 3. If as expected arrest takes place according to plan on 4th please telegraph *en clair* message " offer accepted" as soon as prisoner has been despatched, repeating to Inspector General of Police, Poona and Commissioner N. D.

Para. 4. Please inform District Superintendent Police, Surat, Ends.

As soon as prisoner reaches Yeravda please telegraph *en clair* message " Letter received ". Please inform prisons and D. M. Poona.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O.

(Sd.),

* An interesting account is given in the Book 'Halifax, The Life of Lord Halifax' by the Earl of Birkenhead (pp. 171 to 313, Part II). Lord Halifax (then Lord Irwin) wrote to Secretary of State on 7th April (p. 281-82) 'The Will of the man must have enormous to get him—through his march—I was always told that his blood pressure is dangerous and his heart none too good, and I was told a few days ago that his horoscope predicts that he will die this year, and that is the explanation of this desperate throw. It would be a very happy solution.' This is the reason why Lord Irwin deferred the arrest of Gandhi.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 1361.
HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL) :
Bombay Castle, 5th May 1930,

RESOLUTION

In pursuance of the resolution to restrain Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi under Regulation XXV of 1827 in the Yeravda Central Prison during the pleasure of Government, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct as follows.

2. An allowance of one hundred rupees per mensem is sanctioned for the maintenance of Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. This allowance should be remitted to the Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison.

3. The District Magistrate of Poona, or in his absence from his headquarters his Personal Assistant, shall visit Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi at least twice a month, and submit to Government after each visit a report regarding his health and treatment.

By order of the Governor in Council

(Sd.)
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CENTRAL PRISON, YERAVDA,
Dated May 6th 1930.

From

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,

Sir,

I have the honour to report that prisoner M. K. Gandhi wishes the following articles from his camp. If permitted they may please be sent for immediately :—

- (1) His artificial Teeth.
- (2) Carding Bow and Cotton.
- (3) His Spinning Wheel.

The name and address from whom the above may be obtained is—

KANTI GANDHI,
Karadi,
Post Jalalpur.

Mrs. Gandhi's name is Kasturbai Gandhi (ascertained from previous record.)

2. He also wishes to know what books and Magazines may be given to him, and would like the following :—

The Modern Review.

The Indian Social Reformer.

3. Kindly inform me regarding interviews and letter for this prisoner. Pending instructions no privileges of this kind are being or will be granted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.

Proceeding of a Medical Board assembled at Yeravda Central Prison under the orders of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay to report upon the present state of health of Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

The Board having carefully examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi are of opinion that he is in a good state of health for a man of his age. He states that about 3 (three) years ago he suffered from a slight attack of "Apoplexy", with some paralysis of the left leg and arm with the tongue and eye also affected. The attack was transient and passed away apparently leaving no after effects. The Board do not attach great importance to this statement because they find that although there is slight thickening of the arteries his blood pressure is only Systolic 140 Diastolic 104 his urine is normal containing neither sugar nor albumin.

for information:

R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Member.

Member.

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
President of the Board.

No. 32 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons Office
Poona, 1930.

From

Major, E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Surgeon-General
With the Government of Bombay, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for further disposal the proceedings of a Board convened under your orders and held at Yeravda Central Prison.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.),
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Copies forwarded with compliments for information to :—

The Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

SECRET

To

The Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for further disposal the proceedings of a Board convened under your orders and held at Yeravda Central Prison :—

I have the honour,
etc.

Copy for information to the Secretary to Government H.D.

Copy for information to the P. S. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

*Express**Telegram*

To

Home, Bombay.

Kindly issue orders concerning the rules to be applied to Mr. Gandhi with regard to letters, newspapers interviews books etc. and any other special rules which Government may contemplate. He has asked for—

(1) The Modern Review.

(2) The Indian Social Reformer.
Prisons.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL**Very Urgent**

No. 168 of 1930.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE :

Poona, 6th May 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Home Department, Bombay.

Copy by post forwarded with compliments for information.

O.C.
(Sd.)
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Bombay Presidency.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
M'war, 6th June 1930.

My Dear Doyle,

I have just received your " secret, No. 32 of 1930 " "with enclosure. Neither the proceeding of the board nor your letter are dated and as Government wanted a record of the state of health of the prisoner on admission may I suggest that I write another letter saying.

"Reference my No. 32 (Secret) of 1930. Please add after the words ' Yeravda Central Prison' the words ' on the 5th May 1930.' "

I will date your letter on 5th May but I want your authority for the date of the proceeding.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.),

SECRET

No. 33 of 1930.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE :
Poona, 7th May 1930.

From

Major, E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Surgeon General
with the Government of Bombay,
Mahableshwar.

Sir,

I have the honour to request with reference to my No. 32 (Secret) that it be dated the 5th May 1930 and that after the words " Yeravda Central Prison" may be added "on the 5th May 1930".

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant.
(Sd.),

Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Copies forwarded with compliments for information to :—

The Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar.

Periodical mentioned should be allowed. Special orders being issued.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

S. D. 1403

14th December 1930.

Periodicals mentioned in your Telegram sixth should be given. Special orders being issued.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

SECRET

The Superintendent Yeravda Central Prison.

Reference his letter dated 6th May 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Government have not agreed to the supply of the periodicals mentioned.

Special orders are being issued.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

Under U.O.R.S.D., 1424 dated 7th May 1930.

In compliance with the Honourable the Home Member desires I visited Mr. Gandhi this morning to discuss with him the various points raised.

Books, Periodicals and Newspapers.

2. Mr. Gandhi is submitting to Major Martin a list of Books, periodicals, and Newspaper—English and Vernacular he would like to have those in English will be subject to censorship by the Jail authorities. Those in vernacular will be first submitted to the D. M. In any case of doubt or uncertainty government will be referred to.

Interviews

3. This matter proved rather difficult as Mr. Gandhi was not prepared to agree to any limitations. He stating that he might desire to speak to several people at a time the interview lasting all day. I pointed out that this was impossible and that we were endeavouring to reach all agreement on some reasonable basis, he eventually agreed to the following as a working basis:—

(a) One interview per week.

(b) Time allowed to be the same as allowed A Class prisoners which is about 20 minutes.

(c) Maximum number of persons allowed at an interview four.

If at any time or for any reason he desire any further concessions the question was to be referred to Government for orders.

Companion.

4. Mr. Gandhi suggested that he should be permitted to (see all) prisoners sentenced in connection with the recent movement. I informed him that for various administrative reasons this could not be permitted but that we would be prepared to allow him to have any one person he selected (Subject to Government's approval) with him in the same yard. He stated he was not prepared to name any one—so I asked him if he would like Mr. Kalelkar. He seemed delighted the reasons I suggested Mr. Kalelkar are :—

(a) He has been for over 10 year an inmate of Gandhi's ashram at Sabarmati.

(b) He is already " as good " or " as bad " as Gandhi can make him. So any further association is not likely to have any material effect. '

(c) He is in Ahmedabad, C. P. Sentenced to two years imprisonment so will be out of harm's way for some time in any case.

(d) It will prevent Gandhi getting hold of a new recruit. If Government agree to my suggestion Kalelkar can be transferred from Ahmedabad to Yeravda Central Prison when opportunity permits.

Allowance.

5. I consulted Mr. Gandhi on this point and he considered the present allowance of Rs. 100 would more than cover all his requirement.

Letters.

6. Mr. Gandhi was most unwilling to agree to any control though he did not mind letter being censored. He argued all round the point. However in the end he agreed that ten letters received and written should be the allowances per week—any over this number to require the sanction of Government.

Interviews in Gujarathi.

7. From the Jail point of view interviews in Gujarathi are at present the stumbling block as there is no one either in the jail at Yeravda Central Prison or in my office who know (s) Gujarathi. And Mr. Gandhi says he must speak to his family which term according to him covers all the two hundred odd inmates of his ashram in Gujarathi. He refused to give any promise that he would not discuss politics or try to obtain political news at these interviews. I have seen Gould (D. M. Poona) and he has suggested that if a reliable, retired Government Officer, who knows Gujarathi, could be, if available, appointed to the Jail it would over come the difficulty. I would, therefore, recommend his suggestion for the consideration of Government. Discussion of politics I consider should not be permitted.

8. I would also suggest for consideration of Government that the names of any persons considered undesirable and who should not be accorded interview—any such exist—should be intimated to me and to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, or definite order re : persons considered suitable should be issued.

9. Mr., Gandhi expressed a desire that I should convey to Government the fact that " he has asked for nothing and has accepted no concessions". Which I construe as meaning he reserves the right of going back on any of the agreements reached.

O. C. (Sd),
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Dated 8th May 1930

Ref. G.M.K. dated 8th May 1930.

Under U.O.S.D. 1447, dated 8th May 1930.

As Mr. Gandhi is living in a yard shared by B Class convicts in a purely male prison and as no arrangements could be made for Mrs. Gandhi to stay with him. I have not consulted him whether he would desire his wife to attend on him and be with him.

2. I submit that unless Mrs. Gandhi was also interned and prevented from having the prison—the object of Mr. Gandhi's internment would be nullified. He would conduct his political campaign through her.

3. Mr. Gandhi is confined in what was the old European yard. Two roomy cells have been placed at his disposal—one he uses as living room the other as a sanitary annexe. There are wide verandahs in front and rear of the cells. The verandah in front has been screened off from the remainder under of the yard.

Mr. Gandhi is given a bed, mattress, bedding and mosquito curtain. He sleeps out in the open yard and is never locked up.

Both cells are equiped with electric light.

He has been provided with chairs and tables and will be given any other articles of furniture, reason that he may desire.

The yard has a pleasant plot of garden immediately in front of the cells Mr. Gandhi occupies and he has complete liberty to take all the exercise he wants.

I saw him myself yesterday (8-5-30) and asked him if there was anything he required in the way of creature comforts that had not been supplied—and he replied very definitely, that there were none : —

The amount of allowance is Rs. 100 per mensem.

Rules re. : interviews etc. have not yet been issued by Government.

Arrangements have been made to supply him with fresh goats-milk-raisins-dates, oranges and sour limes. He does not desire any other articles of diet

E. E. DOYLE.
9/5.

U.O.R., G.M.K., dated 9th May 1930.

Dear Major Doyle,

Having thought over our conversation I have come to the conclusion that I must avoid, as much as possible, the special privileges offered to me by the Government.

Books and newspapers I do not want through the Government Of Newspapers I would send for these if permitted : —

The Bombay Chronicle.

The Times of India.

Indian Social Reformer.

Modern Review.

Young India and Nawajivan (Hindi, Gujarati).

If these are allowed, I take it that they will not be mutilated. The Government have suggested Rs. 100 as monthly allowance. I hope that I shall need nothing over it. I know that my food is a costly affair. It grieves me but it has become a physical necessity with me.

Neither you nor the government will I hope, consider me ungrateful for not accepting all the facilities offered to me. It is an obsession (if it is to be so called) with me that we are all living at the expense of the toiling semi-starved millions. I know too that the saving caused by my economy can but be an infinitesimal drop in the limitless ocean of waste I see going on round me, whether in prison or outside of it, much more out of it I admit. Nevertheless it is given to man only to do very little. He dare not omit to do that little.

Again I hold radical views about prison treatment. I have never taken kindly to the classification recently made. I hold that a murderer is just as much entitled to have his needs supplied as any other prisoner, what is therefore wanted is not a mechanical makeshift but a human adjustment.

One thing I must mention. I do feel the necessity of contact with the satyagrahi prisoners who are in this jail. It is wholly unnecessary, it is cruel to isolate me from them.

Yeravda.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.
Dated 10th May 1930.

Copy forwarded to Government, H. D. under G. M. K. No. 4, dated 12th May 1930.

The Inspector-General of Prisons.

CONFIDENTIAL**Urgent**

No. 13 of 1930.

Poona, 10th May 1930.

From

H. R. Gould, Esquire, I.C.S.,
District Magistrate, Poona.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to the internment of Mr. M. K. Gandhi in Yeravda Jail I have the honour to report that the Local Newspaper '*Dnyan Prakash*' published in its issue of Wednesday, May 7th a statement that he had been transferred to Purandhar Fort. I arranged for a contradiction of this to appear in the next issue of the '*Poona Star*' and of the '*Times of India*'. Mr. Franks of the '*Poona Star*' however informs me that the '*Dnyan Prakash*'s statement has been cabled to England and that he thinks it has probably appeared in the English papers. Moreover the rumour of a transfer of Mr. Gandhi elsewhere persists and Bijapur and Nasik Jails have also been mentioned in this connection. I also learn, again from Mr. Franks, that the Press Agencies in Bombay are continually pestering him for, news on this point and that he thinks therefore that the rumour of his transfer must be well established in Bombay. The persistence of this rumour in spite of contradictions would appear to suggest that this matter has been engaging the special attention of the Congress lie factory. If this is so the only possible object of this propaganda would appear to be to induce Government to stage a presentation of Mr. Gandhi to the public at the Yeravda Jail with a view to scotching this rumour once and for all. I consider that this would be most objectionable and that if any such proposal is made it should be firmly and speedily refused. I have information that on Tuesday May 6th when a large number of white-caps visited the jail and hung about there for a considerable time some of the more lukewarm adherents to the cause were induced to undertake the rather long and very hot trek to Yeravda by the announcement on the part of the Volunteers that Mr. Gandhi was on view there.

So far no difficulty has been caused by these methods of our opponents but there is always a possibility that they will attempt to organise some such incident as occurred in Karachi when Moulana Muhummad Ali was imprisoned there. I submit therefore for the consideration of Government the suggestion that Mr. Gandhi should be at once allowed an interview with some prominent sympathiser and that we should ourselves publish the fact of this interview. I would suggest Mr. N. C. Kelkar as the most suitable person if this idea is approved. He has already applied to the Inspector-General of Prisons for an interview with Mr. Gandhi. I have discussed this matter with the Inspector-General of Prisons who supports this suggestion. I am sending him a copy of this letter.

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) H. R. GOULD,
District Magistrate, Poona.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the—
Commissioner, Central Division.
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Member of Council, Bombay.

11th May 1930.

My dear Doyle,

By all means let this letter go on. It will give the old gentleman something to think about.

Gould has probably told you that I have had to postpone my visit to Mahableshwar. It will probably be several days at least before I can leave Bombay. Perhaps you could manage to come down here and talk about Gandhi's visitors and so on. We shall have to decide very soon.

Meanwhile you might use your own judgment in allowing a visit or two on promise being given not to discuss politics C.D.O. and so on, or publish anything objectionable.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON.

Urgent

Khandwa, 11th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Jail, Poona.

Sir,

I, the undersigned, most humbly and respectfully beg to draw your kind and careful attention to the following very important public matter.

I am a Teacher in the Government High School, Khandwa, C.P. for the last fourteen years. I am working in the Sub-jail here, as a honorary preacher, for the last four years (without any remuneration). I am working as a Scouter also, in the High School. .

My university qualifications are :—M. A. (Allahabad, in Persian) LL.B. (Bombay) and L. T. (Allahabad).

During my summer vacation which will last till the end of June, I beg, of my own accord, to offer my most humble and honorary services to the Government (without any remuneration or travelling expenses to Poona and back, except a free room for my lodging to work in the Yeravda Jail as a companion reader to Mr. M. K. Gandhi (with his consent, and subject to the rules of discipline of the Jail) to:—

(1) Read Persian and Urdu Literature (Religious and moral), which contains many philosophical principles which if followed by the people, Administration and statesmen will change the world for the better.

(2) To read other material and hold conversations as may be allowed by the Jail authorities.

I beg to add that my political ideas are as follows : —

(1) It is the duty of every citizen to hold even balance between the people and the Administration of the country.

(2) It is the duty of every citizen to be always non-violent and to obey the law of the land till they are repealed by constitutional means except such laws which are contrary to the universally accepted moral rules (e.g. against truth speaking, or against the sanctity of person and property of innocent men).

(3) Every Indian and Englishman should try his best to see that in course of due time Dominion Status within the British Empire is given graciously and taken graciously on terms of mutual honour and welfare.

(4) Such Dominion Status should be safe for the world in general and for the Indian and English just interests in particular.

(5) The final aim of all political activities should be the furtherance of cosmopolitan brotherhood and interdependence of world commonwealth of Free Natives, without sacrificing culture and talent of different countries the latter being utilized for the general happiness of the world.

My humble services are offered with the sole view of humbly serving the true interest of the people and the Administration so that Mr. Gandhi may some day see it but to call off the Civil Disobedience movement.

I pledge my honour that nothing will be done by me contrary to the trust reposed in me, or against the true interest of the people or the Administration.

If the above application cannot be granted by you, I beg you to forward the same to higher authorities, making, if necessary, reference about me, to my education superior officers, or to the Superintendent, Sub-jail, Khandwa, C. P.

Soliciting an early reply.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Sd.) Jehangir Edulji Kutar,

M.A., LL.B., L.T.,

Assistant Master,

Government High School, Khandwa, C. P.

Address :—Forsyth Ganj, Khandwa, C. P.

SATYAGRAHASHRAM,
Sabarmati, 11th May 1930.

My dear Bapu,

The enclosed letter arrived by Air Mail today, with a request that I should hand it on to you. As you know my views on the Society of Friends and India, no comment on my part is necessary.

I shall not write more than a note at present, as it is extremely uncertain as to whether you will ever get this. If you do, you will know that my love goes with it. I would like to say many other things, but if I did I suppose it would be quite certain you would never read them !

God bless you and keep you.

(Sd.) Reginald Bhai.*

Telegrams Enhearten, Eusroad, London Telephone Museum 9762 and 6335 Cablegrams
Enhearten, London.

FRIENDS SERVICE COUNCIL.

Incorporating the work of the Foreign Mission Association and the Council for International Service
of

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

(London and Dublin Yearly Meetings)

Chairman : M. Catharine Albright.

Vice-Chairman : Basil H. Backhouse, Howard Diamond, Edwin B. Jacob,

Hon. Treasurers : William A. Cadbury, Robert O. Mennell,

General Secretaries : Carl Heath, Harry T. Silcock,

Assistant Secretaries : General Herbert H. Catford Fred J. Tritton,

Financial: Philip H. Butler, Bernard G. Lawson.

Home Organisation : Amy Montford.

* Mr Raynolds, Reginald :—English writer, born at Glastonbury in 1905, and educated at Quaker School and College (Society of Friends). In India in 1930, stayed at Sabarmati Ashram and carried Gandhiji's message to Viceroy (Lord Irwin) before Salt March. Took leave of Gandhi at Dandi the night before his arrest. Among his Books are 'White Sahibs of India', autobiography My Life and Crimes (1956) 'Mahatma Gandhi' (1959). He visited India after Independence.

FRIEND'S HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD,
London, N.W.1.

In your reply please quote,
M. K. Gandhi,
Sabarmati,
Ahmedabad,
India.

1st May 1930.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

Knowing that you are already personally acquainted and sympathetic with many members of the Society of Friends, I am sending you (in my capacity as Chairman of the Friends Service Council) a copy of the Message, which we are sending out to our follow-members in Great Britain and in India. Whatever may be the situation by the time this reaches you, we believe you will welcome the knowledge that the members of our Society are remembering you in this way.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. Catharine Albright,
Chairman.

FRIEND'S HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD,
London, N.W.1.

In your reply please quote,

A Message from the Friends Service Council held in London, 1st May 1930, to Friends in Great Britain and Ireland and in India.

We have been anxiously watching from day to day the progress of events in India. We know how hard it is for those who live at a distance to know what is taking place, and how easy it is to be misled by imperfect knowledge or misstatements of fact, while the reports of acts of violence tend to rouse angry feelings which make it hard for us to see clearly, easy to act or speak impulsively and so injure the cause we would serve. We feel the need for prayer, that our fellow-members in Great Britain and Ireland and in India may take their right part in the Ministry of reconciliation and of healing to which Christ calls His disciples.

Our thought goes out to those who bear the burden of responsibility in these difficult days. We ask our fellow members to pray for Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, that he may be enable to maintain the spirit of forbearance and conciliation, which has already done so much to prevent bitterness and hatred, for Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, that he may help to strengthen every influence that makes for goodwill in both our lands—for Mr. Gandhi that, in his struggle for the freedom of his people, he may be true to his own high principles of non-violence and truth.

We know that many others in both countries are deeply concerned for the well-being of India. From this suffering and travail of soul we hope and believe that there will yet come a new birth of freedom and of order which shall bring blessing to both our lands.

(Sd.) Carl Health.

(Sd.) H. T. Silcock.

General Secretaries.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 1563 of 1930.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL),
Bombay Castle, 13th May 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Sir,

I am to inform you that the Government of India have expressed their cordial appreciation of the successful arrangements made' by the officers of the Government of Bombay for the arrest and detention of Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

2. I am desired to convey to you this appreciation of your services and to request that you will also convey it to such of your officers as are concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay;
Home Department.

D. O. No. S. D. 1597,
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL),
Bombay, 15th May 1930.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your demi-official letter to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 41, of the 12th May, I am desired to state that a copy of Dr. Jivraj Mehta's letter of the 8th instant to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, was received by Government direct. I am to enclose for your information a copy of this Department letter No. S. D. 1576, dated the 14th instant, in reply to Dr. Mehta.

Yours Truly,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES.

(Sd.) 16th May 1930.
Major, E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL),
Bombay Castle, 14th May 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London),
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital,
Parel, Bombay.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of your letter to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, dated the 8th May 1930, which was forwarded to the address of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and to state that Government have made arrangements for carefully observing Mr. Gandhi's health.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 126 of 1930.
CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE,
Yeravda, 19th May 1930.

From

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter written by the State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi, addressed to H. E. The Viceroy.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

1 Enclosure.
Forwarded to G.F.S. Collins, Esquire,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Special order No. G. M. K. 4, dated 20th May 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Mahableshwar, 25th May 1930.

My dear Doyle,

I am to say that at an interview with His Excellency recently the Surgeon-General suggested that it would be advisable that Mr. Gandhi while under detention at Yeravda should be examined at fortnightly intervals by the Civil Surgeon, Poona. The Secretary of State has also wired to His Excellency asking that the best possible medical advice should be obtained during Gandhi's internment, in order to avoid any embarrassments due to his falling ill.

After consulting the General and Home Departments His Excellency is inclined to think that, apart from the strict necessities of the case, the course suggested by the Surgeon General might be useful as a second line of defence. Will you kindly let me know as soon as possible for His Excellency's information whether you have any objection to urge against this proposal ? If you agree to it will you kindly telephone to me tomorrow so that His Excellency may be in a position to send an early reply to the telegram of the Secretary of State ?

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. M. MAXWELL.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Mahableshwar 27th May 1930.

Private Secretary to the Governor,
Bombay.

My dear Doyle,

Thanks for your letter of the 26th about Gandhi's medical examinations. The Surgeon-General agrees that Major Martin should take part in the examinations and orders will shortly be issued to that effect.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. M. MAXWELL.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Dear Major Doyle',

Today four visitors came to see me. Among these were Mrs. Captain and Mr. Reginald Reynolds. The other two were Miss Slade Mirabai and Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee. The last two were admitted. As the Superintendent could not admit the other two, I had to decline to see Miss Slade and Mr. Mathooradas. At our very first conversation you will recollect, I made it clear to you that I recognised no distinction between blood relations and others and that if the government wanted me to meet my blood relations, they should appreciate my view point and let me also see those who like Mrs. Captain and Mr. Reynolds are as good as blood relations. I thought you had agreed to the position. But I may have misunderstood you. I want to blame nobody. I want no special privileges. I simply wish to understand my position and would like the

government to know my view point though they may not endorse it. I may not see my relatives if I may not see the others. This is no new attitude with me. I took it up in 1922 also and at that time there was no difficulty about my seeing those who were not blood relations. Of course it is understood all along that there can be no political messages received or sent by me.

There are, too, my weekly letters hanging fire. These I wrote as per our understanding as I thought it was namely that non-political letters written to my ashram friends in one envelope would count as one letter.

I would appreciate an early clearance of both these issues.

I am Your sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Yeravda Central Prison.

30th May 1930.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Camp Mahabaleshwar,
31st May 1930.

MEMORANDUM:

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay is requested to arrange that the Civil Surgeon, Poona, should carry out in conjunction with the Superintendent of the Yeravda Jail a fortnightly examination of Mr. M. K. Gandhi so long as he continues to be detained in that jail. Copies of the fortnightly reports of these officers should be submitted both to the Inspector-General of Prisons, in consultation with whom this arrangement has been approved, and to the Surgeon-General and treated as confidential.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),
(Sd.)
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
General Department

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Camp Mahabaleshwar,
31st May 1930.

Copy forwarded for information to—
The Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),
(Sd.),
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
General Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2382 of 1930,
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL),
Poona, 9th June 1930.

Dear Doyle,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your demi-official letter No. 383 of today's date, I am to ask you to supply me with copies of—

- (1) the medical report on Mr. Gandhi's health made last Tuesday, being the second since his admission ;
- (2) his latest health charts.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. F. S. Collins.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 2861 of 1930,
10th June 1930.

Report on the health of Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

General appearance is that of good health.
Weight 103 lbs. 2 lbs. have been lost since admission.
Respiratory system normal.
Digestive system apparently healthy.
Urinary system. No sugar of albumies in the urine which is
apparently normal. No sign of disease.
Circulatory system pulse 65 full regular and of good volume.
Blood pressure : Systolic 140.
Diastolic 95.

Arteries somewhat thickened and tortuous but this can hardly be deemed abnormal at his age.

Auditory system. Nothing abnormal vision. Some degree of hypermyopia and presbyopia not of pathological importance.

Nervous system. Normal.

No Rhombeyism.

No abnormality detected.

Special blood tests were made by the pathologist, Sasoon Hospital.

Who reports—	Blood Sugar	12 per cent.
	Blood Urea	030 grammes.
	P.C.	100 c.c.s

Both these figures are normal.

It was not found possible to examine the fundus of the eye, owing to opacity of the lens, without dilating the pupil a dangerous procedure at his age.

Mr. R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Jail.

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona, 16th June 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 3036 of 1930.
18th June. 1930.

Report on the health of Mr. M. K. Gandhi

Mr. M. K. Gandhi remains in good health. There is no change to report since our last examination on June 10th. His blood pressure remains constant and he has gained 1 lb in weight.

(Sd.) R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Central Prison, Yeravda.

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

Poona, 24th June 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons.

(One Copy)

Two copies sent separately to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

Copy to Secretary to Government, S. D., Poona.

(Sd.).....

Dated 28th June 1930.

Hypermetropia,

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 3036 of 1930.
Dated 28th June 1930.

Report on the health of Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi remains in good health. There is no change to report since our last examination on June 10th. His blood pressure remains constant and he has gained 1 lb. in weight.

(Sd.) R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Central Prison, Yeravda.
Poona, 24th June 1930.

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. of 1930.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, June 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department (Special),
Poona.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON,
Poona, dated 11th June 1930.

My dear Doyle,

I have just had a talk with Gandhi about the government orders. He does not like the decision on interviews and I have asked him to write his objections. But he also says he does not want Kalelkar and wants you to stop his transfer. He says that when you proposed it, that by replying to you he "would not object", he did not mean he would like it, but being in the position he is, he could not object

to anything suggested all nonsense of course, but he does not want him transferred if you can stop it. There is a lot more, but I am getting this off at once, in case you wish to act on it.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.

CONFIDENTIAL

Urgent

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL),
Poona, 24th September 1930.

My dear Doyle,

Will you please refer to your demi-official letter of the 22nd regarding Mr. Gandhi's request for permission to see other C.D.O. Prisoners ?

I should be glad if you would kindly let me know whether there is anything on the jail records to show who Pyarilal is and whether there is any specially close connection between Mr. Gandhi and him ; or whether he is merely one of the many inhabitants of the Sabarmati Ashram, all of whom Mr. Gandhi claims as members of his family. In the meantime, I am having my office records looked up.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

D.O.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON,
Dated 2nd October 1930.

My dear Doyle,

The interview between Mr. Gandhi and Pyarilal took place yesterday evening about 5 p.m. Mr. Quinn was present, it lasted about seven minutes, during which time they discussed only matters relating to health.

This morning I saw Gandhi and asked him if he was satisfied, he said he thought Pyarilal looked "pulled down", and he (Gandhi)

thought that Pyarilal was still suffering from symptoms of dysentery, these apparently being some abdominal pain. This matter is being looked into, as also the question of entire diet for Pyarilal if thought necessary.

Gandhi said that since seeing this man he was more than ever convinced that it was necessary for him to see the Satyagrahi Prisoners. I do not remember the exact words he used, but I took it to mean that he would want interviews with some he was specially interested in. I think also that he intends to go on his "special" diet from Saturday if his demands are not agreed to. This last question I did not put to him, but it is what I think from the trend of my conversation with him and from what Kalelkar said to Mr. Quinn.

I will let you know as soon as any further developments take place.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Dear Major Martin,

Mr. Quinn has been having a chat with me about my letter of 30th ultimo. If you authorised to let me see periodically, in the yard where I am kept those of my friends whom I may find it necessary to see for the sake of service, I should be quite satisfied. Of course I would not discuss politics with them nor send any political message nor say or suggest anything calculated to subvert prison discipline. As I told you this morning my object in wanting to see these friends is to serve them and if you would believe it, assist the jail authorities wherever it may be possible even as I did in 1923.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI,

Yeravda Central Prisons.

2nd October 1930.

D.O.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON,
Dated 3rd October 1930.

My dear Doyle,

I send a further letter that I received yesterday. Gandhi wrote this at my request, after Quinn had related a conversation he had had with him, which came about by my sending Quinn in to take Gandhi's weight, and telling Quinn of the lines on which I wished the conversation to proceed.

I have had a further long talk with Gandhi this morning and as far as I can understand what he wants is that I should be allowed to have the discretion to grant him permission to see occasionally any prisoner in whom he may be particularly interested. If the prisoner is ill and unable to come to him in the yard, then some one should be appointed as a "bridge", I use his word, he suggested Kalelkar or Pyarilal or anyone of his followers whom we might choose, and as to convey his message or whatever he wanted to hear regarding the prisoners' health.

He still sticks to his resolution to start is "diet" from noon... tomorrow.

It seems there is a basis for discussion. Might I suggest your seeing him if you think that you would understand better thereby what he is driving at.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Dear Major Martin,

With reference to our conversation, by 'friends' I mean those civil disobedience prisoners whom I know. I should want to meet only those who may be reported to be suffering from illness or ill-treatment or might have been reported to have so suffered. This right too I should exercise with as much restraint as possible. If it is necessary to explain my meaning further, you will please let me know. I want to have no mental reservations.

As for postponing the enforcement of my resolution, I am sorry I must not do it, if satisfaction cannot be had in time. But it need

cause no immediate worry as in the initial stages, I should be eating such ordinary convict food as I can religiously take.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Yeravda Central Prison.
3rd October 1930.

SECRET

No. S. D. 4349 of 1930.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL),
Poona, 4th October 1930.

My dear Doyle,

With reference to Mr. Gandhi's letter of the 3rd to Martin (copy attached and original retained), I am to say that Government approve of your suggestion that Martin should permit Mr. Gandhi to have interviews with such of his friends undergoing imprisonment in Yeravda Central Prison who may be ill or who may have been reported as having been unlawfully treated.

2. Such interviews should take place in the yard where Mr. Gandhi is confined.

3. Government are of opinion that these orders should be reasonably interpreted, and that ordinarily there should not be more than one such interview per week.

4. I am to request that in exceptional cases or in any case in which Martin considers that the concession should be withheld, he should immediately report the details through you for the orders of Government.

5. I am to ask that the orders contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be communicated to Mr. Gandhi.

Yours sincerely,;
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison for necessary action and return.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

5th October 1930.

Returned with compliments. The orders contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 have been communicated to Mr. Gandhi today, as yesterday was his " day of silence ".

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.

7th October 1930.

Below Government, Home Department (Political) letter No. S.D. 3845, dated 2nd April 1930.

No. 645 of 1930.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 4th April 1930.

Returned with compliments to Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S., Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

The attached letter may be delivered to the addressee.

(Signed) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

*Suggestions made by Mahatma Gandhiji to the Millowners
in 'Navjeevan' of the 13th April 1930.*

1. Indian Mills should not manufacture cloth that may pass for Khadi.
2. Existing stock of cloth coming under the above category should be sent outside the country.
3. Mills should do away with the 'Khadi Stamp'.
4. Mills should give up manufacturing such cloth as would compete with Khadi.
5. Mills should confer with the Charkha Sangh and manufacture such goods as cannot be made in Khadi.
6. Mills should confer with the Charkha Sangh and fix reasonable prices for mill-made cloth.
7. Mills should not use foreign yarn even in orders.
8. Millowners and others connected with the industry should give up the use of foreign cloth and wear khadi as far as possible.
9. Mills should stock and sell genuine khadi at their shops.

The Collector,
May 4th.

Dear Sir,

I venture to send a letter of Mr. Gandhi — I was allowed to write in 1922 when he was imprisoned at Yeravda. I shall be grateful if my letter can be delivered, we have our own friendship. And he has been very kind to me always. I am glad to know from the papers that he is well in prison — needless to hope he has every case. We know he has and he is such a child at heart that his gracious appreciation is a joy.

Please let him have my letter if you can and oblige.

Yours truly,
(Signed).....

Handed in at Office of Origin	Date	Hours	Minute	Office Stamp YERAVDA
Bombay G 6	10.	15.		6 MAY 30
Received here at 14 H. & 3 M.				

To

Reply Tel. Mahatma Gandhi, Yeravda Prison, Poona, Y— congratulations will follow your path
Bombay quiet and dhumdhadaka.

I. G. No. 184,
dated 12th May 1930,
disallowed

H. D. No. 1506,
11th May 1930.

Secret

No. G.M.K. Of 1930.
1

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISON OFFICE,
Poona, 7th May 1930.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Sir,

With reference to his letter dated 6th May 1930, I have the honour to inform you that Government have not agreed to the supply of the periodicals mentioned.

Special orders are being issued.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Bombay, 9th May 1930.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday I left a copy of the Geeta and the New Testament with you to be given to Mahatma Gandhi. Today I am sending two more books, ' Pilgrims progress ' and ' Light of Asia '. Kindly hand over the books to Mahatmaji and oblige. Thank you to your kindness.

Books handed over.

(Signed).....

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) V. A. Sundaram,

8th May 1930.

Dear Mr. Superintendent,

As per instructions left by Mahatma Gandhi before he was arrested we have brought a few things for him. We also desire an interview with him. I am his sister's grandson; Mr. Keshav Gandhi who accompanies me is his cousin's son and ward. I hope therefore you will accept those things for him and allow us so interview him.

Yours truly,

(Signed).....,

Mathooradas Tricamjee.

395, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay II.

Wants Interview

SATYAGRAHA CAMP,
Karadi, 9th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison, Poona.

Sir,

Received your letter of 6th May 1930.

We have already sent the three articles required for Gandhiji.

Hope you have received the same.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Kanti Gandhi.

Satyagrahi Soldier No. 14.

Address :
C/o. Jamnalal Bajaj,
395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

To

The Superintendent,
Central Jail, Yeravda.

Dear Sir,

I am sending by today's registered post per two separate packages the set of artificial teeth and a carding bow to your address. There is one small nickle silver bowl with the teeth which is the one in which the teeth are usually kept for washing before use. You will kindly deliver the things to Mahatma Gandhi.

I would thank you to let me know by the return post, if possible, when could Mahatma Gandhi be interviewed at the earliest. I am enquiring this of you because I would like to see him before I go back to Ahmedabad. It would not be easy for me to come again and again for the purpose and he himself would not like me to do that. If you can give me the day I may also inform Mrs. Gandhi and other family members who would be anxious to see him.

Hope you would be prompt in reply.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Keshava M. Gandhi.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,
Bombay Presidency :
Poona, 12th May 1930.

My dear Martin,

The enclosed letter having been passed by Government order be handed over to Mr. Gandhi.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) E. E. DOYLE.

Handed over.
(Sd.) R. V. M.
13/5.

SATYAGRAHASHRAM, UDYOGA MANDIR,
Sabarmati, dated 12th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Jail, Poona.

Sir,

You will please let know when you allow the first interview with Gandhiji.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Narandas K. Gandhi,
Secretary.

Aiwan-E-Rifat,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay,
14th May 1930.

Dear Sir,

For the sake of record I am anxious to make some sketches from life of Mr. M. K. Gandhi who is now detained in the Yeravda Jail and before writing to the Home Member of the Government of Bombay for permission I am asked to ascertain if you will please find out from Gandhiji if he would be willing to give me a few sittings.

The sittings I will want will not impose upon him any particular pose or cause him any worry and it will be no different to the ordinary methods he adopting for his comforts which is, and I would like to assure him that it will by no means cause any trouble' to him I hear on getting permission I will come over to Poona for the purpose, and only come at such times as will be convenient to Gandhiji.

With apologies for the trouble.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) S. Fyzee Rahamein.

Sir Austin Chamberlain said in the House of Lords on 22nd July 1920 "you are asking for nothing less than the disruption of the British Empire I think it appropriate to add at the end of the sentence " or the League or both.

India as an original member of the League of Nations has agreed under article 1 of the covenant to accede without reservation to the covenant and has been accepted as a fully self-governing country with completely equal status with any other member. To make this position real in respect of India, Article 20.1 of the covenant has abrogated or nullified India's previous obligations and understandings with Great Britain, i.e., Government of India Act accepting British suzerainty. Mr. Gandhi's non-recognition of this nullified British Act is no offence under any law, national or international. British's continuing her rule of India after abrogation of the law and without sanction is actual covenant breaking. In her killing Indians by fire, assault, imprisonment suppression of newspapers, marshal law rule, keeping 320 million Indians as if prisoners of war without previous report to the League for India's defying their rule and thus making war against another member India she is breaking another term of the covenant for oppression under article 10. It is incumbent on the affected member and the friendly right of other members not parties to such action to report the matter to the League under article 11 by wire for immediate action under articles 11 and 16. On behalf of India the general public and the various public bodies should do this duty. Moreover every person arrested in connection with present political situation has a right to represent the above situation before the mercenaries of Britain trying them for it. The League should be asked to appoint a neutral commission of enquiry to report the losses and damages sustained by the action of the British. It is absurd to say that India enjoys equal status.

British mercenaries going as nominees of Member-India to the League Assembly is an act of false personation before the League Britishers sending to the last assembly Maharajah of Kapurthala,

one of the independent fully self-governing Native States who are only allies of Britain under the terms of the treaties concluded between Britain and each of them who are thereby non-members to the League and each of whom are therefore eligible for admission to the League as separate members is an act of false personation and disloyalty to the League calculated to impair the independent status of the States.

(Signed) M. R. Venkoba Raw.

12, Narayanakrishnarajapuram,
Venkatarangam Pillai Street,
Triplicane, Madras, 14th May 1930.

Copy to Lord Irwin, Mr. V. J. Patel, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maharaja of Mysore and Kashmir, Nizam of Hyderabad, Gaikwar of Baroda.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department

Handed in at (Office of origin).	Date	Hour	Minute.	Office Stamp.
Pernambalur	Third	3	—15	YERVADA 15th May 1930.
Service Instruction. 14/55	Words. 18.	Received here at 17 H. & 2M.		

Rp Tal Superintendent,
Jail Poona Y.

Please wire Mahatma Gandhi's health immediately.

Srinivasan Peranamallur Arni.

Poona, 13th May 1930.

Dear Sir,

I hope the 2 books which I sent to Mahatma Gandhi care of you, were handed over to him, may I have an interview with you for a few minutes. I have come from Bombay.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Sundaram.

I regret that I have no order about interviews as yet and cannot grant any till Government permit me to do so. I have handed over the books and other articles received.

R. V. Martin.

T. V. Joshi, B.A.

284 Sadashiv,
Poona-2, dated 23rd May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Prison, Yeravda.

Dear Sir,

Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad has made a request to me to send the accompanying fruits to you for the use of Mahatma Gandhi. If you can give him the same kindly do so and let me know if in future you will give him fruit that I may send under instructions of Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai. I have been requested to send fruits to him periodically if the same will be given to him.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. V. Joshi.

6 Figs.
6 Mangoes.
6 Oranges.
1 lb. Dates (hard).
1 lb. Dates (soft).
1 lb. Raisins.
1 lb. Almonds Keinels.
1 Water Melon.

HINDI PRACHAR PRESS,
Printers, Book-Binders, etc.
193, High Road, Triplicane.
Post Box No. 401.
Madras,
23rd May 1930.

Dear Sir,

May I request you to kindly hand over this tamil pamphlet to Mahatma Gandhi and oblige. It deals about the spinning wheel and is written in tamil.

Yours faithfully,

V. A. Sundaram.

Allow.
(Sd.) R. V. M.
25/5.

Ranganath Vilas,
Mylapore,
Madras,
23-5-1930.

Dear Mr. Martin,

I shall be obliged if you can kindly hand over the enclosed pamphlets to Mahatma Gandhi. The pamphlets contain hymns from the Gita and other scriptures in Tamil.

Yours truly,
(Signed) V. A. Sundaram.
25/5.

Allow.
(Sd.) R. V. M.
25/5.

All-India Spinners' Association.

Tele. Add. " CHARKHA "
Ref. No. 5002.

Mirzapur,
Ahmedabad,
15th May 1930.

Dear Sir,

I am sending herewith a draft scheme evolved as a result of negotiations with some local Mill-owners on the basis of certain suggestions made by Mahatma Gandhiji to the Mill-owners in an article in 'Navjiwan' of the 13th April 1930 for the protection of Khadi and promotion of swadeshi. The scheme was shown to Gandhiji and was approved by him in a general way as a basis for further consideration. Negotiations are still going on and I shall thank you very much if you will kindly give your suggestions in this connection.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) S. G. Banker,
Honorary Secretary.

Encl.:—1.

CONFIDENTIAL

Swadeshi Sabha.

I. The objects of this Association shall be—

- (i) to encourage and promote the production and distribution of Indian made piece-goods;
- (ii) to secure protection for khadi i.e. hand-spun and hand-woven cloth to the extent possible;

(iii) to make arrangements for making Indian piece-goods mill-made as well as khadi, available to the consumers at reasonable rates;

(iv) to take steps to prevent a rise in prices of Indian piece-goods beyond reasonable limits;

(v) to take steps to improve the quality of cloth and prevent deterioration in the quality of existing sorts.

II. Mills accepting the following conditions shall be eligible for membership of this Association:—

(i) No member shall use khadi stamp or give the name of khadi to any cloth manufactured in his Mills.

(ii) No member shall manufacture in his Mills such cloth as may pass for khadi i.e. hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

(iii) No member shall make cloth of the following specifications :—

Any cloth, grey or bleached, warp and weft counts, each coarser than 18* , plain weave, one up and down, single or double drawn, single or double end weft, including checks, plain weave, also those made on drop-box and circular box and carpets.

Those Mills that make coarser counts coming under the definition of cloth, similar to khadi shall make an earnest and sincere attempt to turn over to other sorts, as early as possible, and for this purpose, shall submit periodical reports of the efforts and results to the Association, and shall welcome suggestions from the Sabha and the All-India Spinners' Association.

Members, however, shall be at liberty to make drills, satins, tussers twills cloths and jacquard and dobby patterns in the body, dyed cloth, cloth made from dyed cotton, blankets and malidas.

(iv) No member shall use foreign yarn or silk in the manufacture of cloth, either in the body or in the border.

(v) Every member shall undertake to supply to the Association for retail sale, his production from yarn of counts 20's up to 40's warp and 60's weft made from carded cotton, to the maximum of 40 per cent, of the looms of his Mills in each width and 40 per cent, of spindles engaged on the single and multifold yarn trade. These goods shall be delivered to the order of the Association at the current rates subject to a maximum of 8 per cent, profit on the lock, after providing for depreciation (according to Income Tax Regulation), Agent's commission and interest of circulating capital at 6 per cent. The proportion of looms and spindles

* Eighteen counts shall include either single or multifold yarn, the count of which (multifold) comes to 18 or less.

allotted to the Association may be increased as confidence in the selling arrangements of the Association grows.

In calculating the maximum selling price, the manufacturing cost of each sort shall be taken on average basis and the cost of raw material on the average price for such period, as may be fixed for the purpose. The margin shall be based on average block value.

(vi) Every member shall supply correct information about the specification of the cloth produced in his Mills, for retail sale through the Association and other information necessary for finding average cost (the latter without disclosing the name of the Mills).

(vii) Every member shall undertake to use swadeshi goods in his Mills as far as possible.

(viii) Every member shall undertake not to lower the quality of sorts now marketed under certain numbers and names and to endeavour to improve the quality of cloth by reducing the percentage of size and other ways.

III. Any member can resign his membership of the Association by giving one year's notice, the period to begin from the date of notice.

IV. The members of the Association may at any time dissolve the organisation by a majority to 3/4ths votes of the members.

V. Each member shall pay 4 as. per loom as entrance fee.

VI. The expenses of conducting the business and organisation of the Association shall be met from a surcharge' on the goods marketed.

VII. Out of pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Association shall be paid by the Association to any member or the Agent which would include Railway fare either Third or Second Class, as well as boarding and lodging and expenses of a similar nature.

VIII. The Association shall make necessary financial arrangements for carrying out the scheme.

IX. The Association shall allot to the members sorts of cloth to be made *pro rata*, in each width. The allotment may be varied by mutual consent of the members of the Association.

X. Any member by mutual understanding with the other member can make over a part or whole of his allotment of looms to another mill, provided that the responsibility for these looms, shall remain with him.

XI. To check and inspect the production, the Association shall engage Inspectors and every members shall be bound to allow such Inspectors an access to such processes, products, and records as the Association may fix with the sole purpose of ascertaining that the specifications have been complied with.

XII. A member failing to fulfil the condition laid down in clause 2(v), shall be liable to pay as penalty any profit made by him in excess of maximum, prescribed in that clause.

XIII. In case of dispute between a member and the Association or between one member and another, and in cases arising out of article 12, shall be nominated by each party to act as Arbitrator and in case of disagreement between the Arbitrators, they will submit the case to an umpire, whose decision shall be binding to both the parties.

XIV. With a view to control the prices and the quality of Indian cloth and to prevent non-Swadeshi cloth passing off as Swadeshi the Association shall make the following arrangements:—

(i) The Association may collect samples, ascertain specifications, record wholesale and retain prices of sorts placed on the market and shall make list of the selling agencies, markets, shops, through which the cloth is disposed of.

(ii) The Association may collect and publish such statistics and other information as may be relevant to the objects of the Association.

(iii) The Association may make arrangement for such propaganda as may be considered necessary for the advancements of its objects.

XV. The Association shall welcome the suggestions of All-India Spinners' Association, the Congress and other bodies with similar objects.

XVI. Any hand-weaving organisation using Indian yarn besides the mills can join this Association by paying an entrance fee of one anna per loom, but the All-India Spinners' Association can become a member of this Association without any contribution towards the expenses.

13-5-30.

All-India Spinners' Association.

Tele. Add "CHARKHA"

Ref. No. 5080.

Mirzapur,
Ahmedabad,
17th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Central Jail, Yeravda.

Dear Sir,

I wish to have a business interview with Mahatma Gandhiji. He is the President of our Board of Trustees and I have to consult

him on some matters connected with the work of our Association. I shall thank you very much if you will kindly give me an appointment for the purpose.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) S. G. Banker,
Honorary Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 1733.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL) :
Bombay Castle, 21st May 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter, in original, from the Honorary Secretary, All India Spinners' Association, which accompanied your letter No. 220, dated the 19th May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that the request for permission to interview State Prisoner, M. K. Gandhi should be refused.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) (Illegible),
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 232 of 1930.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE :
Poona, 22nd May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his letter No. 13/G dated 19th May 1930.

2. The original letter from the Honorary Secretary, All India Spinners' Association is herewith returned.

(Signed) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I. M. S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 1734.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL) :

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1930

From

G.F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter, in original, from Mr. Goverdhan-das I. Patel, Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowner's Association, which accompanied your letter No. 201, dated the 14th May 1930. I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that the request for an interview with prisoner M. K. Gandhi should be refused.

2. A further communication will be sent to you with regard to the letter in Gujarati addressed to the prisoner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) (Illegible),
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political)

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 231 of 1930.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE :

Poona, 22nd May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his letter No. 9/G without date.

2. The original letter from Mr. Goverdhandas Patel is herewith returned.

(Signed) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

C/o

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Telephone No. 137.

Telegrams :

"Millowners" Ahmedabad.

Din Bag,
Mirzapur Road,
Ahmedabad, 8th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison, Poona.

Dear Sir,

I have to request you to let me know whether Mahatma Gandhi could be interviewed by me on the pending question of the payment that is to be made in regard to the running of the Labour Schools in Ahmedabad through the Local Labour Unions and about which I had lately some correspondence with him.

About myself I may say that I was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council duly elected in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 and have resigned from the middle of 1928. In 1924 (July), I had the privilege of visiting this jail through the kindness of Sir Maurice Hayward the then Home Member. I am the Secretary of the above Association since several years and a member of the special committee of the Ahmedabad Mills T. S. Fund from which grants are given to the Labour Schools in consultation with Mr. Gandhi.

Under these circumstances I should like to be informed of the rights to be enjoyed by him as a State Prisoner and the facilities accorded to him by Government in the matter of allowing interviews to those connected with him in the administration of or the working of institutions beneficial to the public or organised nascent industries.

Thanking you for the trouble you have been put to in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Gordhandas I. Patel.

May 22nd 1930.

ASHRAM, SABARMATI.

To

Superintendent,
Yeravda Jail, Poona.

Dear Sir,

Immediately on leaving the jail yesterday, after our interview with Gandhiji, I sent an " urgent" telegram to the Navajivan Press telling them not to publish Gandhiji's letters written from prison. But before the telegram reached Ahmedabad the "Young India" copies had already been printed and despatched by post. I regret I was not able to stop the publication.

If you look through the article as I have written it, you will see that it is perfectly harmless from the Government point of view, and will certainly help to comfort the world at large. So I trust you will excuse us for this occasion, and you may rest assured that we will not publish any further letters of Gandhiji from your jail, unless under some exceptional circumstances, in which case we would communicate with you before hand.

Believe me.

(Signed) Mira Behn.

P.S.—Perhaps you would kindly show this letter to Gandhiji—M.

1, Queen's Gardens,
Poona.

23rd May 1930.

Dear Doyle,

Merwanji Burjorji, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police of whom I spoke to you the other day is not willing to take an employment as Assistant Jailor on a salary. He is however willing to act as interpreter for Gujarati interviews without remuneration if he is required provided he gets reasonable notice when he is wanted. He is living in Poona. If ever you want him you can get him by ringing up my P.A. (No. 365) during office hours or by letting me know at other times.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. R. Gould.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 323 of 1930.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 9th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to paragraph 4 (latter part) of Government, Home Department (Political), No. S.D. 2162, dated 8th June 1930.

(Signed) S. R. Choubal,
Personal Assistant,
for Inspector General of Prisons.

Letter No. S.D. 1871, dated 26th May 1930 from the Secretary to Government, Home Department (Political), to the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

With reference to my letter No. S.D. 1506, dated the 11th May 1930, I am directed by the

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. In Hindi, entitled " Samanvaya" or " Harmony ". | Governor in Council to return herewith the two books noted in the margin, and to state that they may be delivered to State prisoner. |
| 2. In Urdu, entitled " Bharat Ka Lal" (A Jewel of the Motherland). | |

2. Brief notes on the two publications, which were prepared by the Oriental Translator to Government, are forwarded for your information.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 257 of 1930.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 27th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his Confidential letter No. 3-G without date.

The two books are herewith returned.

(Signed) S. R. Choubal,
Major, I.M.S.,
for Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Six books.

Brief notes prepared by the Oriental Translator to Government.

The accompaniment marked " A" is a Hindi book entitled ' Samanvaya ' or ' Harmony ' containing a collection of speeches and writings of Shri Bhagwandas. It makes an attempt to remove all discord and to show mutual relations of different thoughts, feelings and systems. It tries to show that all religions are fundamentally one. Several topics, social, religious, political are discussed with a view to show harmony in diversity. The book has a philosophical bearing and is free from objectionable matter.

2. The accompaniment marked " B" is an Urdu book and is entitled " Bharat Ka Lal" (A Jewel of the Motherland). It is in fact a short biography of the late Lala Lajpat Rai and is written by his younger brother, Agastiya Sanyasi, formerly known as Dhanpat Rai, B.A., LL.B. It gives a disjointed account of Lala's life and activities. The book also contains extracts from some of Lala Lajpatrai's speeches on social, political, and religious subjects.

The book also seeks to prove that Lala Lajpat Rai was not an enemy of Government but was merely a critic of the administration. In one place the author strongly criticises the assault made by two British officers on Lala Lajpatrai on the day of the Simon Commission's arrival in Lahore, and calls it cowardly, adding that the assault proved that there was a bankruptcy of British statesmanship and gentlemanliness.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 1881.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL),
Bombay Castle, 26th May 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. S.D. 1734, dated the 21st May 1930 I am directed by the Governor in Council to return herewith the anonymous Gujarati letter, dated the 12th May 1930, addressed to

State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, together with a translation of it, and to inform you that the *letter should be with-held*.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. F. Borges,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 256 of 1930.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 27th May 1930.

To
The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information and guidance in continuation of this Office Confidential No. 231, dated 22nd May 1930.

The original letter together with its English translation is herewith returned.

(Signed) S. R. Choubal,
Major, I.M.S.,
for Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Withhold letter.
(Sd.) R. V. M.

28th May.

Translation of an anonymous letter, dated Dhobi Talao, Bombay, the 12th May 1930, purporting to be from a Zarthosti Lady and addressed to Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

The British Government has taken you away at night on 4th May 1930 and preventing you from doing good to the country, has made you an inmate of the prison palace. We all have become sorry at this. By delivering speeches in India you have stirred our souls. For the troubles you have thus taken you have not earned credit from the Government or from the Indian people. Indian leaders have been endeavouring to secure boycott of foreign cloth in India for the last 60 years. But they ought to show personally to India by sacrifice of wealth and by exertions how that can be done. They are unable to do it. By delivering speeches intrigues have found scope in India to create feelings of violence and indifference towards Government. But Indians are very backward in commerce

and education. You have toured every village and must have seen that people do not know how to take care of their body, mind, wealth and family. You plead for the right of swaraj for such people in the country. You are mistaken in having foreign cloth picketted. I place before you my ideas as to how picketting should be carried on and how foreign cloth should be boycotted and if you warn your fellow people and act accordingly, real swaraj will be attained soon and you will meet with success. You think deeply as to what should be done with regard to foreign cloth bought by foreign cloth dealers at the cost of lakhs of rupees. The leaders of swadeshi have not found a way out for it. After deep cogitation can you say that for the sake of swadeshi one would do business at a loss. You make an error in asking people to suffer loss. Give them permission to dispose of the foreign cloth within fifteen days and stop its import from England. If the present stock is disposed of, then only the swadeshi cloth will take its place and the people will be compelled to wear khadi. If foreign cloth is not to be seen, what will the people wear ? They will use swadeshi cloth of their own accord. Sisters picketting foreign cloth should allow the dealers to (dispose of their cloth and it is necessary that the same should be sold at half the price. Inquiries should be made of the buyer of foreign cloth as to his occupation and his economic condition and these should be noted down. Sales should be open for those who are unable to provide themselves with (sufficient) clothes, on account of their poverty and ladies engaged in picketting should note down these things. (Rich) persons should not be allowed to buy foreign cloth so that those professing swadeshi may not deceive the people. The picketting will not then be necessary and dealers will heartily bless you and pray " As Mahatma Gandhi thought well of their belly, chest and social life, may God bless the swaraj party and its demand for the right meet with success. Be assured that you will receive such blessings. Those who have to celebrate marriages and *navjots* and who are poor should be allowed to purchase foreign cloth. How long will they use foreign cloth ? At the most they will do so for four years. Then they will have no alternative but to use swadeshi cloth. From this you will know to what extent poverty prevails in India. Further, merchants, seeing picket-sisters, close their shops and deceive them (by showing) that they do not sell their goods. Moreover all of them cannot burn their cloth. In the time of distress they cannot undergo loss. Out of respect for you they will perhaps stop selling it for the time, but how will you know if they deceive you and sell it afterwards ? Owners of shops whose goods are sold should be compelled to keep 15 to 20 charkhas in their shops and employ the illiterate, the poor and the orphans on wages, as they do clerks and pay them, to spin yarn and manufacture cloth. Then only there will be speedy production of swadeshi cloth and the country will be benefited. All have to be dishonest for the sake of the belly. They will keep mum before

you, but rest assured that the curses which they will give from their heart silently will not fail to recoil on you. You have been inviting blessings on the one hand and curses on the other and so do not get swaraj. Until cloth dealers keep charkhas in their shops and undertake to get yarn spun for the manufacture of cloth, swaraj will not be attained. Further more, help liquor shop keepers from the swaraj fund. Tell them that they will be recommended to Mill-owners to supply them with charkhas and cotton, that they should close their liquor shops, give up their licenses and join you. Half a share shall be their's and half yours. They will not be made to suffer loss. They should help you in your work in order that they may secure maintenance for themselves and their family and open the eyes of the Indian people. You hire a building and employ there women and men to spin and weave, paying them wages from the Swaraj Fund. Those who are asked to perform swaraj service should be paid wages, given two pairs of suits and told that they should wear those suits while doing swaraj work. If sisters and brothers are employed on decent pay to keep strict watch (on work), then only swaraj will be attained. Government laugh that people go by motors and go away after delivering speeches. Can swaraj be obtained by mere talk ? The people ridicule the leaders that they do not do any manual labour and disappear after indulging in tall talks. Just as Government have done everything by their own intelligence, in like a manner, the Indian people should start a fund and do everything with its help. Then only the people will benefit and swaraj will be attained quickly. Feelings against you will disappear, you will be able to return to India and meet us and there will be no bounds for the rejoicing of India.

P.S.—Cause this letter to be read to your leaders. If you will act according to this idea, success will be attained very soon in India. Can sisters who get short leisure after attending to domestic work spin and give one' lb. yarn ? Those who have a large family have several cares. They alone know what is their worldly condition. This work should be taken up by merchants. If charkhas are planted and weaving is carried on in shops, beautiful Khadi will be found in every village. Leaders are ridiculed for making speeches merely. May you return to India and meet your friends with joy and affection. Then the' eyes of Government will be opened that as Charkhas are plying in every shop, they will suffer defeat and and that people have become so hard-working that they will win and attain swaraj by self-labour. Government will then surely acknowledge defeat. If you will commence spinning by Charkhas in every shop in villages as I say, then swaraj will soon be attained. You will, please, pardon me if I have made any mistake in writing and reply me. Like you I also desire to seek the welfare of the people and the country, and hence I write this.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Jail.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have sent in a separate cover by registered book post the Mysticism in Bhagavat Geeta to your care pray that the same may be conveyed to Mahatma Gandhi together with the letter enclosed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) Matelal Sareci.

Lohagarah,
24th May 1930.
Jessore, Bengal.

27th May.

1, Sargent House,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
26th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Jail.

Dear Sir,

The servants in this locality have got hold of a cock and bull story that Gandhi, being the Saint he is, vanished from his cell in Yeravda and that after two hours frantic searching and wiring by the prison staff he was discovered sitting quietly in his cell. This proves, they say, that he is God not man. I write this for your information.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Mrs. M. I. Goodwin.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 247 of 1930.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 26th May 1930.

MEMORANDUM

Reference his confidential No. 11-G dated 17th May 1930.

The original letters together with the English translation are herewith returned for favour of handing them over to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Translation of a Gujarati letter addressed to Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi known as Mahatma among the people.

It is now very necessary (for you) to retire from active life.

By the commandment of the goddess
Jagatamba Ambalal Shukla.

Moti Vyas Fali,
Viramgam, Wednesday,
the 2nd of Vaishakhvad.
(14th May 1930).

The accompaniment is an Urdu leaflet written and published by Ahmad Yar of Dera Ghazikhan in which he declares that he receives inspiration from above and that whatever has been written in the leaflet, is the result of Divine inspiration. In the course of his lengthy exhortation he calls upon people not to commit sins, but to lead a pure life otherwise they will all be punished in the world to come. *Inter alia* he observes that his religion is the religion of God and is meant for all.

SATYAGRAHASHRAM,
Sabarmati, 23rd May 1930

The Clerk of Yeravda Central Prison,

Dear Sir,

Mr. Gandhi has written to me signifying that he would like to see me before I leave India next month.

I expect to be in Poona some time between May 28th and June 4th. I do not know what your regulations are regarding visitors, but if you could let me know a suitable date and time I should be much obliged. May 31st or June 1st would probably be most suitable from my point of view, if either of these dates is possible but if you will give me some definite time I can make my arrangements accordingly.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) Reginald A. Reynold.

Letter No. S.D. 1909 dated 27th May 1930 from Secretary to Government, Home Department (Political), Bombay to the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

With reference to your endorsement No. 244 dated the 24th May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that the request of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for an interview with Mr. R. Reynolds should be refused.

2. I am to say that a further communication will be sent to you as soon as possible in regard to the points raised in the first paragraph of the letter from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 262 of 1930.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 28th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with
to his letter No. 18/G without date.

(Signed) S. R. Chaubal,
Major, I.M.S.,
for Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Dear Mr. Quinn,

Will you please order raisins 2 lbs., khismish 1 lb. and send me some common writing paper or a scribbling pad ?

27-5-30.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

395, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

18th May 1930.

Dear Mr. Superintendent,

I saw you at the prison on Thursday, the 8th instant in connection with an interview with Mahatma Gandhi. You informed me that as you had received no instructions from your higher authorities on this point, you could not permit me to interview him. You were also good enough to assure me that you will let me know as soon as instructions were received; but I have so far heard nothing from you. I need not say that I am writing this not hereby on my behalf but also on behalf of Mrs. Gandhi. Please therefore let me know when an interview with him will be arranged. An early reply will oblige.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Mathooradas Tricamjee.

395, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 1st June 1930.

Dear Major Martin,

You are aware of the circumstances under which our interview with Mahatma Gandhi became impossible on Friday last, I do not know whether it is worthwhile for any of us to seek another interview this week before anything definite is known from you. I will be, therefore, much obliged if you let me know as early as possible as to where we actually stand regarding interviews with Gandhiji. It will be better if whatever arrangements are made are brought to the notice of Gandhiji and are approved of by him before any of us come there.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Mathooradas Tricamji.

Dear Mr. Quinn,

Could you please send a jailor inspector if only for half an hour at the outside.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

4th June 1930.

Dear Mr. Quinn,

Will you please order raisins 2 lbs., dates 2 lbs. ?

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay,
19th May 1930.

The Superintendent of Yeravda Jail,
Poona.

Dear Sir,

I am sending by separate registered post to your address a copy of the book "The Recovery of Truth" by Count Keyselling and a small packet of ' incense sticks' (Agarbttis). I shall feel thankful if you will kindly hand these over to Mahatma Gandhi who is now interned in Yeravda Jail.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Shantikumar N. Morarjee

Book handed over to pr.

(Signed) R, V. M.
20th May

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay,
4th June 1930.

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Jail, Poona.

Dear Sir,

I sent to your address a parcel containing a book (The Recovery of Truth) and some incense sticks on the 19th of last month with a covering letter requesting you to hand over the contents of the parcel to Mahatma Gandhi. I shall feel thankful if you will kindly let me know whether the book and the incense sticks were given to Mahatmaji.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Shantikumar N. Morarjee.

CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE,
No. 34/G. of 1930.
Yeravda.
6th June 1930

Memo :—

With reference to his letter dated the 4th June 1930, Mr. S. N. Morarjee is informed that his parcel was handed over to Mr. Gandhi.

(Signed) R. V. M.,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison

To

Mr. Shantikumar Narottam Morarjee,
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

ANAND ASHRAM,
Dholka,
6th June 1930,

The Jail Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison,
Yeravda, Poona.

Dear Sir,

I have sent a small wooden box containing pomegranates from here to Mahatma Gandhiji under your care. The Railway receipt

issued in his name " under your care", has been sent yesterday, with a short letter, addressed to him, through you. Of course, I presume, the letter and receipt have been passed on to him, after your perusal, as I meant and desired.

I herein enclose an English translation of the letter, I have written to him.

In the name of God, Christ and Humanity, I beg to request you to get the parcel from Poona Station, open the same, and deliver the pomegranates to the Saint and oblige.

The favour of a reply will oblige me much.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Shankar Prasad Trivedi.

CONFIDENTIAL

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,

Poona.

No. 294 of 1930.

5th June 1930.

MEMORANDUM

Reference his letter No. 29/G, dated the 4th June 1930.

The accompanying two letters are returned herewith with an intimation that the one received from Mr. Advani may be allowed and the other with-held.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,

Major I.M.S.,

Inspector General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

The Karimganj Hindu Moslem Electoral Council.

No. 2.

[With-held.]

From

Babu Digindra Nath Mazumdar, B.A., Member,
The Karimganj Hindu Moslem Electoral Council.

Dated, Karimganj the 28th May 1930.

To

Mr. M. K. Gandhi,
Yeravda Jail,
Yeravda.

Sir,

May I crave the indulgence to forward herewith a copy of the resolutions passed by the Karimganj Hindu Moslem Electorates in a public meeting held at Karimganj (Assam) on the 3rd May 1930 last for your kind perusal.

I beg to remain Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Digindra Nath Mazumdar,

Member,

The Karimganj Hindu Moslem Electoral Council.

*Proceedings of the Monstrous Public Meeting held at
Karimganj on the 3rd May 1930.*

Babu Tara Bhushan Pal, the leading member of the local Bar, presided.

Proposed by.—Babu Anukul Chandra Sen

Seconded by.—Babu Ramani Mohan Roy,

Resolutions.

1. This meeting of the Hindu-Moslem community of Karimganj Sub-division hereby records its appreciation and admiration for the uncommon zeal and moral courage shown by Srijut Brojendra Narayan Choudhury, the sacrificing leader of the people in courting arrest on account of rendering his genuine services for the country.

This meeting further records its strong protest against the policy of repression being accepted by the Government on the leaders and other workers of the country.

Proposed by.—Babu Subodh Kumar Roy.

Seconded by.—Babu Girish Chandra De.

2. Resolved that meeting of the Hindu Moslem Electorates of this Sub-division of Karimganj is unanimously of opinion to condemn all individual or organised actions and movements of the Government or the people that instead of encouraging a healthy-growth and development of a moral consciousness of self-help of the people of our subjected continent as enunciated by Mahatmaji tend to promote a spirit of defiance in and out at the cost of a systematic advancement of the country's cause and in this view of

the current state of things in our existing self Government institutions in vogue. Sirjut Kumar Gopika Romon Roy, M.L.C., an acquisition in the representative body of the Assam Council be heartily congratulated on the practical demonstration of his unflinching fidelity as a worthy representative of the non-mahomedan Electorate of this Sub-division in maintaining his dignified attitude of self-help and self-respect all throughout the proceedings of the last session of the Assam Legislative Council.

Proposed by.—Babu Anukul Chandra Sen, Pleader.

Seconded by.—Babu Sanat Kumar Pal.

2. Doubtless now it is that the unprecedented moral war having been waged by Mahatma Gandhi and his worthy partisans and the simultaneous and significant resignation being tendered by the president Mr. V. J. Patel to crush the vagaries of the Indian Bearocracy [Bureaucracy] a more consolidated sense of stern duties and responsibilities of our long subjected race is now evoked once for all to prevail all over the country, this meeting of our franchised people is unanimously of opinion that in order to systematically guide and control the activities of the existing self-governing institutions of the country an Electorate League be at once formed with one representatives of each Chowkidari circle together with some ten representative of the municipal area in each sub-division and effective measures be at once taken up to frame a constitution for the same and for this a committee consisting of the following members with powers to add to their number be at once formed with Sirjut Kumar Gopika Romon Roy, M.L.C., at its head to start with in this sub-division of Karimganj, Sylhet.

Proposed by.—Babu Digindra Nath Mujumdar.

Seconded by.—Babu Monmotha Nath Dutta.

3. In view of the fact that the relation hitherto obtaining between the Government, the elected members and the Electorates in practical business operations is one systematically wanting in mutual responsibilities, this meeting is of opinion to urge upon the Government to unconditionally recognise this Electorate League as a standing organised popular institution to watch and ensure healthier activities in the existing self-Government institutions.

Proposed by.—Babu Sanat Kumar Pal.

Seconded by.—Maulvi Hashim Ali.

4. Resolved that all the individual or collective sources of popular energy and activity and guiding authorities of the current movement as well as the natural leaders of people that is to say the Land owning classes of our mother country as also one and all the responsible friends and partisans of the State and public.

5. Resolved that all the individual or collective sources of popular energy and activity and guiding authorities of the current movement as well as the natural leaders of people that is to say the Land Owning classes of our mother country as also one and all the responsible friends and partisans of the State and public safety, be hereby requested to exercise their respective rights, influence and capacities in their respective spheres of this human life so as to give effect to all feasible concerted measures during this momentous moral and systematic fight for freedom of the country and centralise them all under the auspicious of this Electoral League a practical measure towards the timely formation of the first stepping stone of our long yearned Indian Republic.

Proposed by.—Maulvi Basarat Ali.

Seconded by.—Babu Manindra Kumar Das.

6. Resolved that with the most pious wishes to meet so far as practicable the present political disorders and the consequent ruptures of relations that are imminent and inevitable here and there, this meeting most respectfully calls forth immediate and adequate to be taken up by the different Electoral constituencies all over the country as also by the Government and thereby try to escape the slur and ignomy, they are now doomed to, in the disinterested justice of the civilized world.

Proposed by.—Babu Monmotha Nath Datta.

Seconded by.—Babu Priya Nath De.

7. Resolved that in view of the rapid changes in the circumstances at every movement this meeting of the Karimganj Hindu-Moslem Constituency is unanimously of opinion that the Electoral League just formed be ready in no time to take all necessary measures as may hereafter be decided upon in relation to the Government and the people.

Proposed by.—Babu Bankim Chandra Das.

Seconded by.—Babu Girish Chandra Das Biswas.

(Signed) Tara Bhushan Pal,
President.

2, Stanley Terrace,
Preston (Lane)
23rd May 1930.

Dear Mahatma Gandhi,

You might be surprised to receive a letter from one whom you do not know; but having followed the events in India with great anxiety I cannot help making a little friendly criticism.

From your various interviews with press correspondents I gather (I may be wrong) that you are laying great stress on the 11 points you mentioned in your first letter to the Viceroy. In your interview with Mr. George Slocombe* on last Tuesday published in the *Daily Herald* the official organ of the Labour Party, I find the following passage : —

" From our subsequent conversation I gathered that even at this critical hour, a settlement is possible and that Gandhi was prepared to recommend to Congress the suspension of Civil Disobedience movement and co-operation in the Round Table Conference on the following terms : —

(1) The terms of reference to the Conference to include the framing of a constitution giving India the substance of independence.

(2) Satisfaction to be granted to Gandhi's demand for the repeal of the salt tax, for the prohibition of liquor and for a ban on foreign cloth.

(3) An amnesty to prisoners convicted of political offences to coincide with the end of Civil Disobedience Campaign.

(4) The remaining seven points raised in Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy to be left to future discussion the (1) and (3) condition are absolutely necessary before the Congress can consider co-operation in the Conference. But I do not quite understand (2) and (4) condition. Surely there is no need for such questions to be settled on negotiation with the British Government they come within the competence of the Indian Parliament which would naturally be established if the London Conference was successful. Besides we want *swaraj* and not reform; we want to make the latter ourselves when we are the masters of our own house."

If the British Government is wise enough to accept (1) and (3) conditions there is no reason why the Congress should not participate in the Conference and stop all this suffering of our people. You should take the initiative and state that these would be the minimum terms on which you can advise the country to co-operate. The Labour Government is anxious to make an honourable settlement.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) B. T. Advani.

P. S. do please reply.

* Slocombe, George Edward :—Author, journalist and war correspondent, dated 8th March 1894, News-Editors, Daily Herald 1919, subsequently chief Foreign Correspondent until 1931, he came to India in 1930. He interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda jail, which led to Gandhi-Irwin Pact of Delhi. He has written many books.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2130.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL).

Poona, 7th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay ;

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter, with two newspaper cuttings, addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi by Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Poona, which accompanied your letter No. 259, dated the 28th May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state it should be withheld.

I have etc.,

(Signed) G. F. S. Collins,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 317 of 1930.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,

Poona, 9th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his letter No. 24/G without date.

The letter and two newspaper cuttings are herewith returned.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Hamerton House,
Khan Road,
Poona, May 26th 1930.

To

Superintendent,
Yeravda Jail, Poona.

Sir,

Will you kindly hand over the enclosed to Mr. Gandhi ?

Yours truly,

(Sd.) J. D. Jenkins.

24/C. d/27/5/30.

F.W.C. to the I. G. of Prisons for favour of orders.

(Signed)

7/5.

Hamerton House,
Poona, May 26th 1930.

Dear Friend,

As you know, I have laboured unceasingly in the columns of *the Bombay Chronicle*, *the Statesman* of Calcutta and at Home in the columns of *the Manchester Guardian* and in the most powerful and influential paper of all, *the Spectator* on your behalf, and on behalf of your movement. I did so, because I believed that at bottom the method which you planned for securing " *Swaraj*" was sound. Have also pleaded for the cause of India. I will continue to plead for India. But as I am leaving for England very soon (June 6), I want you kindly give me a short message for the people of England. You told Mr. Slocombe that you would recommend the withdrawal of the campaign provided the terms of reference to the Round Table Conference are to include the substance of independence to India as to the other 3 " conditions ". It must be obvious, that these are for the Indian Legislatures to discuss, and for India herself to decide. The Home Government are not concerned with these, the conference is not to be held to consider " prohibition for India", and such topics. Now, as you know, " the Home Government are not prepared to discuss " (as Lord Salisbury told the Boer Generals in 1902) the " Independence of India". The Great Britain is prepared to discuss with Indian Leaders, in October, all

practical steps that can at once be taken leading up to Dominion Status. It will thus be seen that you are assured that the Conference is to be held for no other purpose than to consider " Dominion Status for India " the creation of a constitution for India with powers resembling those vested in the constitutions enjoyed by the other Dominions of the commonwealth. If you accept this, tell me and I would cable to *the Manchester Guardian*, what objection can you have then, to " calling off " this mad struggle ! The movement has hopelessly degenerated to pure hooliganism. There is no pretence of non-violence, at the present moment. " Volunteers " were ordered at Dhara Sana " to penetrate the fencing which guards the salt pans and are not to return to their camp without accomplishing what they have been set out to do ". That is the highway robbery with violence. How can you support this ? What is this but violent non-violence ? Gujarat is over with dacoits,— taking advantage of " Gandhi Raj ". If the campaign lasts two years — India will sink to the level of China. *Will you give no sign ?*

Your sincere friend,

(Signed) J. D. Jenkins.

12/V/30.

Dear Sir,

I am an old retired officer who has for a good many years served in India. I do not however think that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting you personally, though of course I have read a great deal about you. I am however taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter which I have sent to *the Morning Post*, published on May 7th/30. It is not a long letter so I hope that you will be able to find time to read it, as it represents the side in which I believe, and is opposed to your views. Nevertheless you will not object to reading the views of both sides in this controversy in which you have embarked with the British Government. I have tried to state our side as fairly as possible and have avoided abusing you in any way, or the cause that you represent. I have a great many old Indian friends and I should be very grateful if you could attempt to answer this letter as I should really like to know what your views are.

Please forgive me for troubling you and believe me, dear sir.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Seton Churchill,

Lieut. Colonel (Retired).

If you could send me a letter about the length of mine I shall probably be able to get it inserted in *the Morning Post*.

Morning Post 7-5-30

What Britain has done for India

Col. Seton Churchill's Timely Reminder to the Editor
of the *Morning Post*

Sir,

I observe that the youngest son of "Mahatma" Gandhi, who has recently been sentenced at Delhi to 12 months' imprisonment for sedition, said at his trial :

"The moral wrong done to my country by Britain has no parallel in history, and even surpasses the material wrong."

No doubt he was but echoing the views of his father, who said much the same thing some little time ago.

It is misrepresentations like this, believed throughout the land, that are bringing about the present troubles in India. Not only are many of the uneducated natives misled, but also many of those who live in other countries, who picture England as a tyrannical nation engaged in suppressing an unfortunate people.

Has not Gandhi overlooked the fact that it is to the English that he is indebted for the existence of India as an independent nation ?

We found that country divided up into a large number of more or less small nations entirely independent of each other, and frequently warring among themselves. By degrees we have welded these people into one nation under the British Government.

When we look back over the past, in spite of certain faults and failings on our part, we cannot but feel proud of what God has permitted us to do. The fact that the population has risen from about 200,000,000 to something like 315,000,000 is in itself a proof of its prosperity.

By degrees we have put an end to cruel customs, such as infanticide, suttee or the burning alive of poor young widows, the abolition of the Juggernaut Car, Slavery, Thuggeeism, and other evils of that nature. We have considerably reduced famines by the introduction of scientific irrigation, and mitigated epidemics such as cholera, plague, small-pox, and other diseases which were very prevalent 100 years ago.

All this is due to British energy and organisation, and when the peoples of India have given proof that they are capable of self-government, we have promised to hand over the whole machine to their control.

What more could we have done ?

Yet Gandhi has taught his sons and others to assert that the moral evil done to India has no parallel in history !

Seton Churchill, Lieut-Colonel.
Colliton Lodge, Wimbledon Common,
S.W. 19.

LOWDEN OFFICES,
Audley Road,
Chippenham, 14th May 1930.

Dear Sir,

I am sending you a paper having a wide circulation in the West of England, and if you care to reply to this letter I can get it inserted, and thus reach a considerable section of the British public.

Your " categorical" statements are being met by equally categorical statements on the other side, equally unsupported by evidence of any kind (see paper).

What we want is *concrete facts*, and I enclose a series of questions which you may be able to answer from memory, or could depute one of your lieutenants to deal with.

You may be sure that most Englishmen want to do justice, and to suggest that they wish to retain India in order to exploit her resources is *entirely false*. I have been in close touch with political life for over half a century and know the mind of my fellow countrymen pretty well. You misjudge them cruelly.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. J. Ainsworth.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi,
State Prison.

LOWDEN OFFICES,
Audley Road,
Chippenham.

Questions.

1. What is the average income of the common people ?
2. What are their total taxes per head ?
3. How much is land tax ?
4. How much Salt tax ?
5. What is the consumption of alcohol ?
6. What proportion of the population is under native rule ?
7. What is the number of Moslems ?

-
8. What is the cost of the British occupation charged to the Indian revenue — Army, Civil Service etc. ?
 9. What is the system of education in existence for the poor ?
 10. What proportion of the population is illiterate ?
 11. Mention any special oppressive law which should be modified or repealed.
 12. Can any gross case of injustice be cited, say during the past year (non-political) ?

" EGREGIOUS FOLLY "

British Journalist used for propaganda

(From Our Correspondent)

London, May 22.

The suggestion that Mr. Slocombe, the Daily Herald's special correspondent who interviewed Mr. Gandhi in prison, was acting as a secret emissary of the Government or the Labour Party, will, I understand, be repudiated shortly in an official pronouncement.

It is also believed that Labour leftwingers, who are dissatisfied with the Cabinet's Indian policy and Mr. Wedgwood Benn's replies to questions on developments in India, will demand a more explicit declaration of policy at the Parliamentary Labour Party's meeting on May 27.

"Times" Criticism

The Times, in a leading article, while of the opinion that the Government has rendered constitutional nationalism a service by curbing Indian journalistic licence with the Press Ordinance, asks what conceivable excuse there can be for allowing Mr. Gandhi, who is interned for preaching disobedience to the law, to use a British journalist as a medium for further propaganda. " No time should be lost in fixing the responsibility for that egregious piece of folly ". concludes the leader.

Copyright.

Mr. Gandhi's Demands

" Daily Herald " on their Impossibility.

London, May 22.

Commenting on the interview of its special correspondent with Mr. Gandhi in prison, the Daily Herald says that in Mr. Gandhi's own position, there seems to be a marked element of the impossible.

His preliminary demand for abolition of the salt duty and the prohibition of alcohol and imported cloth is surely a mistaken policy from the view-point of the nationalists themselves, as such questions cannot properly be negotiated with the Imperial Government. Whatever may be the outcome of the Round Table Conference, they stand within the competence of the Indian Legislature alone.

The paper thinks that much could be done to restore Indian belief in the sincerity of British intentions if the earliest issue of the terms of reference of the Conference were to be followed by an offer of a political amnesty contingent upon the Congress co-operating in the Conference.

The fact had to be faced that, without a mutual change of front, the present deadlock would not be solved.

—Reuter.

Statement of India

To be made by Mr. Benn on Monday

(From our Correspondent)

London, May 22.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced in the Commons, today, that the India Office estimates would be taken on Monday, when Mr. Wedgwood Benn would make a full statement on the situation in India.

The Conservatives asked that the India Office vote in the House of Commons should be taken on Monday so that there might be a general discussion on Indian affairs in which Sir Hoare and Lord Winterton (who was Under Secretary for India in the Conservative Government) could participate.

No attempt will be made to anticipate the findings of the Statutory Commission or ask for a statement of future policy, but as there has not been a general debate on India for two years, it is felt that a discussion on Indian affairs and recent events there will not be out of place.

At the request of the I.L.P., a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party will be held early next week to discuss the Indian situation.

—Copyright,

" No Negotiations "

Government's Policy not changed

(For our Special Representative)

Simla, May 22.

Considerable surprise is expressed here in well-informed quarters at a press message from London indicating that opinion in responsible quarters is growing that negotiations with Mr. Gandhi are inevitable.

It is not believed that the phrase " responsible quarters" refers to the British Government, the present temper of which was clearly indicated by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the House of Commons on Monday, when he said " the authorities will use their full resources against the mischievous Congress programme the object of which is to make government impossible."

This is also the determination of the Government of India and it may be said at once that there is not the slightest intention of negotiating with Mr. Gandhi, and that the ideas expressed in a recent editorial in a Bombay newspaper, tentatively suggesting ' a way out" on these lines, finds no favour whatever Mr. Gandhi's movement is now at length recognised for what it is namely, & destructive revolution which, could if possible succeed, would ruin the country.

Criminal Lunacy

The recent intensified Congress programme issued from Allahabad, with its campaign against banks, business and foreign trade, is not merely lunacy, but criminal lunacy of the most dangerous type, and an attempt to assassinate the country and its authors will be fought and subdued.

The Daily Herald, as the principal London Labour paper, enjoy a privileged position at present, which no doubt accounts for the permission given to its correspondent to interview Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda Gaol. The resultant preposterous suggestions put forward by Mr. Gandhi for dictating terms to the Round-Table Conference, however, make the experiment of doubtful value.

The contrast recently drawn between European opinion in India and British opinion at Home appears to apply only to ports and even there the view indicated is no longer the predominating opinion in either Bombay or Madras.

EUROPEAN VIEW

Beyond question the mofussil Europeans throughout the country are in entire agreement with the main trend of the Home Press and consider that India is at present actively demonstrating her unfitness for self-government.

In Simla itself there has been a sharp recruiting rally to the Auxiliary Forces and in Bombay there is a European movement of a new character. Perhaps the most significant feature of all is the complete revulsion in the attitude of big business. Two years ago big business was entirely pacific. It looked with disapproval upon fire-eating *chokras* and was content to rely for its defence entirely upon its merits and such protective colouring as it could provide for itself by following nature's methods and adapting itself to the changing Indian scene.

Lord Inchcape has made it plain that that is not the position today. Legitimate British business is menaced and has to take care of itself. The Clive Street burra sahib who, after all, in most cases has not the last word, has perhaps not fully appreciated the transformation. British commerce, like India, has not yet achieved Dominion status and London will have to be reckoned with.

Interviews in prison.

Question to be asked in Commons

London, May 21

Sir Kingsley Wood (U., Woolwich W.) has given notice of a question in the House of Commons for May 26. " Whether in the circumstances of Mr. Gandhi's detention he is permitted to give interviews in prison, and, if so under what conditions ".

Reuter.

The special correspondent in India of *The Daily Herald* of England had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Yeravda Jail. This gentleman has gathered from the saint that he would be prepared to recommend to the Congress the suspension of the campaign of civil disobedience and co-operation at the Round Table Conference under conditions. The terms of Mahatmaji are (1) The terms of reference to the Round Table Conference are to include the framing of a Constitution giving a substance of independence to India, (2) The demand of the Mahatma for the repeal of the salt tax, prohibition of liquor and the ban on foreign cloth to be satisfied and (3) Amnesty to all political prisoners. There is no reason to believe that either the British Parliament or the Government of India will refuse to consider the proffered terms. All sections of the

Indian people very strongly maintain that the Round Table Conference will have no meaning if the discussion there is not centred on Dominion status, which is independence to all intents and purposes. Then the question of the amnesty to the political prisoners is not a new one. Such amnesty has been granted before and there is nothing to prevent the Government granting another. As to salt, liquor and foreign cloth, it is difficult to understand why Mahatmaji should speak anything about them now. " Substantial independence " in the administration of a country can mean nothing unless the people therein are given freedom to regulate the trade and commerce of their own country.

As reasonable to expect that the people of India will be free at least to some extent to regulate the internal affairs of their country when a substantial independence is granted them. The British people can have no objection to seeing the salt tax abolished in the Indian Dominion if the revenue derived can be met from other sources and willingly or unwillingly the foreigners will have to go out of the piecegoods market when India herself is in a position to supply her own needs in that direction. Lastly comes the question of liquor. America has introduced prohibition. India will certainly be able to do so when she will be able first to meet the revenue from other sources and next to induce her people not to touch liquor. In fact all these three questions are purely domestic and to be adjusted by the people of the country when they get substantial freedom in the administration of the affairs of their own hearth and home. Therefore Mahatmaji can waive these points for the time being and the whole country will be at his back over the other two terms. Those who can influence the decision of the Saint would do well to go and advise him to accept a compromise as soon as the British Parliament agrees to make Dominion status the basis of the discussion of the Round Table Conference and the Government of India agrees to grant a general amnesty to all political prisoners.

Immediate

No. 2698 of 1930.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SURGEON,

Dated 5-6-1930.

Subject.—Fortnightly examination of Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

MEMORANDUM

The undersigned has the honour to state that Government have now asked the undersigned to examine Mr. M. K. Gandhi every fortnight so long as he continues to be detained in Yeravda Jail.

The Medical examination is to be conducted in conjunction with you. Please let the undersigned know when you intend fixing the first of these fortnightly examinations. Any week day at 8-30 a.m. will suit the undersigned.

(Signed) R. F. Steel,
Lt. Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

To

The Superintendent,
Central Jail, Yeravda, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 32/C of 1930.
CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE,
Poona, 6th June 1930.

To

The Civil Surgeon, Poona.

MEMORANDUM

With reference to your No. 2698 dated 5-6-1930 I would suggest Tuesday as a suitable day, the first examination to take place Tuesday 10th at 8-30 a.m.

Please confirm.

(Signed) R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 2729 of 1930.
OFFICE OF THE CIVIL SURGEON,
Poona, 7th June 1930.

Subject.—Medical examination of Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

Reference.—Your letter No. 32/C dated the 6th June 1930.

MEMORANDUM

Tuesday the 10th June 1930 at 8-30 a.m. is confirmed for the 1st Medical Examination of Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

(Signed) R. F. Steel.
Lt. Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

9/6.

(English translation)

Anand Ashram, Dholka.
Jyeshtha Bright Half 9th,
Thursday, 1986.

Respected Bapuji,

I am today sending to you pomegranates filled in a box. I shall feel obliged, if respected Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. Munshi, etc. and you all give justice to them.

Yours obediently,
(Signed) Shankar Prasad Trivedi.

To

Mahatma Gandhiji.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 301 of 1930.
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 7th June 1930.

MEMORANDUM

The accompanying two letters may please be delivered to the State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 303 of 1930.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 7th June 1930.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I am directed to inform you.

that letters received for State prisoner Mr. Gandhi from A. R. Dard, Esqr., M.A., Foreign Secretary to the Ahmadiyya Community should be delivered to Mr. Gandhi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

E. E. Doyle,
(Signed) Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Below Letter No. S. D. 2162, dated 8th June 1930, from the Secretary to Government, H. D., Poona.

No. 318 of 1930.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 9th June 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

2. Orders have been issued to the Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison for the transfer of prisoner referred to in paragraph 5 of this letter separately.

(Signed) Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

SECRET

No. S. D. 2162.
HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL),
Poona, 8th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

I am directed to communicate the following orders of Government on the privileges to be allowed to the State prisoner Mr. M. K. Gandhi,

2. *Books, Periodicals and Newspapers.*—The prisoner should be allowed as many as he likes within moderate limits. Those in English should be censored by the Superintendent of the Jail. Those in vernacular should be submitted by him to the District Magistrate, Poona, who, when required, will employ the services of the Oriental Translator. Doubtful cases should be referred to Government.

3. *Letters.*—The censorship of letters should be carried out by the Superintendent of the Jail. The normal allowance should be 15 letters received and written a week. The Superintendent should however have discretion to allow this number to be exceeded. It is proposed to engage a Gujarati knowing officer who will assist the Superintendent in the censorship of vernacular letters. Until such time as the officer is appointed, vernacular letters which cannot be translated in the Jail should be sent to the Oriental Translator for translation. Any letter which the Superintendent considers should be seen by the Police should be forwarded by him to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

4. *Interviews.*—The prisoner should be allowed two interviews a week with members of his family. Any number of persons up to seven may be allowed to be present at an interview at the discretion of the Superintendent. " Members of his family " shall be held to include blood relations only, but an exception may be made in the case of Miss Slade known as ' Mirabai'.

All other interviews will require the permission of Government and will be confined to one per week.

The period of a single interview should be limited to 20 minutes as allowed to A class prisoners. The general rules to be applicable to such interviews should be those detailed in paragraph 602 (h) of the Jail Manual.

When the Gujarati knowing officer referred to in paragraph 3 above is available, he will, when required, be present to assist the Superintendent of the Jail at interviews. In the meantime, the offer made by Mr. Merwanji Burjorji, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, of his services at interviews in an honorary capacity may be accepted.

5. *Companion.*—Prisoner D. B. Kalelkar, now confined in the Sabarmati Jail, should be transferred as soon as possible to the Yeravda Jail to share his quarters with the State prisoner Mr. M. K. Gandhi. It is understood that the latter has agreed to this.

6. I am to request that these orders (with the exception of the portion which refers to the submission of certain letters to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department) may be communicated to the State prisoner.

7. As to the Gujarati knowing officer referred to in paragraph 3 above, I am to authorise you to make arrangements to secure an officer of this description on a salary not exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem. If the officer is a pensioned Government servant, he may be allowed to add the pay to his pension.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G.F. S. Collins,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. D. 2167.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL),
Poona, 9th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 278, dated the 2nd June 1930, I am directed to return herewith the two letters in English addressed to State prisoner Mr. Gandhi and to State that they should be withheld. A further communication will be sent to you with regard to the remaining letters and a book in vernacular.

2. As regards the letter addressed to prisoner Mrs. S. Naidu, I am to say that it should not be delivered.

I have etc.,

(Signed) G.F. S. Collins,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

No. 316 of 1930.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 9th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 27/G, dated 31st May 1930.

The three letters are herewith returned.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

O.T.

0/91.

Returned with compliments.

2. The vernacular letter addressed to Mr. M. K. Gandhi is anonymous and appears to be the production of a crazy person as it is incoherent and unintelligible.

(Signed) A. K. M. Husain.

13th June 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

*Below a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Home
Department, No. D-3502/30-Political, dated 12th June 1930.*

No. 7374/2-C,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 28th June 1930.

Copies forwarded with compliments in continuation of Government endorsement No. 7374/2-C, dated 10th June 1930, for information to : —

The Inspector General of Prisons.

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

The Political Department.
The Accountant General, Bombay.
The Finance Department.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Signed) G. W. McElhinny,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.
23rd June.

No. D-3502/30-Political.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 12th June 1930.

From
S. N. Roy, Esq., I.C.S.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To
The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Subject.—Treatment in jail of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, State Prisoner under the Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827.

Sir,

I am directed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the grant to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, during the period of his detention in jail under the Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, of an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, which it was reported in your telegram No. S.D. 1492, dated the 10th May 1930, had been fixed by the local Government. The expenditure involved is debitable to Central revenues under the head 29-B Political—Refugees and State Prisoners.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) S. N. Roy,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

True Copy.

(Signed).....
for Superintendent

SECRET

No. S.D. 2346.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL),

Poona, 17th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930, regarding the privileges to be allowed to the State Prisoner Mr. M. K. Gandhi, and with reference to his letter of the 11th instant addressed to the Superintendent of the Central Prison (copy enclosed), I am directed to state that the word 'relations' should be substituted for the words ' blood relations' in paragraph 4 of the letter above referred to. It was of course not intended to exclude Mr. Gandhi's wife, or his brother-in-law and the like. I am further to say that if Mr. Gandhi refuses to see his relations, the only thing that can be done is to treat them like strangers, and interviews regulated accordingly, if that would please him better. In that case however, there will be no concession and the ordinary terms will apply.

2. As regards the question of a companion, the orders to bring prisoner D. B. Kalelkar from the Sabarmati Jail should remain in force.

3. I have already communicated these orders to you orally and requested that the sense of them may be communicated to the State Prisoner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G.F. S. Collins,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 391 of 1930.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 18th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments in continuation of this office Confidential No. 318, dated 9th June 1930.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
(Signed) Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

19th June.

Dear Mr. Quinn,

Will you please order—

Raisins 2 lbs.

Dates 2 lbs.

Yours sincerely,

18th June 1930.

(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

Dear Mr. Quinn,

(1) Will you please order 2 lbs. dates ?

(2) My companion did not get vegetables and salt yesterday.

(3) He is still without the commodepot, he has the box.

(4) He has not got his utensil? charts etc. returned to him.

I am obliged to write for him because he has been brought here for my sake. His discomfort therefore becomes my discomfort. I therefore write about him quite selfishly.

And of course the eternal letters !!!

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

22nd June 1930.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department

C. O. PA.

This form must accompany any inquiry made
respecting this Telegram.

Office Stamp

YERVADA 24 June 1930.

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instruction.	Words.
Gorakhpur	23	15	5	Censored	40

Reed. here at 18 Hours & 25 M.

To

Rt Jal Aus eighty Mahatma Gandhiji Yeravda Jail Yeravda join and assistant editors baba raghadasji raghuvirasahaji imprisoned Kalyan special ramayana publishing shortly friends pressing to secure your sandesh about ramayana pray kindly wire sandesh if possible.

Hanuman Poddar.

27th June.

No. 7530/2-C.

HOME DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 25th June 1930.

To

The Proprietor,
World News Picture Service,
7-16, Narayanashram, Lalbagh,
BOMBAY-12.

Memorandum

With reference to his letter dated the 19th June 1930, addressed to the Honourable the Home Member, asking for permission to take

photographs of Gandhi's prison life, the Proprietor, World News Picture Service, is informed that the permission cannot be granted.

By order of the Governor in Council,
G. W. McElhinny,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

No. 7530/2-C.
HOME DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 25th June 1930.

Copies forwarded with compliments for information to : —

The Inspector General of Prisons,
The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Signed).....,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

27th August.

By Appointment to H.E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes,
Governor of Bombay

D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co.,
Booksellers, Publishers, News Agents,
Telegrams : —" BOOKSHOP ", Bombay.
A.B.C. Code used.

"KITAB MAHAL",
190 Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 24th June 1930.

In reply please quote

No. JHT.

Telephone No. 21433

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Prison, Poona.

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith particulars of a book on Indian Culture and Civilisation entitled the " Splendour that was Ind" which we

have recently published. We had sent on the 9th instant one complimentary copy of this book to Mahatma Gandhi. The parcel was addressed to Mahatma Gandhi, C/o your goodself. As we have not yet heard anything about this matter, we shall be glad to know whether you have received the book, and whether the same has been delivered to Gandhiji.

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply.

We remain,
Very truly yours,
(Signed).....,
D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co.

28th June.

Dear Mr. Quinn,

I hope you have ordered dates.
Please send salt and commodepot.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

26th June 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 20/G. of 1930.
CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE,
Yeravda, May 1930.

From

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from Lady Thackersey for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

" PARNAKUTI ",
Yeravda Hill,
Poona, 26th May 1930.

From

Lady Premlila Vithaldas D. Thackersey,
Parnakuti, Yeravda Hill, Poona.

To

Major R. V. Martin,
Jail Superintendent, Central Prison, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I had come thrice yesterday to see you at your place in order to obtain your kind permission to see Mahatma Gandhi, but sorry you were not to be found. In order to avoid delay, I request you in writing to grant me the necessary permission to see Mahatma Gandhi. I shall be highly obliged to you in that case if you allow two or three people to accompany me.

You are aware that Mahatmaji asked me to send him a sewing machine which I have accordingly sent to him on the 23rd instant. I shall have the pleasure to know whether the machine is in working order.

Hoping that necessary permission will be granted and necessary arrangements will be made at your earliest convenience as I am very anxious to see him.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Premlila Vithaldas Thackersey.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 249 of 1930.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 26th May 1930.

R. W. C.

2. Kindly ask the applicant to state the names of the friends she proposes bringing with her.

3. This information is required in the first instance before any further action can be taken.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return.

Returned with compliments. Please see this office confidential

No. _____ of _____

Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 284 of 1930.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 4th June 1930.

MEMORANDUM

Reference his letter No. 28/G dated 2nd June 1930.

Nine letters received for the State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi have been forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay for orders.

The book "The Midnight hour and after" is herewith returned and may be allowed to the State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

From

Amritlal Chunilal Vakil, B.A., B.Sc, LL.B.,
Pleader, Gandhivada-Kapadvanj.

To

H. E. The Governor of Bombay, Poona.

May it please Your Excellency,

I herewith enclose Your Excellency a letter which I wish to forward to Mahatma Gandhi who is at present a prisoner in Jail, my only object in forwarding this letter to Mahatmaji is to see peace and order reestablished in the country. I believe that it is most imperative, both for the good of India, for the sake of reestablishing the good relations between the two main religious communities of India, and for the orderly progress of responsible Government of India, that the present campaign of Civil Disobedience should be called off by Mahatmaji and other Congress leaders. The letter would speak for itself.

If Your Excellency decides to forward my letter to Mahatmaji it is my intention to forward copies of my letter to Pandit Motilal and to Vithalbhai Patel as mentioned in the last paragraph of my letter. As I do not know the present address of these two gentlemen I shall be most thankful if Your Excellency would forward me their present addresses.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Servant,

(Signed) Amritlal Chunilal Vakil.

Kapadvanj, 16th June 1930.

Copy of a P telegram from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2305-S, dated the 16th July 1930.

The Honourable Mr. G. A. Natesan, Member of the Council of State, wishes to send a letter to Mr. Gandhi in Jail. The Government of India would be grateful if the Government of Bombay would issue instructions so that the letter *is not* withheld.

The Honourable Mr. Natesan will probably address the letter care of the Jail Superintendent, and the Government of India do not wish to suggest that the ordinary procedure in regard to correspondence should be suspended provided the letter is delivered.

SECRET

No. S. D. 3022.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL),

Poona, 17th June 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, for information and necessary action.

(Signed) G. F. S. Collins,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

SECRET

No. 520 of 1930.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE

Poona, 17th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Bombay Presidency

Young India

AHMEDABAD

No. 28.

Date 10th July 1930.

Price half an Anna.

Confiscation of Truth.

How ruthlessly the press ordinance operates can be seen from the recent orders of the Government against "*Young India*" and "*Navajivan*" the weeklies through which Gandhiji conveyed his message of truth and non-violence to the nation up to the last minute of his arrest. His devoted followers, in charge of these papers since his internment, tried to carry out his policy of strict adherence to truth and non-violence to the best of their ability but the press has at last been confiscated and is now in the possession of the Government. The action of the Government is intended to

suppress truth, of which it is terribly afraid, but no ordinance can confiscate truth. Young India will now appear in another form without the assistance of machinery but with the sympathy and co-operation of the people. Its circulation, I hope, will be a hundred times more. So long live " *Young India* ".

Vallabhbhai J. Patel.

Note : *Pandit Motilal's Message*

The first Acting President of the Congress gave the following message to his countrymen on the eve of his incarceration.

" We have not yet paid one hundredth part of the price of freedom and must go forward with unflinching step defying the enemy and all the cruel refinements of torture that he is capable of inventing. Do not worry for those who have been taken. See to it that every man, woman, and child left behind gives a good account of himself or herself to the nation. I have been convicted for inciting people to break the three infamous ordinances passed by a panic-stricken Governor-General. Immediately on my conviction I repeat the offence of which I have been convicted and call upon every true Indian not only to disobey those Ordinances but all other lawless laws. The fight for freedom must go on to a finish. Remember that that fight when bravely fought has no ending other than achievement of freedom.

They have declared the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee an unlawful assembly in the U. P. That declaration is not worth the paper on which it is written. Let the Working Committee go on functioning and carry on the good fight in the U. P. as in the rest of India inspite of that or any other declaration that may hereafter be made. Let there be no relaxing, no faltering, no peace till the goal is reached. Long live thr Congress, long live the A.I.C.C, long live the Working Committee."

Long Live Young India.

Despite all that the Government of India may do to suppress it the "*Young India*" is going to live. It may change its form but it cannot die. So long as there is a single human hand available and all the pencils and paper in the country have not been confiscated, the " *Young India*" will continue to appear even though it has to be written with hand.

Jairamdas Dolatram.

From the Prison Cell

"We have had further letters from Gandhiji this week. His health seems good. His carding, spinning and sewing take much of his

time. The central point round which his physical activities turn is, of course, the spinning just as his mental activities turn round the study of the Gita.

Prof. Kalelkar being with him at present, Gandhiji is giving some attention to the study of Marathi.

Mira.

Bihar's Sacrifice.

For "causing disaffection" amongst the Police Bihar has offered up Rajendra Babu. One of the purest, noblest souls in India whose clear dark eyes shine with the light of perfect gentleness and love.

Such a sacrifice must bear good fruit.

Mira.

To our Readers.—Owing to our being deprived of the Press at 11th hour this week's issue has been delayed by a day. Manager 'Young India'.

10th July 1930

Young India No. 28.

Weekly War News

Ajmer.

Convictions

Sjt. Nathumalji, the President of P.C.C. and two others.

Bengal.

Police Excesses.

Lathi charges—about 30 persons injured. Raids on Congress and private houses—*Charkhas* seized

Convictions

Shreemati Ramadevi, Sjt. Puramanand Brahmachari and six prominent citizens with 18 volunteers.

Bihar.

Babu Rajendraprasad arrested under Intimidation Ordinance has been given six months S.I.

Convictions

Sjt. Kohitischandra Bose and 10 volunteers.

Bombay.*Police Excesses.*

Lathi charges : Several during the week including even on school boys processions.

Boycott

Boycott week observed. Bullion Exchange to boycott British Gold and Silver Bars, British Drugs, Iron and Steel to be boycotted.

Indian Christians enthusiastically support Congress Programme.

Convictions

Shreemati Perin Captain, Shreemati Lilavati Munshi.

Sjt. Indrajit Thakore, Sjt. N. Vallabhai : for causing disaffection, and over 140 picketers. Sjt Jamnadas Ganesh and Yashwantrao Ramchandra.

Resignation

Dr. B. S. Munje has resigned from the Assembly.

Delhi.*Press Ordinance*

Security demanded from the Congress Press.

Gujarat.*Ahmedabad Confiscations*

Navajivan Printing Press which printed ' Young India ', Garjana Press which printed ' Shakti'. Security demanded of ' Nutar Gujarat' Press and paper.

Ahmedabad.*Convictions*

Sjt. Mohanlal Bhatt, Dr. Kanubhai M. Bhatt, Sjt. Jivanlal H. Diwan, Sjt. G. K. Mavalankar and 24 other men, besides 50 volunteers, 2 picketers and 4 villagers.

Broach.*Convictions for picketing*

Sjts. Becharbhai and Mohanbhai.

Kaira.

3 Talatis resigned.

Convictions.—(Picketing).

Shreemati Prabhavati Jiwanlal, Sjt. Chandrashankar Bhatt and 11 picketers, besides Sjt. Balkrishna and 5 men and 3 volunteers.

Surat.

Shreemati Kasturbai Gandhi has inaugurated picketing of foreign cloth shops. Securities demanded of 'Navayuga' Press and Hindu Press.

Convictions.—Sjt. D. N. Desai, Pdt. D. C. C. and nine picketers.

Karnatak.

Lathi Charge on picketers, injuring about 50.

Convictions.—1 volunteer.

Madras.

A Committee to enquire into Police Excess declared "unlawful".

Convictions.—5 lady volunteers.

Sjt. Avinashlingam and 4 other, besides 35 volunteers and 11 picketers.

Maharashtra.

Sholapur Martial Law withdrawn but National Flag banned. 8,000 processionists were prevented from going to Yeravda.

Convictions.—Sjt. D. Gokhale, Swami Vishvanand and 6 others, besides 21 volunteers and 2 picketers.

N. W. Provinces.

Wholesale arrests of prohibition workers reported.

Conviction for disaffection.—Sardar Kartarsingh.

Punjab.

Banks prohibited from paying "unlawful" organisations.

C. C. of Gujranwala declared. "Unlawful".

Security demanded of "Milap Press". A girl has been expelled from Lady MacLagan Girls School for attending in Khaddar dress.

Convictions.

Sjt. R. D. Sondhi and six others.

U.P.

Securities demanded of "Udavir" of Allahabad, "Sainik", and "Adarsh" of Agra.

Convictions.

Pandit Motilal Nehru : Six months S.I., Dr. Syed Mohammad, Sjt. Kamalapati, D. N. Wilson and 4 others, besides, 7 volunteers.

Published by Mohanlal Maganlal Bhatt.

VIZIANAGRAM PALACE,
Banaras City, 9th July 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Jail, Poona.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a letter addressed to Mr. M. K. Gandhi who is at present an inmate of your jail. Will you please oblige me by handing it over to him preferably after perusing it yourself. I am one of the many admirers of the departed author Sir A. Conan Doyle and hence my enthusiasm in seeking to know more of him. Mr. Gandhi must have had personal touch with this great man and I am sure he will be able to enlighten us on the subject. Will you also kindly forward his reply to my address, when received ?

A line in reply will highly oblige.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) P. Subba Rao.

P.S.

I have absolutely nothing to do with Mr. Gandhi's other ideas and ideals.

VIZIANAGRAM PALACE,
Banaras City, 9th July 1930.

Reverend Mahatmaji,

It is with the deepest regret that I have read in papers today of the sad demise of the great novelist Sir A. Conan Doyle. I dare say you will be concerned not a little at the startling news. I have

heard that the departed author had worked as a physician of the field hospital during the South African war. I infer therefore that you must have had some acquaintance, if not intimate friendship, with him. Thus I feel impelled to crave your indulgence to write a short article on the life and work of this great man and forward the same on to me so that I may have it published in papers. I hope you have sufficient time these days to devote a few minutes to this all important piece of business. In making this request I trust I voice the ardent feelings of untold novel-reading millions in both the hemi-spheres.

With best regards,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) P. Subba Rao.

Upton Sinclair,

Station A,

Pasadena, California, July 10th 1930.

To

The Superintendent,

Yeravda Jail, Poona,

Bombay Presidency, India.

Dear Sir,

I recently mailed two books to M. K. Gandhi. We have a regulation in many jails in this country that books may be sent only by the publishers, so I think it proper to call your attention to the fact that I am the publisher, as well as the author of both of these books. The book entitles "Mammonart" is a study of literature and world culture from the point of view of economics. The book, "Mental Radio", describes experiments conducted by my wife and myself in telepathy, or mind reading. Neither book contains any reference to India or Indian affairs, and I trust therefore that Mr. Gandhi may be permitted to receive them.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) U. Sinclair

9th August

No. S. D. 2897.

HOME DEPARTMENT,

Poona, 12th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Subject.—Proposed examination of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi as a witness in a criminal case.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your endorsement No. 475, dated the 5th July 1930, regarding the proposed examination in the Yeravda Central Prison of State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi, who has been cited as a witness in criminal case filed in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Poona Taluka Sub-Division, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that the required permission should be refused.

I have etc.

(Signed) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Copy to—

The District Magistrate, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 501 of 1930.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,

Poona, 13th July 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his No. 52/G, dated 5th July 1930.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Telegrams : " BUSINESS ".

The Retreat,
Shahibag,
Ahmedabad, 14th July 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Prison, Poona.

Dear Sir,

Under instructions of Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai I beg to send six *books as per list given below:

1. Autobiography of Richard Burdon Haldane.
2. The Devil's pool by George Sand.
3. The Song Celestial, by Sir E. Arnold.
4. The Light of Asia, by Sir E. Arnold.
5. A Speech delivered by Ghazi Mustapha Kemal.
6. Fabian Tracts, 1-233 (1884-1930).

Mrs. Ambalal will feel much obliged if you will be good enough to give to Mahatma Gandhiji for reading such of the books as you can out of those sent to you and to return to me such as you do not give him. The books are sent by registered post.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

*(Handed over.)

Sd.

(Signed).....
Secretary.

URGENT

RASUL BHAVAN,
Nadiad, 14th July 1930.

Dear Sir,

Thanking you for obliging me by delivering my last letter to Mahatma Gandhiji I beg to request you to kindly repeat the favour.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Gopaldas V. Desai.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Jail, Poona.

SECRET

D. O. No. S. D. 3023.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL),
Poona 17th July 1930.

My dear Doyle,

Will you please refer to my demi-official letter No. S. D. 2692 of the 4th instant on the subject of interviews with Mr. Gandhi, and your demi-official letter of the 8th which forwarded Martin's letter communicating the list of persons whom Mr. Gandhi desired to be allowed to see with reference to Government for their orders.

I am to say that, in view of the unreasonable length of the list submitted by Mr. Gandhi, and the reservation he has made that he shall be allowed to modify or add to it, Government find themselves unable to vary the orders already passed although they would have been prepared to consider a reasonable request. I am to ask that these orders may be communicated to the State Prisoner.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) G.F. S. Collins.

No. 521 of 1930.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE.

Poona, 17th July 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.
July 18th.

Dear Major Martin,

I have brought the spinning wheel and other things of which I spoke in my latest letter to Gandhiji.

I do not ask for an interview, as I know it is out of the question at the present moment. But I wonder if it might be possible to hand the wheel etc. over to Gandhiji myself, in order that he might understand the technical points. This suggestion is in order to avoid a repetition of the kind of difficulties that Gandhiji had with his carding bow.

The wheel is of a different kind to the one he is at present using, and is designed to relieve him of some of the strain which he feels when spinning.

If you are able to see your way to giving me permission to hand the things over myself, I will, of course undertake to speak of nothing but the technical question in hand.

If this is not possible please be so kind as to let me explain the thing to you personally.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Mira behn.
July 18th.

Dear Major Martin,

Thank you very much — would you then ask Gandhiji if you would like me just to explain him the working of the things I have

brought, and tell him how I do not want to make it an interview, but will simply speak of the business and go quietly.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Mira behn.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2154.
HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL),
Poona, 25th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Home Department (Political).

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison, Yeravda.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to Mirabai (Miss Slade) which accompanied your endorsement No. 63/G, dated the 23rd July 1930, I am directed to state that it may be allowed to go on.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. F. Borges,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

Dear Mr. Quinn,

Will you please post the enclosed p. c. which you will see is a mere acknowledgment ? Did you order the irrigator ?

20th July 1930.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

Dear Mr. Quinn,

Will you please send for dates 2 lbs., raisins, 2 lbs. ?

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) M K. Gandhi.

General Supplies Agency
(International Press Photo Service)

G.P.O. Box No. 408.

Moghe Building.
Vincent Cross Square, Dadar,
Bombay (India), August 6th 1930.

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Jail, Yeravda.

Dear Sir,

May we with apologies beg to request you to be kind enough to give us your kind permission to take the photograph of the conference to take place in the Jail between Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

We are perfectly aware that none is allowed to be present during the conversations, but we beg to submit we are solely concerned in photographing the three together.

On hearing from you by return of post, we shall depute our photographer for the purpose.

We have taken the liberty to request you as a special case on account of the importance of the conference.

With apologies once again for the trouble and thanking you in anticipation of a favourable reply.

We beg to remain,
Dear Sir,

Yours obediently.

General Supplies Agency.

(Signed) V. J. Rajar,.

In reply to your letter nothing is known of the matter you refer to.

(Signed).....

15th August 1930.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date	Hour	Minute	Words	Read hear at
Ludhiana	15	9	40	29	11 Hour N 15 Minute

To

Mahatma Gandhi Poona, graciously consider withdrawing false criminal case against us by Governments, India, England in peace terms wire reply otherwise no good.=

= A. D. Bhojvani,

C/o Postmaster. =

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. S. D. 3607, dated the 21st August 1930, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department. (Political), Poona, to the Inspector General of Prisons. Poona.

"In returning herewith the telegram from A. D. Bhojvan to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your endorsement No. 617 dated the 18th August 1930, I am directed to state that it should be withheld".

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 624 of 1930.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS OFFICE,
Poona, 21st August 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy, together with the original telegram from A. D. Bhojvani, forwarded with compliments for information, with referen e to his No. 68/G, dated 16th August 1930.

(Signed) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

File withheld.

(Signed).....,

22nd August.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

D L T. S G 139

Office Stamp,
Yeravda.

25th September, 1930.

Handed in at (Office of Origin). Johannesburg.	Date 23	Hour 18	Minute 35
Service Instructions. I R T		Words. 36	
Read here at 7 Hour		Minute.	

To

DLT Gandhi, Yeravda Jail, Poona, mass meeting Indians declared asiatic will unacceptable it reintroduces segregation spells ruination and death community cabled Andrews inviting here to help community please request Andrews sail without delay. Congress care Iswar.

Dear Mr. Quinn,

We both waited for you last evening in accordance with your message.

- (1) Please send yesterday's Chronicle.
- (2) Could you not arrange to have it sent at the regular hour daily ?
- (3) Please send also the Ashram post. It was due yesterday.
- (4) I expect a parcel from the Ashram containing sandals and cotton.
- (5) Any other parcels of books and magazines I have of a pamphlet called Caesar or Christ and there should be Hindu of Madras.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.
18th September 1930

Chhaganlal Mehta.
8, Pagoda Road,
Rangoon.

Have advised Ratilal Champa Manjulha not run to Rangoon if you approve cable Maganlal continue studies and not leave London Gandhi

(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

Manjula,

Care Sheth Nautanlal, Jetpur.

My whole heart with you am constant touch Rangoon think unnecessary go Rangoon have not yet cabled Maganlal will do so after hearing from Rangoon God be with you Bapu.

(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

SATYAGRAHASHRAM

Sabarmati.

Consolations Ratilal Champa strongly advise them not go Rangoon am constant touch with Rangoon Bapu.

(Signed) M. K. Gandhi

Dear Mr. Quinn,

The accompanying is a letter about a friend who is on His death bed at the Ashram. If necessary will you please refer to Major Martin and post the letter immediately. It may then reach even tomorrow morning and who knows may be instrumental in saving a life!

Have you sent the Social Reform to Sardar Vallabhbhai ? Here is a letter for him to see regarding a common sick friend. And have you referred his daughter's letter to him?

If you ordered the dates yesterday, they have not yet been delivered to me.

17th October 1930.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

N.B.

The Ashram people have been complaining for the past two weeks that they get the post two or three days late.

Dear Major Martin,

Here are the names of those whom I should like to see as early as you can send them after X'mas.

(1) Parikshitlal. (2) Uttamchand. (3) Shambhushankar. (4) Rasik Desai. (5) Vaman Kabadi. (6) Gulab Bajaj. (7) Rohit Mehta.

(8) Krishnalal. (9) Dilkhush Divanjee. (10) Chandrakant. (11) Dun-garsi. (12) Bhailal bhai. (13) Rawjibhai Patel. (14) Bhaskarrao Vidhwans. (15) Jivraj Jagjivan Mehta. (16) Kuberbhai. (17) Narmadashankar Pandya.

I forgot to mention that the men were still short of blankets and warm-shirts. If you have none in stock either you could write to Professor Trivedi or if you prefer and would permit me I would gladly write and they would have blankets almost per return.

Again wishing you and your compliments of the season. 24th December 1930.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

Dear Major Martin,

I must trouble you again please to send the enclosed to Major Doyle. I have read his letter three times. The more I read it, the more disquieting it reads.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) M. K. Gandhi.

20th January 1931.

Forwarded.

20th January 1931.

The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 22337.

Post Box 322.

Telegraphic Address :
"Chronicle," Bombay.

Code A.B.C. 5th Edition.

The Superintendent,
Central Prison, Yeravda (Poona).

Dear Sir,

We have heard from reliable sources that Mahatmaji has been removed to Nasik Jail,

Hari Building,
Old Customs House' Road,
Bombay, 20th January 1931.

Please inform us whether we should send our papers (" Chronicle " and " Samachar ") to him there ?

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Manager.

No. 573 of 1931.
YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON OFFICE,
Dated 22nd January 1931.

To

The Manager,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Old Customs House Road, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Reference your letter dated the 20th January 1931.
The papers may please be sent here as usual.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed).....

O.C.

D.O. No. S.B. 934.

Office of the D.I.G.P., C.I.D.,
Post Box No. 46.
Poona, May 9th 1930.

Dear Doyle,

I enclose copy of a D.O. letter received from Maxwell today, together with a telegram addressed to Mr. Gandhi.

I send the telegram to you as Mr. Gandhi now resides in your jurisdiction.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.)

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons, Poona.

Government House,
Mahableshwar, 7th May 1930.

My dear McCulloch,

I am to send you the accompanying telegram to Mr. M. K. Gandhi which appears to be from Mr. C. F. Andrews.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) R. M. MAXWELL.

CONFIDENTIAL

Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 8th May 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith two telegrams, one addressed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi and another asking for an interview with the same prisoner.

Orders are solicited.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy sent to Government 9-5-30.

With this office letter No. 182, dated 9-5-30.

Ahmedabad, 7 14 20

Words 25

Reply paid one rupee Superintendent Central Prison, Yeravda please wire permission as also date business interview with Mahatma Gandhi and oblige.

Manager Young India.

Dated 6th May 1930.

From

Charlie, London.

To

Lco Mahatma Gandhi,
C/o. Excellency Governor, Mahableshtar.
Dearest Love.

True copy.

(Sd.) S. R. CHAUBAL,
Personal Assistant
to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Telegram.

6th May 1930.

From

Dhumdhadaka, Bombay.

To

Mahatma Gandhi,
Yeravda Prison, Poona.
Congratulations will follow your path Bombay quiet.

True copy.

(Sd.) S. R. CHAUBAL.
Personal Assistant
to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 182 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prison's Office :
Poona, 9th May' 1930.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department (Special), Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for favour of the orders of Government

(1) A copy of a telegram from the Manager, Young India requesting permission to have a business interview with Mr. Gandhi,

(2) Two telegrams addressed to Mr. Gandhi.

(3) Two books for Mr. Gandhi,

(4) One letter,

and would request that I may be informed whether the interview should be allowed and whether the books, letter and telegrams referred to above should be delivered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 3 G of 1930.
Central Prison Office,
Yeravda, May 1930.

From

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 2 letters and 3 books received for State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital,
Parel, Bombay.
8th May 1930.

Below letter addressed to the Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda, regarding the Medical Board's Report on Mahatma Gandhi's health, published as Press Communique in the Times of India, dated the 7th May 1930.

Forwarded for information, with compliments, to the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

(Sd.) JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D., M.R.C.P. (London).

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital,
Parel, Bombay.
8th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

Sir,

From the Press Communique published in yesterdays papers I find that Government had appointed a Medical Board consisting of three Medical Officers to examine Mahatma Gandhi after his arrival at the Yerwada Jail and that this Board has submitted a report on his health. After making a reference to Mahatmaji's statement that he had "suffered from a slight attack of "apoplexy" with some paralysis of the left leg and arm with the tongue and eye also affected" about three years ago and after stating that "the attack was transient and passed away apparently leaving no after effects", these officers proceed to state that they "do not attach great importance to this statement", evidently basing this observation on their finding that "his blood pressure is only Systolic 140 Diastolic 104 " ; his urine being normal, "containing neither sugar nor Albumin. There is no reference in the Board's report to the presence or absence of Caste in the Urine but I take it that none' were found on examination at the time.

Having been a Medical Advisor to Mahatmaji on and off ever since 1914 when he was treated by me in London for an attack of Pleurisy and subsequently in 1919-20 when he suffered from Myocardial weakness after the serious attack of Dysentery from which he suffered in 1918-19, I am naturally interested in Mahatma Gandhi's health. I was one of the two Medical Practitioners whom he was good enough to send for when he was diagnosed by Col. Maddock to be suffering in the Yerwada Jail from Appendicitis and operated upon by that Officer in 1924. I was by his side when he underwent fasting for 21 days in Delhi. These are credentials for writing to you to ascertain the significance of the following words which the Medical Officers use in their reference to the previous history of the slight attack of "apoplexy" and High Blood Pressure, viz.: —

"The Board do not attach great importance to this statement.....".

These words as they stand, are likely to cause alarm in that they may give an impression that the Board may not have properly

appreciated the true significance of the previous history. Perhaps this part of the Board's report is not happily worded. Perhaps the Board do not seem to give sufficient importance to the previous attack of slight "apoplexy" in view of the state of the blood pressure and the normal state of his urine that they found on their examination of Mahatmaji at Yerwada. As Mahatmaji's health is paramount importance to the Indian nation, a further statement is called upon from the Board explaining what they mean to convey by this particular sentence in their report under reference. Perhaps, the following facts will help them in visualising more correctly what happened in 1927-28 when the Mahatmaji suffered from high blood pressure.

It was somewhere towards the end of February 1927, when he was touring in the Southern Maratha Country that he began to feel giddy and easily tired. On examination, I believe at Belgaum, he was found to be suffering from High Blood Pressure. At Nipani (I am not sure of the exact name of the town) he swooned and was compelled to take rest. His tour programme was cancelled and he was taken for rest and treatment to Amboli where I was sent for to see him and advise on the line of treatment. He was then just recovering from the effects of the slight apoplectic stroke that he had; but the state of his blood pressure gave cause for anxiety. It had gone up as high as about 200 m.m. Mercury which was very high for a man of his habits and mode of life. He was therefore compelled to take absolute rest for more or less six months, at first at Amboli as stated above and subsequently on the Nandi Hills in the Mysore State. As all India knows he was further compelled, in view of the state of the Blood Pressure, to restrict his activities for a further period of about one year. The blood pressure still continued to be about 160 m.m. of mercury. It was, however, his dieting experiments viz., eating raw food, grains, vegetables, etc., which tremendously lowered his blood pressure, more due to starvation in my opinion. I believe the pressure was lowered to about 110 m.m. mercury. Gandhiji will himself be able to say what it exactly had been lowered to. This together with Colitis from which he suffered as a result of these experiments, caused much alarm and his diet had to be altered. You will thus see that it would not be quite justifiable to draw conclusions on the previous state of his blood pressure entirely from its present condition, viz., 140 Systolic etc.

I should not have troubled you with this long letter had it not been for the impression which I and many other Medical Colleagues whom I have consulted in the matter, gathered from the particular sentence in the Board's report, referred to above, that the Board

have not perhaps had a correct visualisation of the previous state of Mahatma Gandhi's health. There is further fear that based merely on the present state of Mahatmaji's systolic pressure, as judged by the Board, sufficient importance may not be given to this particular aspect of his health. To me, it appears that the figure of Diastolic Pressure, viz., 104 m.m. is still higher than normal and the Pulse Pressure of 36 m.m. is comparatively poor. Moreover, I feel particularly troubled in view of the messages I had received subsequent to Mahatmaji's arrival at Dandi that he had begun to notice symptoms of high blood pressure similar to what he felt in 1927. In the circumstance, I have to request you to arrange to issue a further statement, as early as possible, explaining what particular significance the Authorities give to the sentence in the Medical Board's report to which special reference is made above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) Jivraj N. Mehta,
M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.)

D.O. No. 41 of 1930,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency :
Poona, 12th May 1930.

Dear General Forster,

I attach for your information, unless you also have received one yourself, a copy of a letter addressed to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison by a Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta.

I do not think the writer requires a reply—as to me his main object seems to be to gain a certain amount of "reflected glory" by inquiring about Mr. Gandhi's health and so obtaining an opportunity of cheap advertisement as Gandhi's quandan medical attendant or adviser.

If however it is considered advisable to reply to his screed-might I suggest that he be informed that Government also attaches considerable importance to the health of Mr. Gandhi and it was for this reason that a medical board was appointed to assess his true state of health when he came into their charge on the 5th May 1930.

The remark under reference applied to his state of health on admission to Yerawda Prison had no reference to his past history.

The writer may be assured that every attention will be paid to

maintain Mr, Gandhi's health at the level it was when he came under the care of Government.

Yours,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

To

Major General W. H. C. Forster, N.B., I.M.S.,
Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Mahableshwar.

Copy forwarded with compliments to —

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Mahableshwar.
The President of the Board.
(Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I. M. S.,)
5, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. D. 1506.
Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 11th May 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 182, dated the 9th May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that:—

(1) the request of the Manager, Young India, for a business interview with Mr. Gandhi should be refused.

(2) the telegram from " Dhumdhadaka" should be withheld and the other from Mr. C. F. Andrews may be delivered to Mr. Gandhi. The two telegrams are herewith returned.

(3) and (4) a further communication will be made to you regarding the two books and the letter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Forwarded with compliments

Please retain telegrams and return Government endorsement.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return.

No. 8 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 13th May 1930.

Returned with compliments retaining the accompaniments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 5/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office,
Yeravda 13th May 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith one letter/telegram received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

With held.

5/G
DLT
79/10 Bloemhof

DLT Mahatma Gandhi Jail Poona Y hindu muslim strongly condemn Govt. action pray to jail for your immediate release full hearted by support your noble civil disobedience campaign wish all success hartal observed to-day all shops closed and Yusuf Patel Secretary Indian community.

With hold
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
14-5-30.

No. 9/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office,
Yeravda, 14th May 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith two letters received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 201 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office
Poona, 14th May 1930.

From

Major E. E. Doyle D. S. O., I. M. S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith two letters received for

State prisoner M, K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency

GODREJ OIL & SOAP CO.

Telephone No. 40687.

(Near the Bridge),
Byculla,
Bombay, 15th May 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Poona.

Sir,

We beg to enclose herewith a Railway-Receipt No. 221/228, in respect of Bars of our Washing Soaps and will be very grateful to you if you will please arrange to give them to Mahatma Gandhiji for his personal use.

Mahatma Gandhiji's sentiments are for the use of swadeshi Soaps free from animal fats, and as he has since long been using our Soaps, we have taken the liberty of sending the parcel to you.

With our best thanks in anticipation.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most respectfully,

(Sd.),
Manager.

Encl.:—1. Local Parcel Way Bill Godrej Oil & Soap Co.,

No. 6577 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 19th May 1930.

From

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Manager,
Messrs. Godrej Oil & Soap Co.,
Byculla, Bombay No. 8.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a case containing a dozen bars of washing soap.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sid.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I. M. S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency

No. 6578 of 1930,
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 19th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

The accompanying case containing a dozen bars of Washing Soap is for the use of Mr. Gandhi sent by the Godrej Oil & Soap Company.

E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 116 of 1930.
Central Prison Office,
Yeravda, 17th May 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 5 letters /1 book and one

telegram received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Two retained for translation. Telegram withheld. Three letters passed. Send attached to Oriental Translator to Government.

E. E. DOYLE,
18-5-1930.

One Book Prisons by Barkar I. G. of Pr. handed to Major Martin to be given M. K. G.

E. E. DOYLE,
20th May 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 217 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons Office:
Poona, 19th May 1930.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, D. S. O., I. M. S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

To

The Oriental Translator to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith two letters one in Gujarathi and the other in Urdu received for M. K. Gandhi for favour of returning the same with their translations into English as usual.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major. I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Bombay Presidency.

No. 13/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office,
Yeravda, 19th May 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith one letter received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be.
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Send to Government for orders.
E. E. D. 19-5-1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 220 of 1930:
Inspector-General Prisons Office.
Dated 19th May 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for favour of orders, a letter dated 17th instant from the Hon. Secretary All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, addressed to the Superintendent Y. C. P. requesting permission to have an interview with the State prisoner Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

I have etc.,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 14/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office,
Yeravda, 22nd May 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 27 letters and one book received for state prisoner M. K. Gandhi from Ashram for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 241 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 24th May 1930.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 27 letters and one book received from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, on behalf of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of translation and orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 18/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, May 1930.

From

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will please inform me, of any rules there may be concerning interviews for the State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi with his relatives. During the interview on Wednesday last I was asked when they might come again and I told them to come in about one week's time. Please inform me if this is permissible.

M. K. Gandhi wishes an interview with R. Reynolds, a member of the Ashram, who has written to say he is returning to England. Should an interview be granted ?

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Send copy of the letter for orders of Government.

E. E. D. 24-5-30.

Permission should be obtained from Government. Obtain orders on this point from Secretary to Government. (Special).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 244 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Dated 24th May 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 6G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 1930.

To
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith two letters received, for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

One withheld.
One allowed.

E. E. D. 14-5-30.

No. 17/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 1930.

To
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 4 letters/2 books (includes one news paper) received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be.
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison,

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 246 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 26th May 1930.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 4 letters and 2 books (including one newspaper) received from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison on behalf of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Oriental Translator's Office,
Secretariat. Bombay, 23rd May 1930.

From

Abdul Kadir Muhammad Hussain, Esquire,
Ag : Oriental Translator to Government.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 217, dated the 19th instant, I have the honour to return herewith two accompaniments together with their translations in English,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) A. K. Muhammad Husain,
Ag: Oriental Translator to Government.

This may be sent to the Superintendent, Y. C. P. and be instructed to hand them to M. K. G.

E. E. D. 26-5-30.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 247 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 26th May 1930.

Memorandum

Reference his confidential No. 11G, dated 17th May 1930.

The original letters together with the English translation are herewith returned for favour of handing them over to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 10/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 26th May 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 12 letters/2 books received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 251 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prison's Office .

Dated 27th May 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 12 letters and two books received from the Superintendent, Y. C. P. on behalf of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have etc.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 1881.

Home' Department (Political),
Bombay Castle, 26th May 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. S.D. 1734, dated the 21st May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to return herewith the anonymous Gujarati letter dated the 12th May 1930 addressed to state prisoner M. K. Gandhi, together with a translation of it, and to inform you that the letter should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. Borges,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 256 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Dated 27th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information and guidance in continuation of this office confidential No. 231, dated 22nd May. 1930.

The original letter together with its English translation is herewith returned.

(Sd.)
Major, I.M.S.,
for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

D.O. No. D. 1793.

Government of India,
Home Department (Political),
Dated Simla, the 15th May 1930.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Secretary of State has lately been receiving a series of enquiries about alleged ill-treatment of prisoners from Commander Kenworthy who recently gave notice of a question asking:

—
(1) Whether the treatment meted out in Jails in India to persons convicted of political offences is harsher than that accorded to other prisoners.

(2) Whether such prisoners are kept in solitary confinement as a policy in certain prisons, and

(3) Whether they are debarred from the privileges of earning remission by good conduct.

Eventually Commander Kenworthy decided not to ask the question if the Secretary of State would obtain the information for him. I am accordingly desired to request that the Government of India may be furnished, at a very early date, with information on the points mentioned above.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) x x

R. D. Bell, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay.

More communications from the Government of India, Home Department (Pol.) intended for Sec. H. D.

(Sd.) x x
20-5.

Sec. H.D.

No. (1) This may go u.o. to the I. G. of Prisons for remarks in the first instance.

No. (2) may be given to D. of I. with a request that he will note on it.

No. (3) We have already received copies and are taking action.

(Sd.) x x
21-5.
U.O.R. to I.G. of Prisons.
Dated 23rd May 1930.

The G. of I. have already been written to asking that communication intended for H.D. should be addressed to the Secy. to Govt. H.D. and not C.S.

(Sd.) x x
2-5-30.

Below unofficial reference dated 23rd May 1930 from Government in the Home Department, Bombay.

1. Far from the treatment being harsher—special privileges are being accorded to these prisoners—who in the majority of instances are placed in the two higher classes.

2. In no case are prisoners kept in solitary confinement—Political or ordinary.

3. Political as well as ordinary prisoners are eligible for remission under the rules—the answer is therefore in the negative.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE

May 1930.

U.O.R. No. 87, dated 27th May 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 1909.
Home Department (Political),
Bombay Castle, 27th May 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 244, dated the 24th May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that the request of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for an interview with Mr. Reynolds should be refused.

2. I am to say that a further communication will be sent to you as soon as possible in regard to the points raised in the first paragraph of the letter from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. Borges,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 262 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prison's Office :
Dated 28th May 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his letter No. 18/G without date.

Sd.
Major, I.M.S.,
for Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 24/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, May 1930.

From The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter received from Mr. J. D. Jenkins for M. K. Gandhi, for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) K. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 259 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 28th May 1930.

From Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

To The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for favour of orders, a letter, with two paper cuttings, received from Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Poona, addressed to the State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 23/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, May 1930.

From The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith one packet of letters written by M. K. Gandhi to members of his Ashram, for favour of disposal.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 260 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 28th May 1930.

From Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

To The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of orders a packet of letters written by State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to members of his Ashram

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 22/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 27th May 1930.

To
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith five letters received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 261 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prison's Office:
Poona, 28th May 1930.

To
The Secretary to Government, H. D., Bombay.
Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for favour of orders, five letters received from the Superintendent, Y. C. P. on behalf of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 26/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 29th May 1930.

To
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

I have the honour to forward herewith Twelve letters */Eleven

* Also a packet of letters from Sabarmati Ashram.

Books received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R.V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 271 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prison's Office
Poona, 31st May 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D... Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of orders, 12 letters, 11 books and also one packet of letters from the Ashram, received from the Superintendent Y. C. P. on behalf of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 27/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 31st May, 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith Seven (7) letters/One (1) book received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I. M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 278 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 2nd June 1930.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for favour of orders the following letters and a book received for:—

- (1) Mr. M. K. Gandhi—7 letters and 1 book.
- (2) Mrs. Naidu—1 letter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 28/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office ;
Yeravda, 2nd June 1930.

To,

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith nine (9) letters/one (1) book received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most. obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I. M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 283 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 4th June 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for favour of orders 4 letters received from the Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison on behalf of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYUE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 284 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office ;
Poona, 4th June 1930.

Memorandum

Reference his letter No. 28/G., dated 2nd June 1930.

Nine letters received for the State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi have been forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay for orders.

The book " The Midnight hour and after " is herewith returned and may be allowed to the State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M. S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 29/G. of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 4th June 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith eight (8) letters * /two (2)

* Also a packet of letters from Sabarmati Ashram.

books received for the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi- for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 292 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prison's Office :
Poona, 5th June 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of orders, a packet containing 23 letters from the Sabarmati Ashram, received from the Superintendent Y. C. P. on behalf of the State prisoner Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 293 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 5th June 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of orders, 6 letters and 2 booklets received from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison on behalf of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 294 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 5th June 1930.

MEMORANDUM

Reference his letter No. 29/G, dated the 4th June 1930. The accompanying two letters are returned herewith with an intimation that the one received from Mr. Advani be allowed and the other withheld.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To
The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 303 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 7th June 1930.

From
Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency,

To
The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that letters received for State prisoner Mr. Gandhi from A. R. DARD, Esquire, M.A., Foreign Secretary to the Ahmadiyya Community should be delivered to Mr. Gandhi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M. S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 304 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 7th June 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.

Copy forwarded with compliments with reference to Government unofficial reference No. S.D. 2/13 dated, 6th June 1930, herewith returned.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency,
Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith three (3) letters received for the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I. M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yervada Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 301 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 7th June 1930.

MEMORANDUM

The accompanying two letters may please be delivered to the State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 302 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 7th June 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of orders, a letter received from the Superintendent, Y. C. P. on behalf of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2130 of 1930.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 7th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency,
Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter, with two newspaper cutting, addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi by Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Poona, which accompanied your letter No. 259, dated the 28th May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state it should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 317 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 9th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his letter No. 24/G and without date. The letter and two Newspaper cutting are herewith returned.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. D. 2167.
Home Department (Political):
Poona, 9th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 278, dated the 2nd June 1930, I am directed to return herewith the two letters in English addressed to State prisoner Mr. Gandhi and to state that they should be withheld. A further communication will be sent to you with regard to the remaining letters and a book in vernacular.

2. As regards the letter addressed to prisoner Mrs. S. Naidu, I am to say that it should not be delivered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 316 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 9th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 27/G dated 31-5-1930.

The three letters are herewith returned.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 319 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 9th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with- compliments with a request to transfer the prisoner to the Yeravda Central Prison as early as possible.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 320 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 9th June 1930.

To

The I. G. of Police, Poona.

The Dy. I. G. of Police, Northern Range, Ahmedabad.

Copies forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 33/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 7th June 1930.

To
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith ten (10) letters/five (5) books received for the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 321 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons Office :
Poona, 9th June 1930.

Returned with compliments, for favour of disposal as per this office endorsement No. 318, dated 9th instant.

Please return, retaining the accompaniments.

(Sd.),
Major, I. M.S.,
for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 3 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 10th June 1930.

Returned with compliments.

The accompaniments have been retained in this office.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

Below letter No. 1064 dated 6th June 1930 from Messrs. Hiralal & Co. Solicitor, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay, addressed to the Superintendent Y. C. P. asking for a copy of the warrant of Govt. Bombay under which State prisoner M. K. Gandhi has been interned.

No. 35/G of 1930.
Y. C. P. Office :
10th June 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the I. G. of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I. M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 325 of 1930.
Poona, 10th June 1930

To

The Secretary to Government (S. D.).
Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2215.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 10th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to return herewith the 27 letters and a pamphlet which accompanied your letter No. 241, dated the 24th May 1930, addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, and to state that with the exception of letters Nos. 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25, and 26, the remaining may be delivered at the discretion of the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, consistent with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

2. I am to enclose for your information translations of the letters and a review of the pamphlet furnished by the Oriental Translator to Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 332 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 11th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 14/G, dated 22nd May 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M. S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2216.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 10th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the 4 letters, a newspaper and a magazine addressed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi, which accompanied your letter No. 246, dated the 26th May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that letters Nos. 2 and 4 may be delivered at the discretion of the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, consistent with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930. The remaining two letters, newspaper and magazine should be withheld.

2. Translations of the letters, together with a review of the newspaper and magazine, are enclosed for your information.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 331 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 11th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 17/G without dated.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M. S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2236.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 11th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,

Sir,

In returning herewith the packet from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to members of his Ashram, which accompanied your letter No. 260, dated the 28th May 1930, I am directed to forward for your information translations of the letters in vernacular, and to say that all the letters may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S. D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 347 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons Office :
Poona, 12th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 23/G without date.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 37 /G of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, June 1930.

From

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a list of articles given to the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for his use from Jail Factory and request the favour of your kindly informing me whether they should be debited to his monthly allowance of Rs. 100 or taken on jail books. There is plenty of money available from his special grant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I. M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 345 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 12th June 1930.

Returned with compliments the articles supplied should be taken on the Dead Stock of the Prison.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return.

No. 37/G of 1930.
14-6-30.
Yeravda Central Prison.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

List of articles given to the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi:—

- 1. Large book shelf—6-0-0.
- 1. Small book shelf—1-5-0.
- 1. Provision safe—6-10-0.
- 1. Caned bottom chair—4-8-0.
- 1. Table—5-0-0.
- 1. Dhuree—3-0-0.
- 1. Commode complete—5-0-0.
- 2. Buckets—2-0-0.
- 4. Chicks—10-1-0.
- 1. Mosquito Net—10-15-0.

(Sd.) R. V. M.

World News Picture Service

G. P. O. Box No. 938.

BOMBAY (INDIA).

(Press and Commercial Photographs).

Dated 10th June.

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Jail, Poona.

Dear Sir,

We beg to introduce ourselves as Press Photographers, dealing with all the newspapers in India, and we have got representatives

in the Continent, London, New York etc. to deal with the papers there.

We are in urgent need of a set of photographs of Mahatma Gandhi in his prison life. Say about a dozen pictures showing his daily routine work in the prison at present will satisfy our needs.

We shall be much obliged if you can kindly engage a local photographer there and ask him to take the necessary photos, and send the negative with a proof print *exclusively to us*. We shall pay the cost of the above on receipt of the same. If it is not possible for you to engage a photographer, please let us have the requisite permission to take the necessary photographs, and we shall send one of our representative and a photographer to do the needful.

We applied for the necessary permit to the Viceroy who has directed us to approach the local authorities.

We shall therefore be much obliged if you will be pleased to do the needful immediately as the matter is very urgent.

With apologies for the trouble and thanking you in the meanwhile

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
World News Picture Service,
(Sd.),
Proprietor.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 40/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office.
Yeravda, June 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I. M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 352 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 13th June 1930.

Returned with compliments.

2. The request should not be granted.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency

Please return.

No. 40/G of 1930.

Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 14-6-30.

Returned with compliments. Noted.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.The Great Indian Palmist,
B. R. Bhat, B.A. Camp. Calicut T. B.

Date, 7-6-1930.

Sir,

I beg to bring to your benign notice that I want to have an interview with Mahatmaji in an entirely non-political matter. If you permit I will come up to Yeravda. So kindly let me know whether you will help me in securing the interview, for which act of kindness I will be very grateful to you.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours most obedient servant,

(Sd.) B. R. BHAT.

PS.

I have also addressed :—

A letter to Mahatmaji under your scrutiny.

My address:—

B. R. Bhat	}	Till 12th June.
Calicut T.B.		
Tellichery T. B.	}	Till 15th June.
Cahhanor T. B.		
B. R. Bhat,	}	After 18th June.
Post Siddakatte, South Kanara.		

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 41 /G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, June 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 353 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 13th June 1930.

Returned with compliments.
The interview sought should not be permitted.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return.

No. 41/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 14th June 1930.

Returned with compliments. Noted.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. D. 2299.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 14th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith a letter from Lady Thackersey to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, which was found amongst a batch of letters addressed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi and which was presumably forwarded to Government for orders, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that the request for an interview with the prisoner should be refused.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

No. 376 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 16th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda C. Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 2276.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 13th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a batch of 12 letters and two books which were received without any covering letter, and which were presumably forwarded to Government for orders as to their disposal. I am to enclose for your information translations of the letters in vernacular, except that of letter No. 4, and reviews of the two books. No translation has been rendered of letter No. 4 as it is written in Telegu, and there are no translators in the office of the Oriental Translator who are conversant with that language. I am to invite attention to the fact that two letters, Nos. 3 and 8, have been addressed to the Superintendent of the Jail and have no concern with State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi. The remaining letters and the two books may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162 dated the 8th June 1930.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 367 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 16th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent. Y. C. P.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I. M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 2282.
Home Department (Political) .
Poona, 13th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the five letters which accompanied your letter No. 261, dated the 28th May 1930, I am directed to forward for your information translations of the letters and to say that all of them, except No. 2 which does not appear to have been addressed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 366 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 16th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Y. C. P.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 22/G dated 27th May 1930.

(Sd.) E. E DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. D. 2337.
Home Department (Special) :
Poona, 17th June 1930.

Dear Doyle,

I am to forward a copy of an extract from a letter, dated the 11th June 1930, addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government, and to request you to supply me with the information as soon as possible in so far as it has not already been supplied by you to Government.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

An extract from a letter dated the 11th June 1930 addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government.

May I request the favour of His Excellency..... to arrange to let me have—

(1) x x x

(2) Information.

- (a) as to whether he (Mr. Gandhi) has been provided with company in order that his internment may not virtually amount to solitary confinement,
 - (b) about the nationality of person or persons who daily help him about his food and other services,
 - (c) about what books and newspapers have been supplied to him, and
 - (d) whether any arrangement has been made for massage to which he is accustomed and in regard to which I have drawn the attention of the Honourable the Home Member about a week ago.
-

CONFIDENTIAL

D.O. No. 383.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Bombay Presidency,
Poona, 18th June 1930.

Dear

I attach the information you require.

2. (a) Rule 415 Bombay Jail Manual defines the term solitary confinement.

Mr. Gandhi is accommodated in a yard where there are 32 other persons besides himself.

He is absolutely free and is never "locked up".

He sees these other prisoners and does converse with those detailed as his attendants.

Orders have issued for a specially selected prisoner to be detailed as his companion.

(b) The nationality of the persons detailed to help him with his food and other services.

1. The Jail Steward who is a Prabhu purchases fruit etc., for Mr. Gandhi.

2. A Maratha convict milks the goat in Mr. Gandhi's presence twice daily.

3. A Brahmin convict cleans his feeding utensils.

4. A Maratha convict is detailed as a personal attendant.

5. A sweeper convict attends to his needs in this line.

6. Two European convicts daily put out and bring in Mr. Gandhi's cot.

(c) Mr. Gandhi has been given all books and newspapers he has asked for and all approved letters, periodicals and books that have been sent him by friends.

(d) Mr. Gandhi I am informed does not want any massage and refuses to have any done.

Yours,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

To

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Home Department (Special), Poona,

SECRET

No. S.D. 2346.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona,, 17th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. S. D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930, regarding the privileges to be allowed to the State prisoner Mr. M. K. Gandhi, and with reference to his letter of the 11th instant addressed to the Superintendent of the Central Prison (copy enclosed), I am directed to state that the word 'relations' should be substituted for the words 'blood relations' in paragraph 4 of the letter above referred to. It was of course not intended to exclude Mr. Gandhi's wife, or his brother-in-law and the like. I am further to say that if Mr. Gandhi refuses to see his relations, the only thing that can be done is to treat them like strangers, and interviews regulated accordingly, if that would please him better. In that case however, there will be no concession and the ordinary terms will apply.

2. As regards the question of a companion, the orders to bring prisoner D. B. Kalelkar from the Sabarmati Jail should remain in force.

3. I have already communicated these orders to you orally and requested that the sense of them may be communicated to the State prisoner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 391 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office ;
Poona, 13th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison,

Copy forwarded with compliments for information in continuation of this office confidential No. 318, dated 9th June 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Copy.

Yeravda Central Prison,
11th June 1930.

Dear Major Martin,

You have told me that the Government will permit several of my blood relations twice per week and the others only by their special permission. This means that my wife who is not a blood relative and naturally her brother and other relatives have to obtain special permission. I am sure this is a mere slip. But what is obviously contemplated is that those who are not related to me by blood or through marriage can, except Shrimati Mirabai Slade, see me only by special permission of the Government. If this decision is not revised, I fear I must not see my relatives. I have in the Ashram and outside many widows, girls, boys and men who are perhaps more to me than many a blood relative. If they may not see me on the same terms as relatives, to be just to the former, I must not see the latter.

Although it is now a fortnight, I do not know what has happened to the Ashram letters that were received and those that I wrote. You told me you had sent them to the Inspector-General.

There is one more matter. I see Sjt. Kalelkar is to be brought here as companion for me. He is an esteemed co-worker but if I conveyed the impression that I would like him to be brought here to keep me company, I am sorry. I would not like him to be torn from so many companions with whom he is placed at the Sabarmati Jail and come here to share my isolation. If he could mix freely with the other satyagrahi prisoners and keep company with me, I would naturally value his company, but I have no desire to have the joy of his company at his expense. What I would desire is naturally to be able to see all my satyagrahi friends who are in this jail. I repeat what I have told you so often, I do not desire special privileges. But if an ordinary prisoner may have the company of his fellows who may chance to be in the same prison, it may be lawful for me to entertain such a desire.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 1637.
Home Department (Political),
Bombay Castle, 16th May 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. S.D. 1506, dated the 11th May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to return herewith the Marathi letter addressed to Mr. Gandhi by one Virendra Sinh from Sanwar (Mewar), together with a translation of it, and to inform you that the letter should be *withheld*.

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 405 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 19th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his No. 8/G of 13-5-1930

(Sd.),
Major, I.M.S.,
for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 47/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 20th June 1930.

From
The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of the Weight Chart of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2389.
Home Department (Political),
Poona, 20th June 1930.

From
G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to return herewith 8 letters out of the batch of 11 letters, 17 letters out of a packet of letters from the Sabarmati Ashram and 13 books and pamphlets, which accompanied your letter No. 271, dated the 31st May 1930. together with translations of the vernacular letters and reviews of the vernacular books, and to state that the letters and books may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

2. One letter out of the batch of 11 has already been returned to you with my letter No. S.D. 2299, dated the 14th June 1930. The remaining two letters out of this batch, and four out of the pocket

from the Ashram, which are in Hindi, are being translated by the Oriental Translator and they will be returned to you as soon as they have been received from him.

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 411 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 21st June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 26/G, dated 29th May 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 2340.
Home Department (Political),
Poona, 17th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to return herewith the letter addressed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your letter No. 302, dated the 7th June 1930, and to enclose for your information a copy of a memorandum from the Oriental Translator to Government. No. O.T./C/91, dated the 13th June 1930.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 392 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 18th June 1930.

Forwarded with compliments with Superintendent Y. C. P.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return retaining the accompaniment

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 44 of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 19th June 1930.

Returned with compliments, accompaniments returned.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2379.
Home Department (Political),
Poona, 19th June 1930.

From

C. F. Borges, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith for disposal a registered letter addressed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi which was delivered at the Secretariat, Bombay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 404 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 19th June 1930.

Forwarded with compliments.

The letter may be delivered to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return this endorsement.

No. 43/G of 1930.
21-6-30.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2499.
Home Department (Political),
Poona, 25th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. S.D. 2389, dated the 20th June 1930, I am directed to return herewith the remaining 6 Hindi letters addressed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi, together with their translations prepared by the Oriental Translator to Government, and to state that they may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 428 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 25th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information in continuation of this office Confidential No. 411, dated 21-6-1930.

Six Hindi letters together with their translations are herewith returned.

(Sd.),
Major, I.M.S.,
for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 7530/2-C.
Home Department,
Bombay Castle, 25th June 1930.

To

The Proprietor, World News Picture Service,
7-16, Narayanasram, Lalbagh, Bombay-12.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to his letter dated the 19th June 1930, addressed to the Honourable the Home Member, asking for permission to take photographs of Gandhi's prison life, the Proprietor, World News Picture Service, is informed that the permission cannot be granted.

By order of the Governor in Council,

G. W. MCELHINNY,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

No. 7530/2-C.
Home Department,
Bombay Castle, 25th June 1930.

Copies forwarded with compliments for information to: —

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd).....,
for Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2519.
Home Department (Political),
Poona, 27th June 1930.

From

C. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the 2 letters, 4 post cards and 2 booklets which accompanied your letter No. 293, dated the 5th June 1930, I am directed to forward for your information translations of the letters and 3 post cards, and reviews of the booklets and to say that they may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

2. As regards the fourth post marked " A" card, I am to say that it is addressed to the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Yeravda, and has not been translated because, as the Oriental Translator to Government reports, it is incoherent and unintelligible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 432 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 27th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 29/G, dated 5th June 1930.

(Sid.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 3036.

Dated 28th June 1930.

Report on the health of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, is submitted under this office Confidential No. 443, dated 28th June 1930 to the Secretary to Government, H. D., Poona. Office copy is kept with the I. G. of Prison.

Dated 28th June 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 47/G of 1930.

Central Prison Office:

Yeravda, June 1930.

From

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from Mr. Wilfred Wellock for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, Poona.

No. 440 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 28th June 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.

Passed with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

There are no such Political detenues in any of the jails in this Presidency except Mr. Gandhi confined in Y. C. P. The return regarding him will be submitted to Government early in July as desired.

(Sd.),

I. G. P.

CONFIDENTIAL*Political Department.*

The Government of India have directed that the half yearly return of State prisoners should be submitted as soon as possible after the close of the half-year to which it relates. So far as P. D. is aware there are no Bengal Detenues in any of the prisons in this Presidency. Mr. Gandhi who has been confined under Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827 will have to be included in the half-yearly return of the political detenues, and therefore, the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, may be asked by express letter to expedite the return regarding Mr. Gandhi as soon as possible. A draft letter is put up.

2. H. D. might be asked u.o. (after issue) whether there are any other political prisoners under Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827 or the Bengal Regulation III of 1818 or Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925 in any of the prisons in the Bombay Presidency,

(Sd.) x x x
26-6-30.

U.O.R. to H.D. dated 26-6-30.

H. D. Notes.

This may be shown u.o. to I. G. Prisons with reference to para. 2 of the P. D. note above.

(Sd.) x x x

26-6-30.

Inward Confidential No. 866.
Dated 28th June' 1930.

u.o.r. to I. G. Prisons, dated 26th June 1930.

Reference para. 2 Supra. of P. D. note.

There are no political prisoners under the Regulation referred to in any of our jails.

2. Report on State Prisoner Gandhi will be submitted as requested.

(Sd.) E. E- DOYLE,
28-6-1039.

Outward Confidential u.o.r, No. 441, dated 28th June 1930

Express Letter.

No. P. 162-B.
Dated 26th June 1930.

From
To
Bompol, Bombay.
The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

With reference para. 2. Political Department letter No. P-162-B, dated 7th June 1927.

2. Please submit your half-yearly return of political detenues to Government in the Political Department as soon as possible after 30th June 1930.

(Sd.).....,
For Ag. Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Political Department.
26-6-1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2546.
Home Department (Political).
Poona, 27th June 1930.

From
To
G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. S.D. 2167, dated the 9th June 1930, I am directed to return herewith the remaining 5 letters and book which accompanied your letter No. 278, dated the 2nd June 1930, together with translations of the letters and a review of the book furnished by the Oriental Translator to Government, and to state that they may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 447 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 30th June 1930.

To

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, Poona.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information in continuation of this office No. 316, dated 9th June 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2547.
Home Department (Political).
Poona, 27th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith a batch of 23 letters which accompanied your letter No. 292, dated the 6th June 1930, I am directed to forward for your information translations of the vernacular letters, and to state that all the letters, except letter No. 23, may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

2. As regards letter No. 23 from Lieutenant D. L. Patwardhan, I am to say that it should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political),

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 448 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 30th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his letter No. 29/G, dated 4th June 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 49/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 30th June 1930.

From

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a Telegram received for State prisoner Gandhi for favour of orders.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 454 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 2nd July 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.

Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Telegram.

From

Jepson, Illustrated Weekly, Bombay.

To

M. K. Gandhi, Yeravda Prison, *Yeravda*.

(Reply paid sixteen)

Dated 28th June 1930.

Sunday Times London would welcome your comments Simon recommendations whether you willing attend London Conference stop Illustrated Weekly also requires permission publish.

No. 455.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 2nd July 1930.

Dear,

I am enclosing herewith the medical certificate in the case of prisoner D. B. Kalelkar, I just received from Major Martin from Yeravda Central Prison.

Yours,

(Sd.).....

To

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government, Home Department,
Council Hall, Poona.

We the undersigned certify that we have examined D. B. Kalelkar and can find no signs of active pulmonary tuberculosis. He has no signs in the chest except a slight difference in the percussion note between the two apices of the lungs, the right having not quite such a good note as the left.

There is no temperature and no cough. His health is good in every respect.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major, I.M.S.,

(Sd.) J. S. GALVIN,

Major, I.M.S.,

Yeravda C. Prison.

Dated 2nd July 1930.

No. Cr. Case No. 5/1930.
Poona, 30th June 1930.

From

Hyam S. Israel, Esquire, B.A.,
Sub-Divisional Magistrate, F. C, Poona Taluka,
Sub-Division, Poona.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.
Poona.

Sir,

I have in my Court a criminal case filed by Mr. K. G. Patade against the accused P. M. Bhagwat under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The complainant has cited as a witness Mr. M. K. Gandhi who is now in Yeravda Jail.

I have fixed the 4th of July 1930 at 8-30 A.M. to examine Mr. Gandhi in Jail when the complainant, the accused and their pleaders will have to be allowed to be present there.

I have therefore the honour to request you kindly to make arrangements to enable me to examine Mr. Gandhi as proposed above.

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) HYAM S. ISRAEL,
Sub-Divisional Magistrate, F. C,
Poona Taluka Sub-Division, Poona.

Forwarded through the District Magistrate, with compliments.

No. S.R. 64/694.
Poona, 1st July 1930.

Forwarded with compliments.

(Sd.) H. R. GOULD,
District Magistrate, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL
URGENT

No. 50/c of 1930.
Central Prison Office.
Yeravda, 2nd July 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, Poona

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 456 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 2nd July 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary, Home Department for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

I. G. of Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2645.

Home Department (Political).

Poona, 2nd July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to return herewith the 7 letters and 2 post cards which accompanied your letter No. 283, dated the 4th June 1930, together with the translations of the letters and one post card in vernacular furnished by the Oriental Translator to Government, and to state that all the letters and the post cards may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 461 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 2nd July 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his letter No. 28/G, dated 2nd June 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Cuttings from Paper.

1. Name of Paper—Bombay Chronicle.
2. Published at—
- 4 Dated 1st July 1930.

Mahatma's Companion.

To

The Editor,
The Chronicle.

Sir,

You have expressed satisfaction about the Government action in selecting Kaka Kalelkar as Bapuji's companion.

As already reported Kaka Saheb from some time past is suffering from tuberculosis, has Government done a good or a bad thing in selecting a person suffering from such disease ? You will admit that each and every prisoner whether he enjoys extra privileges or not is bound to suffer from general weakness as he is cut off from the amount of exercise that he can naturally get by the whole day's work.

Tuberculosis is a disease which is easily acquired in such condition from a companion suffering from it. I am sure every one of us knows full well about the sufferings a tuberculosis patient has to undergo.

Is it not the duty of Government to select a healthy person a companion of Mahatmaji a world-wide personality.

Will Government admit its mistake and mend it ? I hope you will protest against such selection.

Yours etc.
A MEDICO.

Bombay, June 26, 1930.

Will I. G. of Prisons kindly give me any facts which may enable me to take action in this.

(Sd.).....,
2-7-1930.

I. G. Prisons, u/o. dated 2-7-1930.

Facts have already been supplied to the Secretary, Home Department—to whom this is now passed.

U.O.R. No. 125, dated 3-7-1930.

(Signed) E. E. DOYLE.
Dated 3-7-1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No.C.N.J.P. 439.
Ahmedabad, Shahi Bagh, 4,
24th June 1930.

From

J. H. Garrett, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Ag. Commissioner, Northern Division.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 7 of Government letter in the Home Department (Political) No. S.D. 2162, dated 8th June 1930 addressed to you, I have the honour to recommend, as promised, Mr. Chunilal Pranvallavdas Parikh a retired Aval Karkun and Second Class Magistrate of Nadiad in the Kaira District for being appointed to assist the Superintendent of Jail in the Censorship of Vernacular letters received and written by the State prisoner Mr. M. K. Gandhi. I attach a letter from the Mamlatdar of Nadiad from which it will be seen that Mr. Chunilal is suitable and willing to accept the post on Rs. 150 p. m. which will be in addition to his pension.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. H. GARRET,
Ag. Commissioner, N. D.

CONFIDENTIAL

Nadiad, 19th June 1930.

Collector, Kaira.

With reference to your No. CNR. 171, dated 17th June 1930 regarding the engagement of a suitable pensioner for assisting the Jail Superintendent of Mr. Gandhi I beg to suggest the name of Mr. Chunilal Pranvallavdas Parikh of Nadiad. He is retired Aval Karkun and Second Class Magistrate. He has served as shirastedar of Prant-officers for about 12 years and as Deputy Chitnis to the Collector for about 3 years. He has therefore come in close touch of European officers. He has passed the Matriculation Examination and knows good English. To my mind he is quite ideal for the proposed post. He is willing to accept the post with Rs. 150 p. m. He was also once appointed as an Honorary Magistrate in Nadiad. He is at present 59 years old but of sound health. No other person is willing to accept the job.

(Sd.) R. D. MODI,
Mamlatdar.

No. 470 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 4th July 1930.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency,

To

The Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter No. C.N.J.P. 439, dated 24th June 1930.

The contents have been noted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. Cr. Case No. 5 of 1930.

Poona, 3rd July 1930.

From

H. S. Israel, Esq., B.A.,
Personal Assistant to the Collector,
and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, City Sub-Division, Poona,

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. Cr. Case No. 5, dated 30th June 1930, regarding the examination of Mr. Gandhi as a witness, I have the honour to inform you that as I had no reply to my letter, I have fixed July 8th 1930 at 8-30 A.M. to examine him and to request you kindly to let me know if the date will suit you to make necessary arrangements.

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. S. ISRAEL,

Personal Assistant to the Collector, Poona,
Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona City Sub-Division.

Through—

The District Magistrate, Poona, with compliments.

No. N.O.S.R. 64/694,

Poona, 4th July 1930.

Forwarded with compliments.

(Sd.) H. R. GOULD,

District Magistrate, Poona.

No. 52/C of 1930.

Central Prison Office,
Yeravda, 5th July 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL**URGENT**

No. 475 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 5th July 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.

Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2709.
Home Department (Political).
Poona, 5th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a letter from Sudhindranath Banerjee to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi which was addressed to the Political Secretary to Government, and to state that it may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

No. 483 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 7th July 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.
Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of disposal.

(Sd.) x x x

Major, I.M.S.,
for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2686.

Home Department (Political).
Poona, 4th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter from Mr. Wilfred Wellcock to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your endorsement No. 440, dated the 28th June 1930, I am directed to state that there is no objection to its delivery. Government would, however, be glad if you would refer to them for orders the reply, if any, before it is allowed to go on.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 474 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 4th July 1930.

Forwarded with compliments. Any reply should be forwarded to this office for disposal.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return this endorsement duly.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 52/G of 1930.
Yeravda Central Prison,
Poona, 7th July 1930.

Below U. O. Confidential No. 474, dated 4th July 1930.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2748.
Home Department (Political).
Poona, 7th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the telegram from Mr. Jepson of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

which accompanied your endorsement No. 454, dated the 2nd July 1930, I am directed to say that it should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 480 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 7th July 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison for disposal in the manner directed.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return retaining the accompaniment.

No. 53/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 9th July 1930.

Below U. O. Confidential No, 480, dated 7th July 1930. Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. S.D. 2897.
Home Department,
Poona, 12th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Subject.—Proposed examination of State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi as a witness in a criminal case.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your endorsement No. 475, dated the 5th July 1930, regarding the proposed examination in the Yeravda Central Prison of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, who has been cited as a witness in a criminal case filed in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Poona Taluka Sub-Division, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that the required permission should be refused.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Copy to:

The District Magistrate, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 501 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 13th July 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his No. 51/G, dated 5th July 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Confidential No. 3219, dated 11th July 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.

Civil Surgeon, Poona

and

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi on the 8th July 1930.

Mr. Gandhi remains in good health. There is no change to report.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt. Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda

Poona, 10th July 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 504 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:

Poona, 14th July 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Home Department, Poona.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.
Major, I.M.S.
I. G. of Prisons

Below Telegram dated 10th June from Mr. Henry, London.

No. 55/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 11th July 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons. Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of disposal.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 503 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prison's Office:
Poona, 14th July 1930.

Returned with compliments.

The attached cablegram may be delivered to Mr. Gandhi.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return retaining the accompaniment.

No. 55/G.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 16th July 1930.

Below U. O. No. 503, dated 14th July 1930. Returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 55/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 15th July 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith The Newspaper

Young India

received for the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

As this paper has now appeared in an unauthorised form and apparently against Government regulations, I would request for orders as to whether it should be given to the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 512 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prison's Office:

Poona, 16th July 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.

Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Below letter from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi addressed to Wilfred Wellock, Esquire, M.P.

No. 54/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office.
Yeravda, 14th July 1930

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona, in continuation of this office No. 52/G, dated 7th July 1930.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 511 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 16th July 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.

Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of orders with reference to Government.H. D. (Pol.) No. S.D. 2686, dated 4th July 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, T.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Right Honourable Snnivasa Sastri,
London.

Thanks cable depend upon doing my best am praying for light. Love

(Sd.) GANDHI.

22nd July 1930.

As the official cable cannot be accepted unless it is signed by Home Secretary or Home Member it had to be sent on cash payment at the rate of annas twelve per word total charge Rs. 13-8-0 being debitable to Mr. Gandhi's accounts at Y. C. P.

(Sd.) x x x
22nd July 1930.

Telegram Receipt sent to Y. C. P., dated 22nd July 1930.

No. 547 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 22nd July 1930.

From

Major, E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department (Special), Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your No. S.D. 3080, dated 20th July 1930 and No. S.D. 3095, dated 21st July 1930, I have the honour to inform you that the communication was delivered as directed. The reply being.

"Thanks cable depend upon doing my best. Am praying for light. Love."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 3048.
Home Department (Political),
Poona, 19th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to Mr. Henry S. L. Polak which accompanied the endorsement from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, No. 56/G, dated the 16th July 1930, and which you personally handed over to me, I am directed to state that it should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 535 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 21st July 1930.

Returned with compliments to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison for action accordingly.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return.

No. 60/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 22nd July 1930.

Below U.O. No. 535, dated 21st July 1930.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major I.M.S.,
22-7-30.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 3039.
Home Department (Political),
Poona, 18th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the issue of *Young India*, dated the 10th July 1930, addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, which accompanied your endorsement No. 512, dated the 10th July 1930, I am directed to state that it should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No 536 of 1930
Inspector-General of Prison Office :
Poona, 21st July 1930.

Returned with compliments to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, for action accordingly.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE
Major, I.M.S
Inspector-General of Prisons.
Bombay Presidency.

Please return

No 62/G 1930
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 22nd July 1930.

Below U.O. No. 536, dated 21st July 1930.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.
Major, I.M.S
22-7-30

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 3096.
Home Department (Political),
Poona, 21st July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to Mr. Wilfred Wellock, 'M.P., which accompanied your endorsement No. 511, dated the 16th July 1930, I am directed to state that it may be allowed to go on.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 542 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 21st July 1930.

Forwarded to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison for disposal.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return this endorsement only.

No. 61/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 22nd July 1930.

Below U.O. No. 542, dated 31st July 1930.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.
22-7-30.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 548 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 22nd July 1930.**MEMORANDUM.**

The Superintendent is requested to debit a sum of Rs. 13-8-0 thirteen and annas eight only, spent out of the permanent advance of this office for sending a cable to London, in the name of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, to his account and send the money to this office to recoup the permanent advance.

2. Voucher accompanies.

(Sd.) x x x

Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Prisons.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 4871 of 1930.

Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 28th July 1930.

From

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your Memo. No. 548, dated 22nd July 1930, I have the honour to send herewith the amount of Rs. 13-8-0 (Rs. Thirteen and Annas Eight only).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R, V. MARTIN,

Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 10925 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 28th July 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 4871 of the 28th instant; I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the sum of Rs. 13-8-0 Thirteen and annas eight only forwarded therewith.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) x x x
P.A. to the I.G.P.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Sassoon Hospital, Poona.
No. 3416 of 1930.
Poona, 22nd July 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona
and
Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have this day conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi continues to be in good health.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

R. F. STEEL,
Lt. Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 562 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 28th July 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona,
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. D. 3081.
Home Department:
Poona, 20th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will probably ask for permission to see State prisoner M. K. Gandhi. In that event, I am to request that you will take steps to ensure that the required permission is granted immediately. The interview should be allowed to be held in private, i.e., without the formality of any Government officer being present, and there should be no restriction as to its duration. If more than one interview is desired, similar permission should be granted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Passed with compliments to the Superintendent Yeravda Central Prison. The interview or interviews should be permitted on the conditions specified.

A report, when an interview takes place should be submitted. Poona, 20th July 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
I. G. of Prisons.

No. 65/G.

Dated 1-8-30.

Returned with compliments.

The interview took place on the 23rd and 24th July.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.

No. S. D. 3099.

Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 21st July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a letter addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi by Mr. Amritlal Chunilal Vakil, a pleader of Kapadvanj, and to state that it may be delivered to him. I am also to enclose for your information a copy of a petition with which the letter was received by Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 546 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 22nd July 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent Yeravda Central Prison for delivery to Mr. Gandhi.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return retaining the accompaniment.

No. 66/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 31st July 1930.
1st August 1930.

Below U. O. No. 546 dated 22-6-30.
Returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 3326.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 5th August 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a letter in Urdu from one S. M. Peeran Bijli of Mysore of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi,

together with a copy of a summarised translation of it *for your information*, and to state that it may be delivered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political),

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 594 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office ;
Poona, 6th August 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of delivering the accompanying letter to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Sassoon Hospital, Poona,
No. 3572 of 1930.
Poona, 6th August, 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona
and
Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have this day conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi continues to be in good

health. Mr. Gandhi suffered from slight fever on the afternoon of the 22nd July which passed away without recurring. He lost 2 lbs. weight.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) R. F. STEEL.
Lt. Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Supdt. Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 603 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 7th August, 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D, Poona.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
CENTRAL AGENCY
MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD
BALLARD ESTATE
BOMBAY, INDIA
P. O. BOX 176

CEA/30/410

31st July 1930

Major Doyle,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

Dear Sir,

On July 25th we addressed a letter to the Superintendent of the Yeravda Jail, a copy of which I am enclosing.

In this letter we applied for permission to send an Expert Demonstrator to teach Mr. Gandhi the thorough and efficient use of the Sewing Machine, providing he was willing to accept that instruction and, naturally, providing permission of this kind were possible.

Directing this letter to you, personally, I feel that I can be perfectly frank as to our motive in this matter. We do not wish in any way, to use this for newspaper publicity or advertisement of that nature, but simply to stop the Bombay Congress in their efforts, through publications in the "Congress Bulletin" so dissuade the public from accepting our Sewing Machines. on the grounds that they are British made, which they are doing at present. They are also trying to persuade our Indian employees to stop canvassing and selling the Sewing Machine, on these grounds.

So far, I have been able to hold my organisation out from taking any part in the political movement and, as you must know, we have a very large number of Indian employees on fixed salary and, any success which the Bombay Congress might have in persuading our men to join them in an anti-British movement would be most undesirable from a Company standpoint, and a tremendous loss to us in salary expense, and small returns.

The writer has made it very plain to our entire organization that any man effecting an anti-Government feeling or joining the Political Extremist Party, in any way, will be immediately dropped from our service, and as we know that Mr. Gandhi does not have any prejudice against the Singer Sewing Machine, and that he uses one, or attempts to, for his personal use and pastime, we thought that if we might be allowed to extend to Mr Gandhi the same courtesies that we do, in fact, extend to any other person desirous of learning the art of sewing, this would help us materially in holding our large Organization contented and satisfied, to keep out of any political activity.

If we could gain this permission, we know that the Bombay Congress and the picketing party would let us alone, and that is all that we desire of them.

You will note, in the last para of our letter directed to Major Martin, that we undertake to guarantee absolutely that the person whom we would send to give these sewing instructions would be absolutely neutral politically, and that during the course of his visits nothing whatever would transpire, except concerning the "technicalities", as Mr. Gandhi refers to them, of the sewing machine.

If you could help us in this matter, it would be very much appreciated, and you may rest assured that we would see that your instructions were carried out to the letter, and your favour in the matter not abused.

Yours very truly,
SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
(Sd.) x x x
Agent.

Engl:—1

C. E. Atwood, Agent,
Singer Sewing Machine Co.,
Post Box 176, Bombay.

(TRUE COPY)

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
CENTRAL AGENCY
MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD
BALLARD ESTATE
BOMBAY, INDIA
P.O. Box 176

25th July, 1930.

The Governor,
Yeravda Jail, Poona.

Dear Sir,

We are sending you herewith attached a cutting from to-day's issue of the " Bombay Chronicle", in which we have been interested to read a letter written by Mr. Gandhi for "Young India".

We notice that Mr. Gandhi says that he has got his hand in nicely with the Sewing Machine, but he has not yet mastered its technicalities. We would like to inform you that, being connected with the Singer Sewing Machine Company, we are vitally

interested in any user of our Sewing Machines being thoroughly acquainted with the use and mechanism of our Machines, and we are always prepared to render all the assistance that is possible to any user of our Machines, in order to enable them to become proficient. Therefore, as Mr. Gandhi expresses himself as not having mastered the technicalities of the Sewing Machine—which we have good reason to believe is one of our own make—we would like to send an Expert in—provided of course that Mr. Gandhi is willing, to instruct Mr. Gandhi in the technicalities of the Sewing Machine, which instruction will make him fully conversant with its working and its general mechanism.

We understand, of course, that we are unable to do this unless we have your permission, and the object of this letter is to obtain from you that permission, and we will be highly obliged and gratified if you can see your way clear to extend to us the permission we seek, to enable us to send in our Expert Demonstrator to give instruction to Mr. Gandhi.

The hours and days on which the instruction could be given, would be subject to your suggestion.

The Demonstrator that we would send is a Parsi, and we have no hesitation in guaranteeing that in the course of his visits, nothing would transpire except just the technicalities of the Sewing Machine.

Your early reply will be greatly esteemed.

Yours very truly,
SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
(Sd.) x x
Agent.

C. E. Atwood, Agent,
Singer Sewing Machine Co.,
Post Box 176, Bombay.

Below Letter No. CEA730/410 dated 31st July 1930 from the Agent, Singer Sewing Machine Co., Bombay.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 590 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 5th August 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.

Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of orders,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency,

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 3408.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 9th August 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona. Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 590, dated the 5th August 1930, regarding a request from the Agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company to be allowed to send a person to instruct State prisoner M. K. Gandhi in the technicalities of the sewing machine, I am directed to state that the required permission should be refused.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BERGE,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

No. 11721 of 1930

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 11th August 1930.

From

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Agent,
Singer Sewing Machine Company,
Mereantile Chambers, Grahm Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
P. O. Box 176.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. CEA/30/410, dated 31st July 1930, regarding the permission to send an expert Demonstrator to teach Mr. M. K. Gandhi in the technicalities of the Sewing Machine, I have the honour to inform you that your request cannot be granted.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL
URGENT

No. 609 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 12th August 1930.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Sir,

With reference to your Confidential letter No. 5196 of 12th August 1930, I have the honour to state that the wishes of the prisoners in the way of diet may be met but a separate account

should be maintained showing charges incurred by this Government for their keep etc.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 460 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 2nd July 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Political Department, Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments with reference to U. O. R. dated 26th June 1930, to Home Department, Bombay.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

RETURN of Political Refugees and of Persons imprisoned or detained for reasons of State in the Prison at Yeravda for the
year ending 30th June 1930.

Place of detention	Name and residence	Age	Caste, race or nationality	Whether civil or criminal and under what restraint	Ground of detention
1	2	3	4	5	6
Yeravda Central Prison.	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Sabarmati, (Ahmedabad).	60	Gujrathi (Hindu) Bania (Vaisha).	Criminal Jail.	Under provision of Regulation XXV of 1927.

Term for which detained	Date from which detained	Period of detention already elapsed	No. and date of Government order and warrant under which now detained	Allowance or cost to Government per mensem	Report conduct, health and comfort of persons detained	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Not known.	5th May 1930.	Y. m. d. 1 27 0	Government Home Department No. Nil dated 3rd May 1930.	Rs. a. P 100 0 0	Health good. Conduct good.	

No. 4253 of 1930.

Forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, through the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Yeravda Prison, Poona Office :

Dated 2nd July 1930.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
 Superintendent,
 Yeravda Central Prison.

No. S.D. 3504.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 16th August 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Proprietor,
General Supplies Agency,
G. P. O. Box No. 408, Dadar, Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 12th August 1930, addressed to the Honourable the Home Member, requesting permission to take a photograph of Mr. M. K. Gandhi and Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru at the Yeravda Jail, I am directed to inform you that your request cannot be granted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

No. S. D. 3505.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Below Telegram dated 15th August 1930, from A. D. Bhojvani C/o Postmaster, Ludhiana.

No. 68/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 16th August 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 617 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 18th August 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. D. 3607.

Home Department (Political) :

Poona, 21st August 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona. Sir,

In returning herewith the telegram from A. D. Bhojvani to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your endorsement No. 617, dated the 18th August 1930, I am directed to state that it should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 624 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 21st August 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.
Copy, together with the original telegram from A. D. Bhojvani,

forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 68/G, dated 16th August 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Extract from U. O. R. No. S. D. 3619, dated 21st August 1930, from the Government in the Home Department, Poona.

" This could come under the heading of political activities and cannot therefore be permitted.

The Superintendent of the Jail might return the currency note pointing out that Mr. Gandhi is a State prisoner."

No. 627 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 22nd August 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 69/G, dated 20th August 1930.

The correspondence and a note of £ 10 are herewith returned which may please be acknowledged.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

**JOINT PEACE COUNCIL
(An Advisory Committee)**

1930 Campaign against Military training and conscription

Mahatma Gandhi,
Sabarmati Ashram,
Bombay, India.

Office : Dobleragasse 2/26,
Vienna VII (Austria),
Cable address :
Wanderstud Wien,
7th August 1930.

Dear Sir,

To my very great regret I find that the enclosed letter together with some others has been mislaid instead of being posted. Please forgive my negligence ; endeavouring to make at least partially good the delay caused in this way, I venture to refund the costs of a telegraphic reply. If it does not mean much trouble to you,

would you have the great kindness to wire your answer to the request put forward in the annexed letter ? (It would be sufficient to wire: Wanderstud Wien—I sign manifesto-Gandhi " or simply yes or no).

Thanking you in advance for any trouble you may take on our behalf, I remain, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) OSKAR F. BOCK.

Encls. —

English Manifesto,
Covering letter.

No. 69/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 20th August 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of orders. A note for £ 10 is attached herewith.

In the event of the letter being disallowed, please state what should be done with the money.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Below endorsement No. 69/G dated 20th August 1930 from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 623 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 21st August 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.

Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders. A Note for 10 £ is attached herewith.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

This could come under the heading of political activities and cannot therefore be permitted.

The Superintendent of the Jail might return the currency note pointing out that Mr. Gandhi is a State prisoner.

The papers may be returned U. O. to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
21st August 1930.

U. O. R. No. S. D. 3819, dated 21-8-1930.

Returned.

The papers have been disposed of accordingly.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

No. 626

Dated 22/8/1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Sassoon Hospital, Poona,
No. 3800 of 1930.
Poona, 21st August 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona
and

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have on 20th August 1930 conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi is in good health. We have, however, to report that he has lost a few pounds in weight due partly, we believe, to the work and worry which he has experienced during the recent peace negotiations and partly to a minor digestive disturbance he has recently suffered from.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt. Col. I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Central Prison, Yeravda

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 629 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 22nd August 1930.

To
The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Poona.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Below No. 425 dated 21st August 1930, from The Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Association.

No. 72/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 26th August 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 637 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 28th August 1930.

To
The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Poona.
Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 7374 /2-c.
Home Department :
Bombay Castle, 10th June 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department (Political).
Subject:—Prisoner (State).
M. K. Gandhi.
Debit of charges on account of —

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Bombay Government Resolution No. S.D. 1361, dated the 5th May 1930, sanctioning an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem for the maintenance of M. K. Gandhi, who has been detained as a State prisoner in the Yeravda Central Prison under Regulation XXV of 1827, and to state that it is proposed to debit the charges on account of the confinement of this prisoner to the Government of India under the head " 29-Political Central Refugees and State prisoners other Refugees and State Prisoners. " In this connection I am to refer to Bombay Government letter No. 1353/2-c, dated the 7th June 1927, regarding the debit of similar charges on account of the Bengali State prisoner Satish Chandra Pakrashi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Accompaniment:—As noted above.

No. 7374/2-c.
Home Department :
Bombay Castle, 10th June 1930.

Copies forwarded with compliments for information to :—

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison,
The Political Department,

The Accountant-General, Bombay.
The Finance Department.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.)..... ,
For Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

Below a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. D-3502/30-Political, dated 12th June 1930.

No. 7374/2-c.
Home Department.
Bombay Castle, 20th June 1930.

Copies forwarded with compliments in continuation of Government endorsement No. 7374/2-c, dated 10th June 1930, for information to :—

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Superintendent,, Yeravda Central Prison,
The Political Department,
The Accountant-General, Bombay,
The Finance Department.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.)..... ,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

No. D-3502/30-Political.
Government of India,
Home Department.
Simla, the 12th June 1930.

From

S. N. Roy, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Subject :—Treatment in jail of Mr. M. K Gandhi, State prisoner under the Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827.

Sir,

I am directed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the grant to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, during the period of his detention in jail under the Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, of an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, which it was reported in your telegram No. S.D.

1492, dated the 10th May 1930, had been fixed by the Local Government. The expenditure involved is debitable to Central Revenue under the head 29-B Political-Refugees and State Prisoners.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) S. N. ROY,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

True Copy
(Sd.)..... ,
for Superintendent.

No. 5202 of 1930.
Belgaum Central Prison Office :
Dated 20th August 1930.

From
The Superintendent,
Belgaum Central Prison.

To
The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Sir,

I attach herewith a letter for disposal addressed to M. K. Gandhi, from prisoner No. 6323 R. R. Diwakar " B " class confined in this Prison.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) F. B. PLUNKETT,
Superintendent,
Belgaum Central Prison.

Below letter No. 5202 dated 20th August 1930, from the Superintendent, Belgaum Central Prison.

No. 71/G. of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 26th August 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 636 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 28th August 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. Deptt., Poona.
Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. D. 3792.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 1st September 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to return herewith the letter from prisoner R. R. Diwakar to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your endorsement No. 636, dated the 28th August 1930, and to state that it should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
For Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 641 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 1st September 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his No. 71 /G dated 26th August 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Home Department (Special) :
Poona, 2nd July 1930.

No. S. D. 2649.

Dear Sir,

I am desirous to return herewith, with thanks, the weight chart of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi which you sent to Mr. Collins with your demi-official letter of the 20th June.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. D. 3845.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 2nd September 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to return herewith the letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your endorsement dated the 2nd September 1930, and to state that it may be delivered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES
For Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Below Government Home Department (Political) letter No. S. D. 3845 dated 2nd September 1930.

No. 645 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 4th September 1930.

Returned with compliments to Major R. V. Martin I.M.S., Superintendent Yeravda Central Prison.

2. The attached letter may be delivered to the addressee.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Sassoon Hospitals, Poona.
No. 4012 of 1930.
Poona, 3rd September 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona
and
Major, R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have this day the 2nd September 1930 conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi is in good health. He is not now suffering from any digestive disturbance and has gained a few pounds in weight.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt. Col. I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 649 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 5th September 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 7403/2-C.
Home Department:
Bombay Castle, 4th September 1930,

From

G. W. McElhinny, Esquire,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Subject:—Interviews.
Permission for.....with Valiabhbhai Patel.

Sir,

With reference to your Memorandum No. 637, dated 28th August 1930, forwarding a letter from the Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Employees Association, requesting permission for an interview with prisoner Valiabhbhai Patel, I am directed to state that it should be refused.

2. The letter is returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. N. McElhinny,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Accompaniment:—As noted above.

No. 7403/2-C.
Home Department :
Bombay Castle, 4th September 1930.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to the Superintendent, Yerayda Central Prison (with reference to his endorsement No. 72/G, dated 26th August 1930 to the Inspector-General of prison).

By order of the Governor in Council,
G. W. McElhinny,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

Ahmedabad.

21st August 1930.

No. 425.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Prison.

Dear Sir,

I shall feel obliged if you will please allow me an interview with Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel on business of the above Association intimating date and time when I may call there.

Reply may be given at the following address.

Chimanlal M. Shah,
B. B. AND C. I. Ry. Employees Association,
Abdulla Haji New Building,
1st floor, Room No. 39-F.,
Opp. Dadar Station of B. B. Ry.
Bombay.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) x x
Secretary.

No. S.D. 3935.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 10th September 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the vernacular letter, with a newspaper cutting, addressed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi by Mr. Gopaldas V. Desai of Nadiad which accompanied your endorsement dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to state that the letter may be delivered I am to enclose for your information a translation of the letter furnished by the Oriental Translator to Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 660 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 11th September 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. P.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information and necessary action.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 4251 of 1930.
Poona, 19th September 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona
and
Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have on 16th September 1930 conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi continues to be in good health now.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt. Col. I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 668 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 22nd September 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. D. 3080.
Home Department :
Poona, 20th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

It is understood that the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, London, proposes to send the following telegram to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi :—

" In support Sapru Jayakar beg you to do everything possible produce favourable atmosphere Round Table Conference stop am satisfied unanimous or nearly unanimous Indian delegation has great chance of obtaining substance of national demand stop Urge earnestly statesmanship must negotiate when opportunity promises well stop Regarding the All Parties delegation on British side while sharing apprehension expressed there it is after all Parliamentary tactics of which Macdonald Benn are best judges ".

2. I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that, immediately on receipt, the telegram should be delivered to Mr. Gandhi, and a report to that effect submitted to Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Passed with compliments to the Superintendent Yeravda Central Prison for necessary action and report as required.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Poona, 2nd July 1930.

Kindly return.

No 58/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 22nd July 1930.

Returned with compliments. The telegram has been communicated.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.

"For the Rt. Honourable S. Sastri.

Thanks cable depend upon doing my best am praying for light love Gandhi."

SECRET

No. S.D. 3095.
Home Department (Special) :
Poona, 21st July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

With reference to my letter No. S.D. 3080, dated the 20th July 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to request that you will arrange to have the telegram, quoted in my letter under reference, communicated immediately to Mr. Gandhi as emanating from the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri.

2. It may be explained that the message was addressed to His Excellency the Governor with a request that it might be transmitted to Mr. Gandhi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent Yeravda Central Prison for immediate compliance as directed kindly acknowledge.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
27-7-30.

Below u.o. No. the 21-7-30.
No. 59/G of 1930.

Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 21st July 1930.

Returned with compliments. The telegram has delivered to the State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi at 18-10 hours on 21st. His reply is forwarded herewith for disposal.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government H. D. for favour of disposal.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

Below No. nil dated the 16th September 1930, from Mr. Tahi Ram Ganga Ram, Honorary Secretary, Indian Charities Reform and Organisation Association, Dera Ismail Khan, with accompaniments (3 letters) (2 for Gandhi and 1 for S. Naidu).

No. 6069 of 1930.

Yeravda Central Prison Office :
Dated 19th September 1930.

Forwarded with compliments, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison
No. 13984 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 20th September 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Poona.

Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 7403 /2-C.
Home Department:
Bombay Castle, 29th September 1930.

From

G. W. McElhinny, Esquire,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Subject:—Prisoners.

Special class.

Concession in respect of interviews
and letters to—

M. K. Gandhi.

Sarojini Naidu.

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum No. 6069, dated the 19th September 1930, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, about letter addressed by Mr. Thal Ram Ganga Ram to M. K. Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu, I am directed to state that the letter should not be delivered to the addressees.

2. The accompaniments to your memorandum referred to above are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. W. McELHINNY,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department.

No. 7403/2-C.

Home Department:

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1930.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, with reference to his memorandum No. 13984, dated 20th September 1930.

By order of the Governor in Council,

(Sd.) D. O'FLYNN,

For Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Letter No. Cri. Case No. 25-30 dated 14-9-30 from the Magt., I Class, Poona to the Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison, through the Dist. Magt., Poona.

" I have the honour to request that you should arrange to send Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi in the court of Sessions, Poona, on the 14th of October as his presence is required there as defence witness in the criminal case No. 25 of 1930 filed against the Editor of "*Sangram*" newspaper, Poona under Section 295 A. I. P. C.

Through

The District Magistrate, Poona.

No. M.A.G. 840.
Poona, 20-9-30.

Forwarded with compliments. Government may be asked to refuse permission as in the Patade's case against the *Prabhat* Newspaper.

(Sd) E. PERRY,
D. M. Poona.
No. 6124 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
North Yeravda, 12-9-30.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major I.M.S.

To

The Secretary to Government, H. D. Poona.
Forwarded with compliments for orders.

No. 14180 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 23rd September 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

No. S.D. 4229.
Home Department (Political) :
Poona, 27th September 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Subject.—Request to send State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to be examined as a witness in a criminal case in the Court of Sessions, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 14180, dated the 23rd September 1930, forwarding for orders a request from the First Class Magistrate, Poona, to send to the Court of Sessions, Poona, State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, who has been cited as a defence witness in a criminal case filed against the editor of the "*Sangram*" newspaper, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that the required permission should be refused.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department.

Copy to the District Magistrate, Poona.

No. 14524 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 29th September 1930.

To

The Superintendent,

Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his No. 6124 dated 22-9-1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

No. S.D. 4334.

Home Department (Political).

Poona, 3rd October 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the issue of the Hindu newspaper addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your letter

No. 14552, dated the 30th September 1930, I am directed to state that it may be delivered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

No. 14796 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 6th October 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison,
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 14552 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 30th September 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a newspaper "*Hindu*" of Madras. Orders are solicited as to whether the same should be allowed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have etc. ;
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Free Press of India Ltd.,
21, Dalal Street,
Bombay, 23rd September 1930.

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.
Dear Sir,

We are sending from today a copy of the newspaper entitled the "*Free Press Journal*" to Mahatma Gandhi, Yeravda C. Prison addressed to your care.

It is requested the copies may be delivered to Mahatma Gandhi.

If for any reason the copies cannot be delivered to Mahatma Gandhi it is requested that they may be returned to us. We would also thank you to inform us the reason of non-delivery and the necessary formalities we have to undergo to get permission for our copies of the Journal to reach Mahatma Gandhi.

An acknowledgment of this letter is requested.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) x x
Manager.

No. 6247 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 24/26th September 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the I. G. of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 14433 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 27th September 1930.

Returned with Compliments.

Please send a copy of the paper, if received, for perusal.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 6326 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
North Yeravda, 1st October 1930.

Returned with compliments, together with a copy of the "*Free Press Journal*".

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 14689 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 3rd October 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government, H. D., Poona. In favour of orders, I consider the paper should not be allowed.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. S.D. 4367.
Home Department (Political).
Poona, 4th October 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.
Subject.—Supply of copies of the "*Free Press Journal*" to
State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

Sir,

In returning herewith the issue of the "*Free Press Journal*" newspaper which accompanied your endorsement No. 14689, dated the 1st October 1930, I am directed to state that Government agree with you that the newspaper should not be allowed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

No. 683 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 6th October 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 6326, dated 1st October 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 75/G of 1930.

From

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith two telegrams received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of orders.

A few copies of the "*Hindu*" of Madras have also been received for the above prisoner and orders as to their disposal are solicited.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 675 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 29th September 1930.

Returned with compliments.

To be disposed of as directed—Orders to the Paper "Hindu" will issue separately.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return retaining the accompaniments.

No. 76/G of 1930.

Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 1st October 1930

Returned with compliments.

The accompaniments have been retained.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 77/G of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 7th October 1930.

Memorandum.

Has the honour to forward the following for favour of orders.
Two cables for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.
One letter from G. Krishn Iengar.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 695 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 10th October 1930.

Returned with compliments.
Two cables may be delivered to M. K. Gandhi.
Letter from Mr. G. Krishn Iengar should be withheld as previously directed.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return retaining the accompaniments.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 689 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 8th October 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government.
H. D., Poona. Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for favour of orders, two cables received from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison on behalf of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 4464.
Home Department (Political).
Poona, 10th October 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the two cables addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, which accompanied your letter No. 689, dated the 8th October 1930, I am directed to state that they may be delivered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Yeravda Central Prison :
Poona, dated 11th October 1930.

My Dear Doyle,

Telegram was handed over to Mr. M. K. Gandhi on 8th September.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 4448.
Home Department (Political).
Poona, 9th October 1930.

My dear Doyle,

I am to enclose for your information copy of a telegram which is understood to have been addressed to Mr. Gandhi at the Yeravda Central Prison by the Conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, London, on the 6th September last, and to request that you will kindly ensure that it has been delivered.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

Copy of a telegram from the Conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, London, to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Yeravda Central Prison, dated the 6th September 1930.

The members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation here assembled at Arley have earnestly and humbly tried, with the great help of Indian friends, to understand the nature and magnitude of your work for India. Realising how close our ideals are to one another, we send you this assurance of our love and fellowship. We have sincerely prayed and will continue to pray to the Almighty Father that His divine light may shine upon the path of Reconciliation.

Below No. 691, dated 6th October 1930, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

No. 6619 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 14th October 1930.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.); R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Jail, Yeravda.

Sir,

Please permit me to remind you about my letter, dated 26th September 1930 requesting you to grant me an interview with Mr. M. K. Gandhi, to present him a Khaddar towel that has been prepared in Gorur,—Hassan District Mysore Province—for the first time. Further, I beg to inform you that I have been authorised by the Central Rural Reconstruction propaganda Association, to complete this duty within the 10th instant.

May I therefore respectfully beg of you to grant my prayer at your earliest convenience.

I shall be immensely grateful to you if you can permit me to interview Mr. M. K. Gandhi within the 10th instant as I have to attend to some urgent work afterwards.

With apologies for troubling you.

Very faithfully Yours,
G. Krishn Iengar,
20, Lakshmi Vilas, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.

Poona, 5th October 1930.

No. 691 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 8th October 1930.

Returned with compliments.

This request should be refused.

Please return.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. S.D. 4334.
Home Department (Political).
Poona, 3rd October 1930.

From

G. F. S, Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the issue of the *Hindu* newspaper addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your letter

No. 14552, dated the 30th September 1930, I am directed to state that it may be delivered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department.

No. 14796 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 6th October 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

No. 6425 of 1930.

Central Prison Office :

Yeravda, 6th October 1930.

Returned with compliments.

The paper is now being received daily. May it be delivered daily to the State prisoner ?

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 688 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 8th October 1930.

Returned with compliments.

The "*Hindu*" Newspaper (Daily) may be issued to the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency

Please return.

No. 6618 of 1930.
Yeravda Central Prison :
10th October 1930.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 4686 of 1930.
Poona, 22nd October 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona
and
Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi on 30th September 1930 and again on 14th October 1930. On 30th September 1930 his blood pressure was Systolic 140. Diastolic 80.

There was neither sugar nor albumin in his urine. His weight was 104 lbs. We found him in good health.

On 14th October 1930 Mr. Gandhi was examined and was found in good health.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt. Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 707 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 24th October 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Poona.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Memo No. 6855, dated 24th October 1930 from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison to I. G. of Prisons.

Letter from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, addressed to Fenner Brockway, Esq., M.P. is forwarded herewith for favour of orders.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 708 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 24th October 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Poona.
Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 4733.
Home Department (Political)
Poona, 26th October 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to return herewith the letter from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., which accompanied

your endorsement No. 708, dated the 24th October 1930, and to state that it may be allowed to go on.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 712 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 27th October 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Forwarded with compliments for information and necessary action, with reference to his No. 6855, dated 24th October 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6961 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, dated 29th October 1930.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 4795 of 1930.
Poona, 30th October 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona
and
Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have conjointly examined

Mr. M. K. Gandhi on the 29th October 1930 ; Mr. Gandhi has regained his previous weight and he continues to be in good health.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt. Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.
No. 717 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 31st October 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

To
The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Poona.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 7001 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, dated 31st October 1930.

From
Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona. Sir,

I have the honour to report that the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi enquires whether the yarn which he has spun, may be sent to the Ahmedabad Ashram to be woven into Saris for his wife.

He states that he will give instructions to the Ashram that the yarn must not be sold, auctioned, or in any way made use of except for the purpose aforementioned.

Orders may please be issued.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 719 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 1st November 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.
Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D.4841.
Home Department (Political).
Poona, 30th October 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement on the letter from the Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison, No. 8413, dated the 16th October 1930, forwarding for the orders of Government a letter from Devidas Gandhi to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, I am directed to state that the letter, herewith returned together with a translation, should be withheld.

I am to add that Government agree with you that the writer should not be informed that the letter has been withheld.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department. :

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 716 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 31st October 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.
Forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return retaining the accompaniments.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 7239 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, dated 11th November 1930.

Noted and returned with compliments retaining the accompaniments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 5025.
Home Department (Political).
Bombay Castle, 10th November 1930.

From

G F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Sir,

I am directed to return herewith the letter from Mr. C. F. Andrews to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your endorsement to the Inspector-General of Prisons No. 7082, dated the 5th November 1930, and to state that it may be delivered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 5026.

Home Department (Political).

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1930.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, for information, with reference to his letter dated the 6th November 1930.

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 4963 of 1930.

Poona, 12th November 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona
and

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi on 12th November 1930 ; Mr. Gandhi continues to be in good health.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,

Lt. Col., I.M.S.,

Civil Surgeon, Poona.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 730 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 14th November 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 5074.
Home Department (Political):
Bombay Castle, 12th November 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 719, dated the 1st November 1930, I am directed to state that State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi's request to send the yarn which he has spun to the Ahmedabad Ashram to be woven into saris for his wife should be refused.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 728 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 13th November 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison for information and guidance.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 7890 of. 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, dated 15th November 1930.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.).....,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

SECRET

Below unofficial reference from Government in the Home Department, Bombay.

Please see my D.O. letter dated 26th November 1930 on this subject.

2. I have spoken to Major Martin on the subject of massage— He informs me that Mr. Gandhi himself declines to have any.

3. Major Martin does not consider that massage is in any way necessary for Mr. Gandhi's physical well being and I agree with his opinion.

4. I have suggested a companion in my D.O. referred to above— who appears to be a particular friend of Mr. Gandhi.

5 Since the privilege of seeing friends was extended to Mr. Gandhi he has had six interviews—so that " never seeing any one else " does not arise.

6. I am of opinion that one companion will be all that is necessary.

(Sd.) E. E. Doyle.

27th November 1930.

Telegram.

Dated 27th November 1930.

From

BOMBAY HOME.

To

PRISONS POONA.

Your letter of 26th companion suggested approved.

No. 745 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 28th November 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

This refers to a companion for Mr. Gandhi name already having been intimated.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6055 of 1930.
Poona, 25th November 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona
and
Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prison,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi on 25th November 1930. Mr. Gandhi has lost 5 pounds in weight due to digestive disturbance and a voluntary reduction in his diet. Apart from the reduction in weight he appears to be restored to normal health.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) R. F. Steel,
Lt. Col., I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 8253 of 1930.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, dated 29th November 1930.

From

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In continuation of the fortnightly Medical report on Mr. M. K. Gandhi submitted to you on the 27th instant, I have the honour to state that the digestive disturbance referred to therein, was stated by Mr. Gandhi to be due to his eating some curds and pumpkin which disagreed with him. He tasted for one day and since this has felt quite well, but has not yet recommenced taking his goat's milk or curds. His weight taken on 27th November 1930 was 101 lbs. He is in a good state of health.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 751 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 29th November 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government.

Copies forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 5396.

Home Department (Political).

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith a book entitled " some suggestions for the solution of the Indian problem ", which has received from the Foreign Secretary, The Ahmadiyya Community, Qadian (Punjab),

with a request that it may be transmitted to State prisoner M, K. Gandhi, I am to state that it may be delivered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 750 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 29th November 1930.
Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison for compliance.
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return.

No. 78/G of 1930.
Dated 3rd December 1930.
Noted and returned with compliments.
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Telephone No. 40687.

GODREJ OIL & SOAP CO.
(Near the Bridge), Byculla
Bombay, 1st December 1930. (No. S.)

Posting Certificate obtained.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

Dear Sir,

We are very much obliged to you for your letter No. 6577, dated 19th May 1930 and thank you for the same.

As many months have passed since we had sent the' parcel we beg to here-in-with enclose a Railway Receipt No. 2175/36 for a small parcel of our Washing Soaps and request you to kindly arrange to deliver them as on previous occasions for the personal use of Mahatma Gandhiji at Yeravda Jail and oblige us.

With our best thanks in anticipation of compliance of our request and a reply.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most respectfully,
Godrej Oil & Soap Co.,
(Sd.) x..... x
Manager.

End: Rly.-Bill.

No. 18621 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 6th December 1930.

To

The Manager,
Messrs. Godrej Oil & Soap Co.,
Byculla, Bombay-18.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, dated 1st December 1930 I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a case containing a dozen bars of washing soap.

I have etc.
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 18622 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 6th December 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda C. Prison.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

The accompanying case containing a dozen bars of washing soap is for the use of Mr. Gandhi sent by the Godrej Oil & Soap Company.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Letter No. 8893, dated 11th December 1930 from Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison,

I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of orders, a letter and a copy of Newspaper "*Light*" addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

No. 778 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 11th December 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D. Bombay (Special).
Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.
Braudreth Road,
Lahore, 8th December 1930.

Dear Mahatmaji,

Herewith I am sending to you the *Light* dated the 1st December 1930, which contains an article by me on the " Indian Situation" which deserves your consideration.

Hoping you are in good health with best regards.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) MIRZA YAKUB BEG,
I.M.S. (Surgeon),
London.

Central Jail, Sabarmati,
26th November 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Central Jail, Sabarmati.

Dear Sir,

It is now nearly a month and a half since a letter I wrote to my father, Mahatma Gandhi, was forwarded by your predecessor, Major Shah, to Yeravda Jail. A fortnight ago, Major Shah very kindly forwarded a note of mine to the Superintendent, Yeravda Jail, enquiring as to whether the letter had been delivered to my father. I am extremely surprised and pained that no reply should be forthcoming from Yeravda in response to my enquiry.

I will be obliged if you will kindly forward this letter to Government. In his weekly letter to friends and relatives my father, I am told, has complained that he has not heard from me at all.

May I, under the circumstances, request a speedy answer to my original enquiry about the fate of my letter.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) DEVIDAS GANDHI.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 87 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Sabarmati, 2nd December 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona, for favour of disposal.

2. The two, letters written by Devidas were sent to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison under this office Nos. 8413 and 9093, dated 16th October 1930 and 8th November 1930 respectively,

(Sd.) R. T. ADVANI,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Ahmedabad C. Prison.

No. 765 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 6th December 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments with reference to their Confidential letter No. S.D. 4841, dated 30th October 1930 which directed that the letter now referred to should be withheld.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Home Department (Special).

A copy of the letter in question from Devidas Gandhi to his father will be found at p.p. 275-279 of file 750 (34), Pt.-I.

Submitted for orders.

9-12-30.

There seems no reason why he should not be informed why it was with-held viz. that he referred to politics and matters of Jail discipline. It was the (duty) of the Superintendent of Sabarmati Jail to have with-held the letter in the beginning. Is there any objection to the Superintendent telling him the reasons and himself being told that he should not pass on letters which offend in this way. He can after all explain to the prisoner kind of letters he can write and what he cannot.

(Sd.) G. F. S. C.

10/12/30.

It was I. G. of Prisons who suggested that the writer should not be informed that his letter had been with-held. This may therefore go to him u.o. with the p.p.

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

11/12/30.

U. O. R. to the I. G. of Prisons No. S. D. 5696, dated 11th December 1930.

As the sender has definitely now inquired about the fate of his letter I think he should be told that the letter was with-held as it contained references to politics and Jail discipline.

The original letter was passed by Major Shah. There will certainly be no harm in informing all Superintendents that letters that offend as above should always be with-held.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

12/12/30.

CONFIDENTIAL

No 6452 of 1930.

Poona, 17th December 1930.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,

Civil Surgeon, Poona

and

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi on Tuesday the 16th December 1930. Mr. Gandhi feels well and in good health. He is still a few pounds under his former weight, due to a voluntary reduction in diet but his weight is no longer falling. He cut down voluntarily his ration of milk as he believed it tended to cause constipation. He is gradually supplementing his diet in other directions. He will, if necessary, also again gradually increase his milk rations. There is no cause for anxiety as to his health and his constipation is relieved by his voluntary change in diet.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,

Lt. Col. I.M.S.,

Civil Surgeon, Poona.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major I.M.S.,

Superintendent Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 788 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 19th December 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No.....dated 15-12-1930 from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

" I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of your orders a reply paid telegram sent by " Henry ", London, to state prisoner M. K. Gandhi,"

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 784 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 16th December 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.
Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Henry is obviously, I think, H. S. Polak. I see no objection to delivering the telegram and allowing a reply to be sent on prisoner's behalf, on failing this by post.

17/2. G. F. S. C.

" Charlie" is Mr. Andrews, I believe. No objection to allowing a reply to be sent by cable.

E. B. H.
H. M.
17/12.

May go U.O. to I. G. P. for the necessary action.

18/12 G. F. S. C.

U.O.R. No. S. D. 5838' dated 18-12-30.

CONFIDENTIAL

Below unofficial reference dated 18th December 1930, from Government in the Home Department, Bombay.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.
The telegram and reply may be delivered as directed.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

19th December 1930.

Below unofficial reference No. 5878 dated 19th December 1930 Government in the Home Department, Bombay.

I have discussed the points raised in Home Member's minute with Major Martin whom I have asked to submit detailed statements showing the actual items of diet consumed by Mr. Gandhi and on the subject of his general health.

2. Mr. Gandhi is a very difficult person, to deal with as far as food is concerned. He will eat only what he wants to and nothing else.

3. Major Martin assures me he knew nothing of what Kalelkar alleges regarding the fainting attack and also that he had no reason to think such an attack had occurred—as Mr. Gandhi always appeared well.

4. I would not have any objection to Jamnalal Bajaj being allowed as an additional companion—but would rather that Mahadev Desai remained where he is at present. However one must remember the old Law "two is company and three none" I would be inclined to let matters be as they are. Major Martin will give in detail the number of interviews Mr. Gandhi has had with other prisoners.

5. Mr. Gandhi occupies exactly the same cells and yard as he did in 1923 and so has exactly the same area to exercise in.

6. Major Martin is going to sound Mr. Gandhi on the subject of interviews. In this connection I would suggest that before any concessions are agreed to—there should be some "giving" on his side so far all the giving has been done by us.

7. I would also suggest that Sir Purshottamdas himself applies for an interview with Mr. Gandhi—it would be interesting to observe whether Mr. Gandhi agrees to see him or not.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

20 December 1930.

Copy to Major Martin.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 5890.

Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 20th December 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your unofficial reference No. 781, dated the 12th December 1930, regarding the withholding of a letter from Devidas Gandhi, a prisoner in the Ahmedabad Central Jail, to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, I am directed to state that prisoner Devidas Gandhi should be informed

that his letter of the 15th October last to his father was withheld because it contained criticisms of jail discipline and reference to politics.

2. I am also to state that Government agree with you that all Superintendents of Jails in the Bombay Presidency should be informed that any letters from or to prisoners which contain references to jail discipline and politics should be withheld, referring to you for orders those on which they have doubt, and I am to request you to kindly issue the necessary instructions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 793 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 22nd December 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Ahmedabad C. P.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information and communicating the orders of Government to the prisoner Devidas Gandhi.

This has a reference to his Confidential No. 87, dated 2nd December 1930.

(Sd.) x x

Major I.M.S.,

for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 794 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 23rd December 1930.

MEMORANDUM

The Superintendents of Prisons are informed that any letters from or to prisoners (A, B. C involved in the C. D. O. Movement) which contain references to Jail discipline and politics should be

withheld. If they have any doubt, the question should be referred to this office for orders.

(Sd.) x x

Major I.M.S.,
for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendents of Prisons.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 5844.

Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 18th December 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the copy of the newspaper *The Light* and the covering letter from Dr. Mirza Yaqub Beg to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your endorsement No. 778, dated the 11th December 1930, I am directed to state that they should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 786 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 19th December 1930.

The Superintendent,
Yeravda 'Central Prison.

Returned with compliments for necessary action.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return retaining the accompaniments.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 9257 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, dated 24th December 1930.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Below U.O. No. S.D. 5878 dated 19-12-1930.

I am attaching to these remarks a statement showing exactly what food Mr. Gandhi is taking at present. The idea in his experiment is to do without all animal protein and it is for this reason he gave up taking goats milk. He also considers the milk gives him constipation and since giving it up, his constipation is better and he has been able to do without his daily enema.

He assures me and I quote his own words " that immediately I feel the need I shall revert to milk. I shall not wilfully endanger my health which I hold just now to be quite good ". He lost 5 lbs. in weight but has regained 1½ lbs.

I have not previously heard anything about a fainting attack, but on or about November 19th, he got some acute pains in his stomach, he forced himself to vomit and then fasted for one day. It is possible he fainted on that day. This was really the start of giving up milk, as he attributed the cause of the attack as due to taking curds.

I do not think that anybody could influence Mr. Gandhi in his diet, he sticks to his own opinions, and does not listen to the advice of others. Besides this I do not consider there is anything to worry about in his experiments. He seems to me to be very fit at present and I am not in favour of another companion, for him.

The area he had in 1923 exactly the same as he has now and is ample for walking and taking exercise. He is able to go anywhere he likes inside the large European Yard.

I agree that Mr. Gandhi would keep his word not to talk politics at interviews, if asked to do so. I do not think however that he would agree to any different suggestion than that he put up, namely to be allowed to see all his " Ashram family ". I will talk to him on this point and communicate the result at a later date.

Up to the present 6 interviews with other prisoners have been granted.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.

*List of articles of diet taken by M. K. Gandhi during the
last 3 weeks.*

(1) One chapati bajri or jowari bread.

(2) 2 lbs. vegetables of any two of the following :— Cabbage, Cauliflower, beat root, pumpkin, knolkool, palak leaf, sweet potato (rarely).

(3) Perhaps 3 days in the week 60 dates per day, when one vegetable is omitted the omitted vegetable is always a root.

(4) Over one ounce of shelled almonds reduced to a paste.

(5) Three sour lemons with the vegetables and as a drink hot in the morning with 10 grs, of salt, and cold at about 2 p.m. with soda bicarbonate.

The above quantity is the latest and is divided into three meals.

(Sd.) MARTIN.

19-12-30.

*Return of Political Refugees and of Persons imprisoned or
detained for reasons of State in the Prison at Yeravda
for the year ending 1st December 1930.*

Place of detention	Name and residence	Age	Caste, race or nationality	Whether civil or criminal and under what restraint	Ground of detention	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Yeravda Central Prison.	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Sabarmati, (Ahmedabad).	60	Gujarathi (Hindu) Bania (Vaish).	Criminal Jail.	Under provision of Regulation XXV of 1827.	
Term for which detained	Date from which detained	Period of detention already elapsed	No. and date of Government order and warrant under which now detained	Allowance or cost to Government per mensem	Report of conduct, health and comfort of persona detained	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Not known.	5th May 1930.	7/27	Government Home Department No. Nil, dated 3rd May 1930.	100 0 0	Report sent separately.	

No. 97 of 1931.

Forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, through the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, as per Yeravda Central Prison Office :

Dated 6th January 1931.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTTN,
Major I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 9 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 7th January 1931.

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary to Government Political Department, Bombay.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

GODREJ OIL AND SOAP CO.

Telephone No. 40687.

(Near the bridge)
Byculla.

To

Bombay, 22nd December 1930.

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Poona.

Dear Sir,

We were obliged to you for your letter No. 18621 of 1930 dated 6th December 1930 and thank you for the same.

We beg to herein enclose a Railway Receipt No. 3173-7 for a parcel containing 8 bottles of Teel seed (Sesamum) oil and shall be very grateful to you if you will kindly arrange to give them to Mahatma Gandhiji at the Yeravada Jail for his use.

With our best thanks in anticipation of compliance of our request and a reply.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most respectfully,
Godrej Oil and Soap Co.
(Sd.) x x
Manager.

No. 309 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 7th January 1931.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, CLE., D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Manager,
Messrs. Godrej Oil and Soap Co.,
Byculla, Bombay No. 8.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 22nd December 1930, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a case containing 8 bottles of Teel seed (Sesamum) oil.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

No. 310 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:

Poona, 7th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent,

Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

The accompanying case containing 8 bottles of seed (Sesamum) oil is for the use of Mr. Gandhi sent by the Godrej Oil and Soap Company.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

No. 100 of 1931.

Bombay Presidency, Poona:

Yeravada, 6-1-31.

From

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Central Prison, Yervada.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith two cables from the prisoners M. K. Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu for favour of orders. The prisoners both express the wish that the cables if permitted may be despatched as soon as possible. It is therefore requested that they may be sent direct by the sanctioning authority without

returning them to this office, and the necessary adjustment be made later from the prisoners private cash.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 8 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 7-1-1931.

Returned with compliments as verbally instructed the cables may be sent as requested by the prisoners.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return.

No. 168/1931.
8th January 1931.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Below letter from Mr. J. C. Winslow, dated the 31st December 1930.

No. 64 of 1931.
Yeravda Central Prisons' Office :
Dated January 1931.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 2 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 5th January 1931.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D.

Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders, with the recommendation that the request be refused.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 131.

Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 8th January 1931.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter from Father J. C. Winslow of the Christa Seva Sangha requesting permission for an interview with Mrs. Naidu, which accompanied your endorsement No. 2, dated the 5th January 1931, I am directed to state that the request should be refused.

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 14 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 9th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his confidential No. 64 dated January 1931. The letter is herewith returned.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Below letter from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to Mr. H. Alexander.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 9258 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, dated 24th December 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Below No. 9258, dated 24th December 1930 from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 796 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 31st December 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.
Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 138.
Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 9th January 1931.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 796, dated the 31st December 1930, I am directed to inform you that the letter from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to Mr. H. Alexander, a copy of which is enclosed, has been posted for transmission to the addressee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 16 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 10th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his confidential No. 9258 dated 24-12-1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Copy of a letter from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to Mr. Horace Alexander, 144 Oaktree Lane, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

Y. C. P.

23-12-30.

Dear Friend,

I was glad to hear from you. If the R. T. C. results in doing something worthy of the sacrifice of the nation and therefore of acceptance, I should be delighted. But as I have told you, having been filled with distrust, nothing but an accomplished result will reassure me. The question of debts is incredibly simple. The Lahore resolution has an explicit condition about reference to an impartial tribunal. But you have my assurance that no congressman has ever enunciated the doctrine of total repudiation. What congressmen including myself demand is that the nation's representatives should have the right of having any portion of the

so-called national debt, concessions and the like being referred to an independent tribunal whose decision should be final and binding on both the parties. I feel I am quite safe in saying this even for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Not to adopt the course above indicated would be disloyal to the nation as total repudiation without just cause would undoubtedly be dishonourable. Whatever Maulana Mahomed Ali may think of me, I have nothing but kindly feelings about him. And I feel sure that time will, remove misunderstandings. Having no feeling either against Islam or Mussalmans, I feel absolutely at ease.

My love to Reginald. I knew Charlie Andrews is not now with you.

Yours sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 128 of 1931
Poona, 9th January 1931.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona
and
Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have conjointly examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi on Wednesday the 7th January 1931. Mr. Gandhi had kept very good health since our previous examination until 3 days ago. He then developed slight diarrhoea due to eating at his own request whole meal bread (Jowari and Bajri) a diet to which he has not for a long time been accustomed. He has fasted as a result of his light illness and is now convalescent ; he looks well and feels well and should soon be completely restored to his normal state.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt. Col. I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 21 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 12th January 1931.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Below letter from Hon. Secretary, All-India Spinning Association, Ahmedabad to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 9317 of 1930.

Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, dated 27th December 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Below No. 9317, dated 27th December 1930 from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 1 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 1st January 1931.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.
Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 161.
Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 9th January 1931

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter and its enclosure from the Honorary Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi, which accompanied your endorsement No. 1, dated the 1st January 1931, I am directed to state that it should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 22 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 12th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 9317 dated 27-12-1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Express Letter.

From

Bompol.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

No. P. 162-B.

Dated 5th January 1931.

Reference para. 2. P. D. letter P. 162-B, dated 7th June 1927. Please submit your half-yearly return of political detenues to Government in the P. D. as soon as possible.

(Sd.) x x

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
P. D.

Political Department.

As the Government of India have directed that the half-yearly return of State prisons should be submitted to them as soon as possible after the close of the half year to which it relates, this Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison where Mr. Gandhi is confined may be asked to submit his return as soon as possible. A draft express letter is put up. P. D. is not, aware of any other such detainee's in any of the prisons in this Presidency. P. D. and H. D. (Spl.) should be asked U.O. (after issue of the Express letter) whether there are any other Political prisoners under Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827 or the Bengal Regulation III of 1818 or Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925 in any of the prisons and the Bombay Presidency.

2. The annual return for Political refugees and detenues in this Presidency in regard to the ex-chief of Audh may also be expedited. A draft expedited and Collector of Pol. Agent Dharwar is also put up.

(Sd.) x x
5-1-31.

u.o.r. to H.D. and P.D. (Spl.) of Express letters.

(Sd.) 5-1-31.
H. D.

Except Mr. Gandhi, no other Political prisoners are reported to have been confined in the jails of the Bombay Presidency, under the Act mentioned in P. D. note overleaf, which may be shown to u.o. to I. G. Prisons.

(Thro. H. Spl.),
(Sd.) xx x
8-1-31.

u.o.r. to I. G. Prs.

8-1-31.

M. K. Gandhi is the only political prisoner confined under Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827.

2. The Return received from Yeravda Central Prison has already been submitted to Government in the Political Department under this office No. 9 dated 7th instant.

3. The Return showing the number of Foreigners (Detenues) confined under Act III of 1864 in the House of Correction Byculla is herewith attached.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

3th January 1931.

Below letter from Mr. H. G. Phatak dated 23rd December 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 9256 of 1930.

Central Prison Office :

Yeravda, dated 24th December 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona, for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.,

Major I.M.S.,

Superintendent,

Yeravda Central Prison.

Below No. 9256, dated 24th December 1930 from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 797 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office

Poona, 31st December 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Home Department, Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 228.

Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 13th January 1931.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, CLE., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter and its enclosure from Mr. H. G. Phatak to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your endorsement No. 797, dated the 31st December 1930, I am directed to state that it should be withheld.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.**CONFIDENTIAL**

No. 25 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons Office :
Poona, 15th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 9256 dated 24th December 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

R. Ramaswami, B.A., B.L.

Post Box 376, Mount Road.

The Inspector-General, of Prisons,
Bombay.

Madras, 12th January 1931.

Dear Sir,

May I request you to kindly permit me to write to and ascertain from Mr. M. K. Gandhi (in the Yeravda Prison, Poona) details about the diet he is taking in the prison ? This is for use in the Press in England and America ; and I am sure you will agree with me in the view that a statement on the subject given by Mr. Gandhi

himself is among the best means calculated to alloy fears about his health caused in the public mind through vague rumours.

If you think it necessary, I have no objection to forwarding to you the questionnaire addressed to Mr. Gandhi, so as to be sent to Mr. Gandhi, for favour of answers.

With apologies for troubling you and looking forward to the pressure of an early communication.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) R. RAMASWAMI.

No. 843 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 15th January 1931.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to his letter, dated 12th January 1931, Mr. R. Ramaswami, B.A., B.L. is informed that his request cannot be granted.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

Mr. R. Ramaswami, B.A., B.L.,
Post Box 376, Mount Road, Madras.

No. 844 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 15th January 1931.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department (Special),
Bombay.

Copy together with copy of a letter to which it is a reply forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 165 of 1931.
Central Prison Office,
Yeravda, 8th January 1931.

MEMO: —

Report of the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, is forwarded under separate cover for favour of orders.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The I. G. of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 13 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 8th January 1931.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.
Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 294.
Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 16th January 1931.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the copy of the Report of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi,

which accompanied your endorsement No. 13, dated the 8th January 1931, I am directed to state that it may be delivered.

I have the honour to he,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 30 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 17th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of disposal.

The copy of the report of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association is herewith returned.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 355 of 1931.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 15th January 1931.

MEMORANDUM.

Has the honour to forward herewith a letter from Sir Purshottam-das Thakurdas Kt. C.I.E., M.B.E., to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, for favour of orders. The samples of cotton have been received.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 27 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 16th January 1931.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.
Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S..
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 348.
Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 20th January 1931.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General, of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to return herewith the letter from Sir Purshottam-das Thakurdas to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your endorsement No. 27, dated the 16th January 1931, and to state that it may be delivered together with the cotton samples which have been received by the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 49 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 21st January 1931.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of disposal. The original letter is herewith returned.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 6th January 1931.

MEMORANDUM.

Reference his confidential No. 7239, dated 11th November 1930.

Please return the letter from Devidas Gandhi to State prisoner
M. K. Gandhi, together with its translation for perusal.

(Sd.).....,
Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Prisons.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 16/G. of 1931.
Yeravda Central Prisons' Office:
Dated, 8th January 1931.

MEMORANDUM.

Reference :—Head Office Confidential No. 6 dated 6th January 1931.

Devidas Gandhi's letter together with its translation is returned herewith.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Central Jail,
Ahmedabad, 8th November 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Central Jail, Sabarmati.

Dear Sir,

It is now nearly a month since I handed you a letter written by me to my father Mahatma Gandhi with the request that it might be sent to him to Yeravda Jail.

As I have received no acknowledgement letter from my father, I shall be obliged if you will kindly enquire and let me know if the letter I sent reached my father.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) DEVIDAS GANDHI.

No. 9093.
Ahmedabad Prison Office :
Sabarmati, 8-11-1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison for favour of disposal.

The letter in question was forwarded to him under this office No. 8413 dated 16-10-1930.

(Sd.)..... ,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Ahmedabad Central Prison

Central Jail,
Sabarmati :
1-1-1931.

To

The Superintendent,
Central Jail, Sabarmati.

Dear Sir,

The Jailor conveyed to me your message regarding the fate of my letter to my father. I was not a little surprised to hear that some of its contents were held objectionable. I realise the limitations placed upon both my father and myself as prisoners. In my opinion, I avoided saying anything in the letter which might jeopardise its chances of finding its way to my father. But I confess that my view of my letter may not be Government censors' view, may I therefore suggest that, the usual expedient of striking off the portion held objectionable in the letter be resorted to in this case, before it is handed over to my father ?

In case, however, Government, cannot see their way to let my father have the letter in any form I request that it be returned to me or be given to me on my release.

I will thank you to forward this letter to the proper authorities.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) DEVIDAS GANDHI.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 50 of 1931.
Ahmedabad Central Prison Office :
Sabarmati, 5-1-1931.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona, for favour of disposal in connection with Head Office Confidential No. 793, dated 22nd December 1930.

(Sd.) R. J. ADVANI.
Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Ahmedabad Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 15 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 9th January 1931.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders with reference to Government H. D. No. S.D. 5890, dated 20-12-30.

It is suggested that the letter (which is herewith enclosed for ready reference) may be handed over to the prisoner on his release.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 279.
Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 15th January 1931.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, CLE., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the letter from Prisoner Devidas Gandhi to his father State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, which accompanied

your endorsement No. 15, dated the 9th January 1931, I am directed to say that Government agree with your suggestion that it should be withheld and returned to the sender on his release.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

Home Department.

Letter No. S.D 279, dated 15th January 1931, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

In returning herewith the letter from prisoner Devidas Gandhi to his father State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, which accompanied your endorsement No. 15, dated the 9th January 1931, I am directed to say that Government agree with your suggestion that it should be withheld and returned to the sender on his release.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 26 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 16th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent,

*Yeravda Central Prison, and

Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information and necessary action.

*with reference to his No. 169, dated 8th January 1931.

The original letter referred to above has been sent to the Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison and with reference to his No. 50, dated 5th January 1931.

The original letter referred to above is herewith forwarded the receipt of which may please be acknowledged.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 5 of 1931.

Ahmedabad Central Prison Office :

Sabarmati, 19th January 1931.

From

Captain R. T. Advani, I.M.S.,

Superintendent,

Ahmedabad Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the letter from prisoner Devidas Gandhi to his father State prisoner M. K. Gandhi forwarded with your Confidential No. 26, dated the 16th instant.

2. The letter in question will be withheld and returned to the prisoner on his release.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. T. Advani,

Captain, I.M.S.,

Superintendent,

Ahmedabad Central Prison.

URGENT

Q. I. No. S.D. 545, dated 20-1-31.
King Edward VII Memorial Hospital:
Parel, Bombay, 20th January 1931,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
H. D. (Political),
Secretariat, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. S.D. 1576, dated the 13th May 1930 in reply to my letter of the 8th May 1930 with which was forwarded a copy of my letter to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, with regard to the health of Mahatma Gandhi arising out of the report of the Medical Board on his health as published in a press communique on the 7th May 1930. In my said letter I had given some of the important details concerning Mahatmaji's previous health.

The latest report about Gandhiji's health which has reached me has caused me great anxiety. The present state of his health, together with a considerable loss in his weight which is frail and underweight body at an advanced age could ill afford to lose, is

a matter of serious concern. And there is a great danger that a delay in proper attention to his health may lead to very serious consequences. In the circumstance, I have to request the Government to enable me to see and examine Gandhiji in a day or two. As stated in my letter of the 8th May 1930 I have been his medical adviser ever since 1914. I would further request Government to permit the advice of further expert medical opinion if considered necessary. As the matter is urgent you are requested to move Government immediately in the matter and let me have their permission to see and examine Gandhiji as early as possible.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.

Home Department (Special) .

The medical reports regarding Mr. Gandhiji's health are slipped off in file 750 (5) -A. From the last medical report received it will be seen that Mr. Gandhi had developed slight diarrhoea, but was then (7-1-31) in a state of convalescence and looked and felt well.

2. There seems no reason why Government should accede to the request of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, and he may perhaps be informed as previously that Government have made arrangements for carefully observing Mr. Gandhi's health.

(Sd.).....

20-1-30.

Also that he conjointly examined by the Superintendent of the Jail in his medical capacity and the Civil Surgeon, Poona every fortnight,

The I. G of Prisons should see u. o.

(Sd.) G. F. S. C.
21-1-31.

u.o.r. to I. G. of Prisons.

No. S.D. 366,
Dated 21-1-31.

Returned with thanks. I quite agree with Secretary that Mr. Gandhi is receiving all the medical care required. I understand he is quite fit.

In any case we do not require the services of Dr. Mehta.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
22-1-31.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 397 of 1931.
Poona, 24th January 1931.

From

Lt. Col. R. F. Steel, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.
and
Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that we have conjointly examined Mr. M K Gandhi on Tuesday the 20th January 1931. Mr. Gandhi has lost in all about 10 lbs. as a result of fasting. The fast was voluntary and undertaken as a remedy for digestive troubles following a voluntary change of diet. He has ceased to lose weight and will probably regain his former weight. But as he fears a return of his digestive trouble he is only increasing his diet very gradually.

Mr. Gandhi looks well and feels well. He is not disturbed by the loss of his weight. We do not consider there is the slightest cause for anxiety.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
Lt. Col. I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Poona.
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN.
Major, I.M.S.,
Supdt. Central Prison, Yeravda.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 62 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 26th January 1931.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Below telegram from Messrs. Sastri, Jayakar and Sapru to Mr. Gandhi, dated 21st January 1931. Forwarded to the Home Department for necessary action.

(Sd.)..... ,
P. S. G.

Submitted for information delivering the telegram.

(Sd.) G. F. S. C.,
Dated 22-1-1931.

They appear to assume that the division must be unfavourable unless they get a chance of influencing it.

If the decision were in favour of suspending operation for few weeks, would the Senders of the telegram wish it to be postponed ?

The telegram must be passed on. It might be difficult for Major Martin to.....that an immediate "armistice" would be good move. Perhaps he might get a chance if Mr. Gandhi shows any inclination to discuss the telegram with him.

(Sd.) E. B. HOTSON,
H. M.
22-1.

The telegram has been handed over to the prisoner I asked his views on the subject but in view of his pending release, I do not think his remarks to me will be of interest.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Dated 25-1-31.

u.o.r. to I. G. of Prisons.

Passed to Secretary to Government H. D.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
27-1-31.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 430 of 1931
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 17-1-31.

From

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of orders a letter received and delivered by me to the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, and a letter he has written to me on the subject asking for permission to associate his name in the appeal being put forward.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Supt., Y. C. P.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 35 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 19th January 1931.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.
Forwarded with compliments for favour of early orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Dear Major Martin,

Babu Ramanand Chatterjee of the Modern Review, has, as you know written to me asking me to sign an appeal for a Golden Book of appreciations to be presented to the Poet Ravindranath Tagore on his forthcoming 71st birth day. The appeal is signed by Sir J. C. Bose, R. Roland and Einstein among others I would like if I may, to respond to the invitation. If you feel that you have no authority to give me the permission will you please ascertain the Government's wishes in the matter ? I should like an early reply.

Y. C. P.
16/1/31.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

R. I. No. S. D. 588, Dt. 21-1-31.

for orders.

I think the grant of permission would be in assistant with Mr. Gandhi's position as a State prisoner.

It will be a public and not a private affair.

A contribution to "the Spiritual Sheaf of fruits and flowers" might be a difficult thing.

(Sd.) G. F. S. C.

21-1.

I see no reason why he should not be allowed to sign this appeal. There is nothing political about it. He and Tagore have been friends for many years.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOTSON,

22-1,,

H. M.

_____ may go u.o. to I G. of prisons to issue the necessary orders.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

u.o.r. No. S. D. 403, dated 22-1-31. _____

The prisoner may be permitted to sign the appeal.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Dt. 25-1-31.

u.o.r. to Major Martin. _____

The appeal has been handed over to the prisoner.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Dated 26-1-31.

u.o.r. to I. G. of Prison.

Passed to Secretary to Government, H. D., Bombay.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

27-1-31.

CONFIDENTIAL

Below a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. D. 6008/30-Political, dated 19th January 1931 and of its accompaniment.

No. 7374/2-C.

Home Department:

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1931.

Copies forwarded with compliments in continuation of Government endorsement No. 7374/2-C, dated 20th June 1930, for information to :—

The Inspector-General of Prisons,

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison,

The Political Department,
The Accountant-General, Bombay,
The Finance Department.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.)..... ,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. D-6808/30-Political.
Government of India.
Home Department.
New Delhi, the 19th January 1931.

From

S. N. Roy, Esq., I.C.S.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Political Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Reappropriation of funds in the Appropriation under 29-Political for 1930-31 to cover the allowance of Mr. M. K. Gandhi restrained under Regulation XXV of 1827 during the current financial year.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. H. D. 7374/2-B dated the 26th August 1930, I am directed to forward for the information of the local Government, a copy of an Audit order from the Finance Department No. D/8989/Ex-II/30 dated the 19th December 1930, on the subject noted above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) S. N. Roy,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. D/8989-Ex. II/30.
Government of India.
Finance Department.
New Delhi, the 19th December 1930.

Audit orders.

Subject.—Reappropriation of funds in the Appropriation under 29-Political for 1930-31 to cover the allowance of Mr. M. K. Gandhi restrained under Regulation XXV of 1827 during the current financial year,

The Accountant General, Central Revenues is informed that the Government of India have sanctioned the following reappropriation of funds in the appropriation under 29-Political for 1930-31 to meet the allowance of Mr. M. K. Gandhi restrained under Regulation XXV of 1827 during the current financial year.

From Sub-head.	Amount.	To Sub-head.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
India (Pay and Accounts Officer Survey of India)— Account II—Other Expenditure Heads.		Bombay— Account XX—Other Expenditure Heads.	
I-Charges for organising Indian State Forces. Military Advisory Staff.		G-Refugees and State Prisoners.	
I (1)—Pay of Officers	488	G-4 Other Refugees and State Prisoners.	1,000 (Non-Voted).
C-Charges on account of Diplomatic and Consular Service in Persis. Korasan.			
C-I Pay of Officers	512		
	<u>1,000</u>		
	(Non-voted).		

(Sd.) SITAL SINGH,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India
No. D/8989-Ex. II/30.

To

The Accountant-General,
Central Revenues.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign and Political Department, the Accountant General, Bombay, the Pay and Accounts Officer, Survey of India and the Audit Officer, Survey and Miscellaneous.

By order etc.,
(Sd.) SITAL SINGH,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

*0. P's returned

SECRET

No. S.D. 5402.
Home Department (Special) :
Bombay, 28th November 1930.

My dear Doyle,

Your demi-official of the 26th in which you propose that Pyarelal should be placed in Mr. Gandhi's yard as his companion in place of Kalelkar. I am to say that Government approve your proposal and I have wired accordingly. You will doubtless say in answer to the unofficial reference of the 26th whether you consider another companion is also necessary.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

Copies to:

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The District Magistrate, Poona.

SECRET

Convicts :

Release of — sentenced in connection
with the civil disobedience movement.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

HOME DEPARTMENT

Resolution No. 8641/2

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1931

RESOLUTIONS:—The Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to remit the unexpired portion of the sentences passed upon the following prisoners :—

Vallabhbhai Patel.

Jamnalal Bajaj.

Jairamdas Daulatram.

N. S. Hardikar.

Syed Abdullah Brelvi.

Mahadev Desai.

Sarojini Naidu.

Pyarelal Vandravandas.

and to direct their unconditional release.

2. An immediate report should be made to Government when the prisoners are released in pursuance of these orders.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) G. F. 3. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
All Commissioners of Divisions,
The District Magistrates concerned,
The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Inspector-General of Police,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigations Department, Poona.
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind,
The District Superintendents of Police concerned,
The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison,
The Superintendent, Nasik Road Central Prison,
The Superintendent, Arthur Road Prison, Bombay,
The Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison,
The Superintendent, Karachi District Prison,
The Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison, Sind.
Await reports.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
27-1-31.

SECRET

D.O. No. S.D. 458.
Home Department (Special) :
Bombay, 25th January 1931.

My Dear Doyle,

I send you a copy of my demi-official letter No. S.D.-457 to Martin.

As regards the release of prisoner Mathuradas Tricumji he was convicted in Delhi and the warrant will have to be issued by that Government. I have arranged with them to send it. In the meantime there will be no difficulty in the release of the convict at the same time as the others on the authority of this letter. I am not however certain whether he is still in Belgaum or whether you have moved him to Yeravda. Will you therefore issue the necessary orders immediately, sending if necessary a copy of this letter as authority ? If he is in Belgaum, it will not be possible to

release him till the morning of the 27th and I suggest that you should send the orders by post tomorrow, or if you think it necessary, by hand.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

SECRET

D.O. No. S.D. 457.
Home Department (Special) :
Bombay, 26th January 1931.

My dear Martin,

Please refer to my demi-official letter of to-day to Doyle. I am to send herewith—

(i) A warrant directing you to release Mr. Gandhi, (ii) Resolution under section 4 of the Criminal Procedure

Code for the release of the following convicts ;—

(1) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

(2) Pyarelal Vandravandas.

Yours sincerely,
G. F. S. COLLINS.

To

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

ORDER.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison, Poona.

The Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct you to release from your custody Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi who is at present under personal restraint in the Central Prison at Yeravda in pursuance of the warrant of the Government of Bombay dated the 3rd May 1930 issued under the provisions of Regulation XXV of 1827.

Dated at Bombay Castle this 26th day of January 1931.

By order of the Governor in Council,

Seal.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Home Department.

SECRET

No. D.O. S.D. 461.
Home Department (Special) :
Bombay, 25th January 1931.

My Dear Laxton,

I am to send herewith a resolution for the release of the following prisoners who are members of the All-India Congress Working Committee, in accordance with the Viceroy's statement which you will have seen:—

1. Vallabhbhai Patel.
2. Jamnalal Bajaj.
3. Mathuradas Tricumji.
4. Jairamdas Daulatram.
5. Dr. N. S. Hardikar.
6. Syed Abdullah Brelvi.
7. Mahadev Desai.
8. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
9. Pyarelal Vandravandas.

Please take action in regard to the prisoners confined in your jail.

In view of the Congress preparations to celebrate the anniversary of " Independence Day " tomorrow (26th instant) and in order that the prisoners should not take part in the demonstrations, they should be released tomorrow evening or as soon as possible after but not before then. Please decide the time of release in conjunction with the Commissioner of Police.

Yours sincerely,
G. F. S. COLLINS.

To

W. Laxton, Esquire,
Superintendent, Arthur Road Prison.

SECRET

Demi-official

No. S.D. 462.
Home Department (Special) :
Bombay, 25th January 1931.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Home Department.

SECRET

D.O. No. S.D. 459.
Home Department (Special) :
Bombay, 25th January 1931.

My dear Bhandari,
My dear Advani,

I am to send herewith a resolution for the release of the following prisoners who are members of the All-India Congress Working Committee, in accordance with the Viceroy's statement which you will have seen :—

1. Vallabhbhai Patel.
2. Jamnalal Bajaj.
3. Mathurdas Tricumji.
4. Jairamdas Daulatram.
5. Dr. N. S. Hardikar.
6. Syed Abdullah Brelvi.
7. Mahadev Desai.
8. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
9. Pyarelal Vandravandas.

Please take action in regard to the prisoners confined in your Jail.

In view of the Congress preparations to celebrate the anniversary of " Independence Day " tomorrow (26th instant) and in order that the prisoners should not take part in the demonstrations, they should be released tomorrow evening or as soon as possible after but not before.

Yours sincerely,
G. F. S. COLLINS.

To

Major M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Nasik Road Central Prison.
Captain R. T. Advani, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison.

SECRET*Demi-official*

No. S.D. 460.
Home Department (Special) :
Bombay, 25th January 1931.

Copies forwarded with compliments to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Received one Sealed letter addressed to E. L. Wickham, Esquire.

From

I. G. of Prison.

(Sd.)..... ,
Dated 26-1-31.
Superintendent,
Thana District Prison.

SECRET

D.O. No. S.D. 452.
Home Department (Special) :
Bombay, 25th January 1931.

My dear Doyle,

I am to inform you that it has been decided to release Mr. Gandhi and the members of the All-India Congress Working Committee to allow facilities for the discussion of the Prime Minister's statement. The Viceroy is issuing a statement on the subject this evening and it will appear in tomorrow's newspapers. Orders for the release of prisoners confined in Yeravda Jail will follow by the midnight train.

2. You are aware that tomorrow (January 26th) is the anniversary of the so-called "Independence Day" and the Congress have made full arrangements to celebrate it. It has therefore been decided to make the release on or as soon as possible after the evening of January 26th but not before, so that the prisoners in question may take no part in them.

3. The main question will be in respect of the arrangements for releasing Mr. Gandhi. The news will of course be received in Poona by tonight or tomorrow morning, and it is to be expected that elaborate preparations will be made to receive him. The local officers will be able to gauge the extent to which they will be made by what happens on the day itself. It will therefore be necessary carefully to choose the time of his release and to make the best arrangements to get him away as quietly as possible. It will be best to inform Mr. Gandhi himself tomorrow morning of his impending release and to ascertain his wishes and his intended movements. He will probably desire to go straight to Bombay or to Ahmedabad and to get away as quietly as possible without any demonstrations in Poona; and he may in fact prefer not to leave until the morning of the 27.

4. It will be best that you, Martin, Perry, Stewart and a representative of the Southern Command should meet and devise

a plan of action. You might also call in Mackie and Griffith if they are in Poona, Griffith is expected back from Delhi tomorrow.

5. Will you please arrange to inform Government as soon as possible of the arrangements which you decide to make and send a copy of your letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay ?

6. I attach for your information a list of the prisoners from this Presidency who are being released. You will see from the Viceroy's statement that it is not intended to release any other prisoners. Although she is not a member of the All-India Congress Working Committee, it has been decided to release Mrs. Naidu in view of the fact that she may take part in the deliberations. The Bombay Government have decided to release Piarelal as Mr. Gandhi's companion. As regards Mathuradas Tricumji, the Bombay Government apparently have no authority to issue a warrant for his release, as he was convicted in Delhi. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is being consulted about this.

7. I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

District Prison :
Thana, 26-1-1931.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your "Secret" D.O. of to-day's date. I will, according to your instructions release the A class prisoners referred to.

Yours obediently,
(Sd.) E. L. WICKHAM.

No. S.D. 593.
Home Department :
Bombay, 31st January 1931.

My dear Doyle,

I am desired to convey to you Government's appreciation of the able manner in which you and your officers made arrangements for the release of Mr. Gandhi and the other important prisoners from the Yeravda Central Prison on the 26th instant, and to request that you will communicate an expression of this appreciation to Major Martin and his staff.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O.,
I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

List of prisoners to be released.

1. Vallabhbhai Patel.
 2. Jamnalal Bajaj.
 3. Mathuradas Tricumji.
 4. Jairamdas Daulatram.
 5. Dr. N. S. Hardikar.
 6. Syed Abdullah Brelvi.
 7. Mahadev Desai.
 8. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
 9. Pyarelal Vandravandas.
-

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. 674 dated 27-1-1931 from the Superintendent Yeravda Central Prison to the Secretary to Government, H. D., Bombay through the I. G. of Prisons, Poona.

With reference to Government H. D. order dated the 26-1-31. I have the honour to report the release of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from this Prison on the 26-1-1931.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 67 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 28th January 1931.

Forwarded with compliments.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Letter No. 673 dated 27-1-31 from the Superintendent Yeravda Central Prison, to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay, through I. G. of Prisons, Poona.

With reference to G. R. H. D. No. 8641/2, dated the 25th January 1931, I have the honour to report the unconditional release of the following prisoners from this Prison on the 26th January 1931.

Sarojini Naidu.
Pyarelal Vandravandas.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 68 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 28th January 1931.

Forwarded with compliments.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. 467 dated 27-1-31 from the Superintendent N. R. C. P. to the Secretary to Government, Home Department Bombay, through the I. G. of Prisons, Poona.

With reference to G. R. H. D. No. 8641/2 dated 25-1-1931, I have the honour to report that the two prisoners viz. Jamnalal Bajaj and Syed Abdullah Brelvi were released from this Prison on the evening of 26th January 1931 at 6 p.m.

CONFIDENTIAL

Forwarded with compliments.

No. 69 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 28th January 1931.
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. 11 dated 27-1-1931 from the Superintendent Ahmedabad Central Prison to the Secretary to Government, H. D., Bombay through the I. G. of Prisons, Poona.

I have the honour to inform you that the prisoner No 19704, Mahadev Desai was released from this Prison on the evening of 26th instant at 7-30 p.m. in pursuance of Government R. H. D. No. 8641/2, dated 25-1-1931.

CONFIDENTIAL

Forwarded with compliments.

No. 70 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 28th January 1931.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

EXPRESS LETTER.

(N.B.—This is an ORIGINAL MESSAGE, sent by post to save telegraphic expense and undue use of the wires, but intended to be treated, on receipt, with the same expedition as if it had been telegraphed. To save time and formalities it is worded and signed as if it had been so despatched.)

CONFIDENTIAL

From

Prisons, Poona.

To

The Superintendent,
Thana District Prison.

No. 71 of 1931.

Poona, dated 28th January 1931.

With reference to your letter/telegram No. dated

Please report when prisoner Mathuradas Tricumji was released in pursuance of orders contained in letter sent by hand.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

District Prison,

Thana, 27th January 1931.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my D. O. dated the 26th inst. I beg to inform you that prisoner Mathuradas Triikumji referred to therein was released from this Jail last night at 8 O'clock.

Yours obediently,

(Sd.) E. L. WICKHAM.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 76 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 29th January 1931.

To

The Secretary to Government,

H. D.. Bombay.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prison,

Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 392 of 1931.

Thana District Prison Office,
Thana, 29th January 1931.

From

The Superintendent,
Thana District Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your Express confidential letter No. 71, dated the 28th instant, I have the honour to state that a report regarding the release of prisoner Mathuradas Tricumji was made by D. O. on the 27th instant.

The prisoner was released on the 26th instant at 8-0 p.m.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) E. L. WIKHAM,

Superintendent,

Thana District Prison.

SECRET

No. 638 of 1931.

Hyderabad Central Prison Office :
Dated 26th January 1931.

From

D. J. D'Souza, Esquire,
Superintendent, Central Prison Hyderabad, Sind.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Reference Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8641/2, dated 25th January 1931, I have the honour to report that none of the eight prisoners therein mentioned is confined in this Prison.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. J. D'SOUZA,

Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison.

Through.

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 89 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 2nd February 1931.

To

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with a request to kindly communicate the contents to his Staff.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prison,
Bombay Presidency.**CONFIDENTIAL**

No. 8227 of 1930.

Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, dated 28th November 1930.

From

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith 2 letters addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, for favour of translation and return.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.**CONFIDENTIAL**

No. 749 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 29th November 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay,

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 2 letters received from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison on behalf of State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for favour of translation and orders.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prison,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 56 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 23rd January 1931.

From

Major E. E. Doyle, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to solicit a reference' to this office confidential No. 749, dated the 29th November 1930, regarding 2 letters received for State prisoner M. K. Gandhi for translation and orders—and to request the favour of Government being pleased to issue early orders thereto.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.)..... ,
Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Prisons.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.W. 500.
Home' Department (Political).
Bombay Castle, 27th January 1931.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 56, dated the 23rd January 1931, I am directed to invite your attention to my letter No. SD. 5863. dated the 19th December 1930, with which the two letters in original addressed to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, one in Bengali and the other in Tamil, together with copies of their translations, were returned and in which you were informed that the former should be withheld and the latter delivered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 5863.

Home Department (Political).

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

In returning herewith the' two letters addressed to state prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your letter No. 749, dated the 29th November 1930, I am to enclose, for your information translations of them in English and to state that the letter in Bengali (marked " B") should be with-held and the letter in Tamil (marked "T") should be delivered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Returned with compliments for necessary action.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 4th February 1931.

Dear Mr. Quinn,

Thanks very much for the correspondence regarding Mr. Gandhi you so kindly sent to me for I.G.'s information. The same is herewith returned being no longer required. Hope you are quite fit.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) S. R. CHAUBAL.

Poona, 27th January 1931.

Dear Major Doyle,

Herewith two bills for Rs. 17-8-0 each from the taxiwallas who were engaged by Condon last night to take Gandhi and Co., to Chinchwad. Condon tells me you authorised him to employ two cars in case of break down and said there would be no difficulty about the money to pay them.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.).....

Poona, dated 27th January 1931.

To

The District Superintendent of Police,
Poona.

Respected Sir,

I beg to submit herewith my bill on account of my car No. Bom.-Z-4739 engaged by your kindness yesterday.

Car engaged on 26th January 1931 ... Rs. As. Pies.

Proceeded from Poona Station to Shanker-

seth Road to Yeravda Jail. Via Empress 17 8 0

Garden.

From Empress Garden to Chinchvad

Total miles running 35 only @ the Government rate annas eight per mile.

Total ... 17/8/-

(Rupees seventeen and annas eight only).

It is requested that the amount of my bill may please be ordered for payment to me.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Shaik Mohamed

Motor driver:—

Owner of Car.

Shaikh Ismail Sk. A. Karim.

No. Z-4739.

Dated 27th January 1931.

To

The District Superintendent of Police,
Poona.

Respected Sir,

I beg to submit herewith my bill on account of my Car No. X-4550 engaged by your kind-self on 26-1-1931.

Car-No. X-4550 engaged on 26th January 1931.

Proceeded from Poona Station to Shanker-
seth Road to Yeravda Jail via Empress
Garden.

Rs. 17-8-0

From Empress Garden to Chinchvad.

Total miles running 35 only.

@ Govt. rate of annas eight only, per mile.

Total Rs. 17-8-0

E. & O.E.

(Rupees seventeen and annas eight only)

It is requested that the amount of my bill may please be ordered for payment to me at a very early date.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.).....

Luxman Raju Gaikwad.

Motor driver.

Owner of Car.

No. X-4550.

Sheriar Rustom Irani.

Below D. O. dated 27th January 1931 from the District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 65 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons Office :
Poona, 27th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent.
Yeravda Central Prison.

Forwarded with compliments for payment direct through the District Superintendent of Police, Poona. The charges should be debited under " Transfer charges" in the monthly contingent bill.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency

Please return.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 761 of 1931.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 29th January 1931.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Below No. 761 (Confidential) dated 29th January 1931, from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 78 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 29th January 1931.

To

The District Superintendent of Police,
Poona.

Forwarded with compliments.

The amount as per enclosed bill will be paid by the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

(Sd.)..... ,
for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Please return.

Mr. Condon,

Please arrange to get the money and recoup the Rs. 15 only from S. S. money.

(Sd.)..... ,
20-1-31.

Rs. 35 received on 30-1-31.

Rs. 15 returned to D.S.P.

Rs. 20 kept to replace amount spent from my S. S. amount.

(Sd.) C. W. CONDON,
31-1-1931.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. C/MIS/64 of 1931.

Poona, 3rd February 1931.

Returned with compliments to the I. G. of Prisons as requested in his No. 78 dated 26-1-31 (29-1-31) above.

(Sd.)..... ,
Divisional Magistrate, Poona.
2-2-31.

No. S.D. 758.

Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 9th February 1931.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

Home Department.
The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 674, dated the 27th January 1931, reporting the release of Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, I am (directed to request that you will be so good as to return the original copy of the warrant under which Mr. Gandhi was placed under personal restraint in the Yeravda Central Prison, duly endorsed to the effect that he was released on the 26th January 1931 in pursuance of the order of Government dated the 25th idem.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
G. F. S. COLLINS.

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

No. S.D. 759.

Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 9th February 1931.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, with reference to his endorsement No. 67, dated the 28th January 1931.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) C. B. B. CLEE,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Home Department.

No. 1071 of 1931.

From

Major R. V. Martin I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Secretary to Government,
H. D., Bombay.

Yeravda Central Prison Office .
dated 10-2-1931.

Sir,

With reference to Government letter H. D. No. S.D. 758 dated the 9-2-1931, I have the honour to return herewith the original copy of the warrant of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Through

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

No. 2418 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 11th February 1931.

Forwarded with compliments.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Warrant

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Where as the Governor in Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has resolved that Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi shall be placed under personal restraint in the Central Prison at Yeravda, you are hereby ordered in pursuance of that resolution to receive the person abovenamed into your custody and to deal with him in conformity with the orders of the Governor in Council and the provisions of Regulation XXV of 1827.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Home Department,
Bombay Castle,
3rd May 1930.

No. 139 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office ;
Poona, 5th January 1931.

Memorandum :—

Please arrange to transfer to Thana District Prison the one A class prisoner you have in your Jail-Intimating receiving jail date of arrival.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent,
Belgaum Central Prison.

No. 140 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 5th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent,
Thana District Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Docket Sheet.

No. 5763 of 1930.

Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 6th September 1930.

From

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a list of articles purchased and issued to the three " A" Class prisoners received from the Naini Central Jail in addition to the usual " A" Class rations issued to prisoners of that class in this Prison. The

articles have been purchased and paid for from the permanent advance or purchased on credit. Some of the articles have been issued from Jail Store.

2. I would request you will kindly issue orders as to how this amount should be recouped.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent,

Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 13399 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office .

Poona, 9th September 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Copy with the list of articles therein referred to forwarded with compliments for favour of orders as to whether this expenditure which was incurred in addition to the daily allowance allowed A Class prisoners in this Presidency and all other dieting and maintenance charges should be debited to the contingencies of this Department or otherwise.

The list may be kindly returned after perusal.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

Very urgent.

No. 14226 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 24th September 1930.

Memo.

With reference to his letter No. 5763 dated the 6th instant, the Superintendent is requested to be so good as to state whether any other expenditure in addition to that shown in the list received with the letter referred to above, was incurred on account of the three " A " class prisoners received from the Naini Central Jail. If so, a detailed list should please be submitted to this office at a very early date. The information is required by Government.

All expenditure including maintenance should be shown.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 6222 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 25th September 1930.

From

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 14226, dated the 24th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a supplementary list of articles issued to the three "A" Class prisoners received from the Naini Central Jail. These articles were supplied as the usual 'A' class rations.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Home Department.

The three prisoners referred to in the correspondence are apparently Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Saiyed Mahmud. It is proposed on other papers to recover the feeding charges of these prisoners and of their escort on their return journey to Naini Central Jail from the Government of India and that Government have been requested by Government letter No. 794/2 dated the 12th September 1930 to bear the charge. If that expenditure is a legitimate charge against the Government of India the expenditure incurred on account of their maintenance of these prisoners in the Yeravda Central Prison also appears to be a legitimate charge against that Government. If so the total expenditure incurred on account of these prisoners in the Yeravda Central Prison may be called for from the I. G. of Prison.

This may be shown unofficially to the I. G. of Prisons and in the meantime the reply of the Government of India to our letter of 12th September may be awaited.

(Sd.)..... ,

20-9-1930.

Below unofficial reference dated 20th September 1930 from Government in the Home Department, (Bombay) Poona.

The additional expenditure incurred on account of the three prisoners, was Rs. 8-13-11, vide supplementary list attached.

The total expenditure thus amounts to Rs. 89-14-7.

The two lists may kindly be returned after perusal.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Unofficial reference No. 183.

Dated 26th September 1930.

Prisoners.

Special Class—

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru, and

Dr. Saiyed Mahmud ;

maintenance charges incurred on
account of—in Yeravda
Central Prison.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

HOME DEPARTMENT

Resolution No. 7941/2-II

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1930.

Memorandum from the Inspector-General of Prisons, No. 13399, dated the 9th September 1930.

Government letter No. 7941/2-II-C, dated the 13th October, to the Government of India :—

" I am directed to state that an expenditure of Rs. 89-14-7, as per lists enclosed was incurred on the purchase of articles for prisoners Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Saiyed Mahmud in the addition to the usual A class rations during their confinement in the Yeravda Central Prison. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the expenditure referred to above is a legitimate charge against the Government of India. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to move the Government of India to bear the charges. In this connection I am to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with the Government of India, Home Department, Letter No. D. 6900-Political, dated the 26th September '1930, by which that Government

consented to bear the expenditure of Rs. 73-11-0 incurred on account of the arrangements made for the feeding of the prisoners and their escort on the journey from Poona to Naini."

Letter from the Government of India in the Home Department, No. D. 7700/30-POL., dated the 3rd November 1930 :—

"In reply to your letter No. 7941/2-II-C, dated the 13th October 1930, on the subject noted above, I am directed to say that the Government of India agree to bear from Central Revenues the expenditure of Rs. 89/14/7 incurred as extra maintenance charges on account of the prisoners during their confinement in the Yeravda Central Prison".

RESOLUTION :—Copies of the foregoing correspondence should be forwarded to the officers and the department concerned for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,
G. W. McElhinny,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

G.R., H.D., No. 7941/2-II, dated 11th November 1930.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison,
The Accountant-General, Bombay,
The Finance Department.

No. 17236 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 13th November 1930.

Memo.

With reference to G. R., H. D. No. 7941/2-II, dated 11th instant regarding maintenance charges incurred on account of three special class prisoners referred to therein in Yeravda Central Prison, the Superintendent is requested to prepare a separate bill for Rs. 89-14-7 marked debitable to Central Revenues and submit the same to this office at an early date for further disposal.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 18142 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 27th November 1930.

MEMORANDUM.

Requests the favour of an early submission of the following reference.

Reference this office memo. No. 17236, dated 13th November 1930 maintenance charges incurred an account of three special class Prisoners.

(Sd.) Personal Assistant.
For Inspector-General of Prisons.

No. 19523 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 20th December 1930.

II Reminder.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 9237 of 1930.

From

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona,

Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, 23rd December 1930.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 19523, dated the 20th December 1930, I have the honour to inform you that the amount of the charges on account of the three special class prisoners, has been drawn only in this month and that the bill, asked for therein, will be submitted as soon as the necessary receipts and vouchers are ready.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison

No. 2208 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona. 7th February 1931.

To

The Accountant-General, Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to G. R., H. D. No. 7941/2-II dated 11th November 1930 I have the honour to forward herewith, duly countersigned, the bill amounting to Rs, 89-14-7 being the charges incurred on account of maintenance of three special class prisoners referred to therein during their confinement in Yeravda Central Prison and marked debitable to " Central Revenues " as per instructions issued in G. R. quoted above.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. D.A. I-A-Pol/4734
Bombay, the 14th February 1931.

From

The Accountant-General,
D. A. I. Section, Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Subject.—Detailed bill for Rs. 89-14-7 on account of maintenance of three special class prisoners in the Yeravda Central Prison debitable to Central Revenues.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2208 dated the 7th February 1931 forwarding the above bill to this office, I have the honour to state that no such debit is traceable under 29 Political (Central) in the accounts of the Poona Treasury for December 1930.

2. I would therefore request you to quote in consultation with the Treasury Officer, Poona the particular major head of count to which the bill in question was debited by him. The favour of a very early reply is requested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.)..... ,
Deputy Accountant General.

No. 2753 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 17th February 1931.

To

The Accountant-General Bombay,
D. A. I. Section.

Subject.—Detailed Bill for Rs. 89-14-7 on account of maintenance of three special class prisoners in The Yeravda Central Prison debitable to "Central Revenues".

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. D.A. I-4-Pol/4734 dated 14th instant, I have the honour to state that the charges are account of maintenance of three special class prisoners referred to therein were first debited to Jail contingencies and it was subsequently decided that this should be debited to "Central Revenues" vide G. R., H. D. No. 794/2-II dated 11th November 1930.

A separate detailed with marked " debitable to Central Revenues' was therefore prepared accordingly and sent to you for further disposal deducting the above amount viz., Rs. 89-14-7 from the General expenditure under contingencies of Yeravda Central Prison.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. D.A. I.A. Pol./4857

Bombay, 2-3-1931.

From

The Accountant-General,
(D.A. I Section), Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Subject.—Detailed Bill for Rs. 89-14-7 on account of maintenance of three special class prisoners in the Y. C. Prison debitable to Central Prison.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2753 dated the 17th February 1931, on the subject noted above, I have the honour to request you to quote in consultation with the Treasury Officer, Poona, the particular voucher No. and the month of account in which the

amount of Rs. 89-14-7 was drawn by the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) P. G. SHAH,

Deputy Accountant General.

No. 3717 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :

Poona, 6th March 1931.

URGENT

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments with a request to furnish the information through the T. O. Poona regarding Voucher number and date under which the amount of Rs. 89-14-7 debitable to Central Revenues was drawn from the Treasury on account of maintenance of three special class prisoners.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

No. 2024 of 1931

From

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Central Prison Office :

Yeravda, 24th March 1931.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 3717 dated the 6th March 1931, I have the honour to forward herewith letter No. 36/Indian Acctt. (other)/V. No. 1-12-30 of 1931 from the Treasury Officer, Poona, giving the information required by you.

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. MARTIN,

Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent,

Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 36/India Actt. (other)
of 1930-31.
V. No. 1-12-30.

From

M. A. Kadri, Esquire, B.A.,
Treasury Officer, Poona.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison, Yeravda.

Poona, March 1931.

Sir,

With reference to your No. 1714 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the amount of Rs. 89-14-7 has been debited to the head " 36-Other Accounts Account Between India and Bombay" and shown in the list of payments for December 1930 under ' United Provinces of (17) other Accounts' of the list of payments.

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.)..... ,
Treasury Officer, Poona.

No. 4802 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 25th March 1931.

To

The Accountant-General, Bombay,
(D. A. I Section).

Subject.—Detailed Bill for Rs. 89-14-7 on account of maintenance of three special class prisoners in the Yeravda Central Prison debitable to Central Revenues.

Sir,

With reference to your Letter No. D.A. I.A./Pol/ dated 2nd instant on the above subject, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter No. 36/India Acctt. (other)/V No. 1-12-30 of 1931 dated March 1931 from the Treasury Officer Poona giving the information required by you.

I have etc.,
(Sd.)..... ,
Lt. Colonel, I.M.S.,
for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Political Department.

The Government of India have directed that the half yearly return of state prisoners should be submitted as soon as possible after the close of the half year to which it relates. So far as Political Department is aware there are no prisoners confined in any of the prisons in the Bombay Presidency under Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, the Bengal Regulation III of 1818 and the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1925. A draft letter to the Government of India stating that the half yearly return is blank is put up, and may issue after u.o.r. to H. D.

(Sd.)..... ,
7-7-31.

u.o.r. to H.D. dated 7-7-31.

Home Department.

It appears that there are no prisoners confined in jails under Regulations mentioned in the P. D. note above. Papers may be shown u.o. to the I. G. Prisons before returning them to the Government.

(Sd.)..... ,

u.o.r. to I.G. of Prisons dated 8-7-31.

Below Unofficial Reference dated 8th July 1931, from Government in the Home Department, Bombay.

The presumption is correct.

There was only one prisoner (Mr. M. K. Gandhi) detained under Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827 during the half year ending 30th June 1931 and he was released on 26th January 1931.

9th July 1931.

u.o.r. No. 108 dated 9-7-1931.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR'S TRANSLATIONS

Letter No. S.D. 2529, dated 27th June 1930 from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political), Poona to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

In returning herewith the 2 letters, 4 post cards and 2 booklets which accompanied your letter No. 293, dated the 5th June 1930, I am directed to forward for your information translations of the letters and 3 post cards, and reviews of the booklets, and to say that they may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162 dated the 8th June 1930.

2. As regards the fourth post card, I am to say that it is addressed to the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Yeravda, and has not been translated because, as the Oriental Translator to Government reports, it is incoherent and unintelligible.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 432 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office .
Poona, 27th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 29/G. dated 5th June 1930.

(Sd.)..... ,

Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 26.
Sultangunj.
30-5-30.

Shri Ram.

Revered Sir.

Jai Shri Sita Ram. On 1-11-29 I had sent to you by registered post two booklets from the world welfare-effecting devotion spreading series and had requested you to be pleased to give your opinion on them. It is, however, to be regretted that you did not send any reply. I think that you may not have even read those booklets for lack of leisure. Therefore I am sending them once again and hope that you will now get time to cast a glance over

them and that you will make it a point to give your independent opinion on them.

Yours humbly,
Vaidehi Sharan Surendra Prasad,
Teacher,
Sultangunj, P. O. Bhagalpur.

Office of the District Congress
Committee, Budaun (U. P.)

Most Revered Bapuji,

Salutations. I would like to state humbly to you that I am doing my work properly since I came here under your orders and that I am getting experience of work. The second matter is this that a (certain) satyagrahi happened to suffer from the obstruction of the urinal passage while he was doing satyagraha ; he was prohibited from going to a doctor but the doctor came over to him (on the spot) and passed a catheter and the satyagrahi could pass urine. Now what was the duty of the satyagrahi ? Should he have sought a remedy or not ? The third matter is this ; if a satyagrahi is picketing at a shop and the shop-keeper thinking that he is being harassed says : ' I will burn (the shop) by pouring it (over it) and the satyagrahi becomes obstinate and says: 'Either burn (the shop) or give up selling (foreign goods), till then I will not give up satyagraha '. Is he doing his duty ?

Your son
MUNSHILAL.

Shri

Ajmer, 27th May 1930.

Most Revered Mahatma Gandhiji,

Accept the obeisance of (this) child. Should you like to know who I am (I would tell you that) Jamnalalji Bajaj is my maternal uncle. Now that he has gone to jail an ignorant child like me has to come out on the field. I am very timid and cannot observe the restrictions about violence while doing work. Please therefore write what work would be easy for me. Please bless me so that I might be successful.

Your blessing-seeking,
KANHYALAL SHAH.

Accept the obeisance of the writer, Ramjivan (?) Jalan. Patriotism has arisen in me at present owing to the teachings of my friend Kanhyalal. Please therefore send your blessings to me also.

17th June 1930.

M. K. G.

Last Tuesday I met Mr. Rattilal Chaturdas Shah, who told me that M. K. G. has started, the present movement to ruin India.

Police beat us with stick whereas we could not touch them with finger.

I replied that in the latter case.

The accompanying post card marked A which is dated the 1st June 1930 and is addressed to the Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Poona, is returned untranslated as it is unintelligible and incoherent and appears to be the production of a crazy person.

Katargam
Chhotubhai Anujrai
Solicitor.

Dated 27th May 1930.

Most revered dear Bapuji,

I am much gratified to read to-day in newspapers your letters addressed to your birds and others in the Ashram.

I hope your health is very good. Please to write what your weight is in a letter addressed to any one. I stayed for 14 days at Olpad. Hamidabahen and other girls behaved very well with me there.

At the instance of Mithubahen, I opened a new Camp at Sayan after staying there for five days, I toured Dahelan and other four villages.

As a special sister was needed by Nanibahen at Katargam, I have come to Katargam at the instance of Sumantbhai on the 4th instant.

Here two carding instruments have been put to work in two localities. We create interest in carding and spinning among women. In the beginning no woman came leaving their work even though we went to call them and we used to bring them after a great deal of persuasion.

After a meeting of women was held, 2 grown up boys and 13 women come (to the camp) and do the carding with interest.

Young sisters and brothers will surely begin to take interest gradually, and will learn carding.

From 5 to 8 in the evening we go in a procession to the liquor shop. From there we go to the toddy booth and offer prayers, recite bhajans and do the picketing till 8 o'clock.

The carding class is worked from 2 to 5 P.M. At present there are four women here including myself. As two of them fell ill they have gone to Surat. Two other women are to arrive to take their place.

Chhotubhai of this house behaves very well with us. His whole family is patriotic.

Salutations from
Obedient GANGA.

Jalalpore Camp,
Jeth Sud,

Revered Shri,

Dated 31st May 1930.

I am much gratified to read your letter written in your own hand. How God was gracious that you accompanied us upto the Camp and left us there. The state of affairs here was not such that I could come to see you on that day. But I received a telegram from Mathuradas that he was going to see you and that if I wanted to accompany I should wire. I, however, came to see you without any consideration. I have no news about Devidas. Letters are received from Sushila and Nimu. Babi Bahen had visited the Ashram. She had gone to see Kanti. Thereafter she took away Manu. Here we offer prayers daily at 4-30 A.M. Sometimes we do it at 4 A.M. All sisters are all right. You must be knowing the news of this place through newspapers. Ramdas is well.

Humble news from
KASTUR.

Summarised translation of a letter of 1st June 1930, addressed to Mr. M. K. Gandhi by Pestonji Menabhai Khergamwala of Khergam.

Most revered Mahatma Gandhiji,

Many people believe that the movement of 'Civil disobedience' started by you at present is not proper. You had once committed a Himalayan blunder. You had admitted it (and by doing so you had added honour and lustre to your great name). Many people believe and think that the present movement of civil disobedience started by you is such a blunder rather a greater blunder. When a great man like you commits a blunder, (it is but natural that) the high and low officials of Government who are only human beings, may commit it. Owing to blunders on both the sides, guilty as well as innocent men suffer, their families suffer privations (and) the Country's trade and industry are ruined. This is indeed unbearable calamity and hardship which has come upon the Country.

Surely, no one is ignorant of the fact that the country has to suffer in various ways due to certain methods and administration policies of the British Government.

Hence, every one does approve of the kind and anxious attempt started by you, the only great leader of India to free the country

from several improper policies of the Government. But surely there is no such unanimous approval or sympathy for the civil disobedience.

You are Truth incarnate. You want to bring about the salvation of India by taking every one to the path of Truth. The pure stream of truth and love has ever been flowing out of your kind and sacred body. It is, therefore, a matter of great regret and pain that you have (in spite of previous experience), issued an order to break laws in a non-violent manner, taking others to be as good and simple like yourself. As a result, disturbances have occurred in several parts of India and many persons have lost their lives, their families have been suffering privations and your pious wishes have received a great blow. The trade and industry as well as the peace in the country have suffered very dreadfully and if the movement of civil disobedience continues, I shudder to think to what state the country will be reduced. You alone can stop it. Many people wish and thus humble servant also wishes and humbly requests that instructions may be kindly issued early to stop it so that innocent persons may be saved from ruin. I earnestly pray to the Almighty to grant you wisdom in your tender and pure heart to accept the humble request of your this humble man.

In making an honourable compromise with Government, your prestige, honour, reputation and greatness will enhance a thousand times more than at present. Not only that, but your intended great object will be soon accomplished.

I beg to be excused for giving you trouble with this long letter. For a long time past, this servant was greatly desirous of making this request and by the grace of God, it has been fulfilled to-day. I most humbly request you to accept this letter with same good feeling, love and purity of heart with which I have written it to you, knowing God to be present. May God grant you health.

Khergam,
(District Surat.)
Dated 1st August 1930.

Salutations from
Your obedient and humble servant,
Pestonji Menabhai Khergamwala.

C/o. Tata Kunhappu Esq.,
Alleppey, Trawancore State,
4th June 1930.

Dear Mahatmaji,

When the whole of India is in a turmoil and yourself in prison, you may think it rude on my part to write and request for a favour. I am aware that it is the duty of every Indian to give you complete rest now. But the exigency of the matter compels me to write

to you and in so doing, I am confident that you will only be too willing to comply with my request.

I have made arrangements to bring out a pictorial life of the late His Holiness Sree Narayana Guru. The album will contain the photos of His Holiness taken at different periods, the temples and institutions that he has consecrated and instituted, the persons who helped him to further his mission and the eminent persons who had visited him etc. with short appropriate notes both in English and Malayalam at the foot of the photos. Sketches of Swami's life written by famous poets of Revala will be another feature of the book.

When you visited the Vaikorn Satyagrahan (Travancore) you had kindly paid Swamiji a visit and had a long talk with him. Swamiji, as you are aware, was born in the Thiyya Community, one of the depressed communities of Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. He lead a life which was so sublime that he was able to reform the whole community without giving to any others. It appears that you were very much impressed with the ashram at Varakalay -and had expressed your opinion in glowing terms at the meeting held there on that auspicious occasion. I have with me a copy of a photo in which yourself and swamiji are seated.

I pray that you will be pleased to let me have a short appreciation of Swamiji to enable me to have a live block prepared of it for insertion in the book.

I shall be helped much by an early reply. With regards.

Affectionately yours,
TATA VASUDEVAN.

Young India.

Ahmedabad.

No. 30.

Date:—24th July 1930.

Price Half anna.

Carry on.

We are passing through an important Stage of our movement and the workers should be on the alert everywhere. We shall make a woeful blunder if the futile talks of peace distract us from our work. These talks are the efforts of men who are out of touch with the situation and have been the victims of our opponents' diplomacy. The workers must carry on undeterred by all such moves. The struggle is obviously going to be a protracted one. We have, at each centre of activity, to shape our conduct to the requirements of this factor. Our programme and its methods must be suited to the needs of a lengthened campaign. The progress of the movement should be reviewed in each area of action and cool brains must plan out lines of future work uninfluenced by

considerations of time. The war begun can end only when we win. The workers must also watch and see that all elements, personal and impersonal, in the local campaign which vitiate the general atmosphere of non-violence that prevails in the country are boldly and unhesitatingly eliminated. Insidious attempts will be made to divide the workers at centres which are weak. Already secret hands are busy in some places to instigate indiscipline and disharmony amongst workers. This mischief must be nipped in the bud wherever its signs are visible. We should review the past, consider the present and chalk out the future programme for a fight that may not be brief.

—Jairamdas Doulatram.

From the Prison Cell.

This week Gandhiji writes in his general letter that he is spinning for some four hours a day, and adds: —

"I feel a certain amount of physical exhaustion when working at the wheel. Since my illness I have lost the strength for sitting erect for four hours at a stretch, and it is difficult for me to acquire that habit here. But to-day this is my penance, hence I cling to it. I get sound sleep.....I concentrate on one idea, the more I spin the better..... Kakasaheb is well. His weight has increased by 2 pounds.....I have got my hand in nicely with the sewing machine but I have not mastered its technicalities. There is nobody here who can instruct me in that respect." In his letter to me he writes: —

....."I am not losing weight. Last week it was 103 to 104 pounds. I don't call this a bad weight. You will therefore see there is no need for anxiety on my account."

Referring to a question of translating the Gita into English he says:—

....."I should love to do it. But just now what little time I got is given to the translation of the Bhajanavali.....I am going at a snail's pace. I therefore do not know when that will be finished. The Gita translation is a big task. You will agree I may not suspend the spinning for it; for the spinning is applied translation of the Gita, if one may coin that expression. But if I have long enough of this quiet I shall certainly undertake the translation."

I left a new spinning wheel at the Yerowda Jail on Friday, and the authorities said that Gandhiji was in good health.

Burden of Vandalism.

Although Navajivan Press has received respectful treatment at the hands of the confiscating officials the same cannot be said of other presses which have had the courage to stand for their right.

Even though the Government calls this "confiscation" under the ordinance it will do bear in mind that it is machinery "imprisoned for the duration of war" and in actual practice the Government will be only holding them in trust as when the time for settlement arrives these may have to be handed over in tact to their respective owners and any damage done by the vandalism of the police will have to be made good. The country is in no mood to tolerate bureaucratic pranks as hitherto and bear the burden uncomplainingly. Any losses arising out of the operation of these extraordinary powers which were not conferred by the Indian public will have to be met by the body responsible for these ordinances. The British Parliament.

J. C. KUMARAPPA.

Weekly War News.

Press Ordinance.

Bengal.

"Barisal Hitalshi" asked security.

Lathi Charges : At Sylet, Calcutta and Baghat resulting in good many injuries, colleges are picketted. Convictions.

Smt. Charushiladevi.

Shri Indranarayan Sengupta.

President, B. P. C. C. and 395 others.

Bihar.

National Flag on local bodies declared illegal. Convictions.

Pandit Kedarnath Sharma and 34 others.

Bombay.

Lawyers had a procession. Congress Week was observed.

Press Ordinance.

Security required of "Navakal" Obituary. Sjt. Keshav Yashe and Narayan Gopal passed away. Sjt. Dawood Munshi Succumbed to concussion of the brain following Lathi blows. Convictions. 135 picketers.

Press Ordinance.

C. P.

Security demanded from "Rajasthan Press".

Dr. Patwardhan and 52 others.

Delhi.

5 picketers were belaboured.

Gujarat.

Ahmedabad. This week is being observed as Foreign Goods Boycott Week.

Convictions.

10 persons.

So far 156 Labour Union Picketers have been imprisoned.

Kaira *Convictions.*

Shri Gangaben,
Shri. Maniben Shivabhai, and
Sjt. Jamiatram Pandya.

Surat. *Convictions.*

Swaminarayan 75 years of age given 7 months R. I. and 3 others.

Karnatak.

Government loses $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the excise revenue.

Convictions.

2 picketers.

Madras.

C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University has resigned his post as a protest against repression. Parlakamedi College has prohibited Khadi being worn by students. *Convictions.*

Shri Minakshi Ammal and three ladies.

Sjt. Madhavan Nair,, President, P. C. C, Ukeral and 99 others.

Maharashtra.

About 50 village officers of Baglan District have resigned.

No bidders at the auction at Shiroda Salt Pans.

Convictions.

Sjt. Sitaram Shastri and 6 others.

Punjab.

National flags burnt at Shaikpura. Lathi charge at Vazirabad.

Convictions.

Sirdar Mohansinha and 71 others.

Sind.

Convictions.

Hiranand and 9 others.

U P.

Assaults on Mrs. Pandit and Miss Indira at Allahabad.

Several injured by the firing at Nainital.

Convictions.

Pandit Sundaralal and 44 others.

Firing at Khersai (Contai).

The President, B. P. C. C. D. reports that on 2nd July after destroying foodgrains, etc. the police opened fire on a crowd a few of whom threw mud on those who were charging with lathies. About 40 were wounded and 1 who received 9 shots in his chest succumbed.

—J. C. K.

Published by Mohanlal Maganlal Bhatt.

Delhi, 24th May 1930.

Most Beloved Bapuji,

All your sweet letters appeared in the Ashram Samachar and Y. India. We are all benefited by it. The best thing that we can do is to become a true Ashramite and follow your footsteps. All leaders in Delhi are arrested except one Abdullah, the Congress Secretary. Section 144, C. P. C. is still in force till 20th proximo. In its defiance 5 volunteers are arrested daily. No picketing or Public meeting possible at present. The Ashram here is sufficiently consolidated since no other work is possible. I am going to move out in villages doing propaganda for non-payment of taxes I don't know when I am going to be arrested. Brijkrish is in charge of the Charkha Dept. in the Ashram. We are daily praying, spinning and writing diary regularly. Only one day I could not spin owing to the blows received from the Police in my attempt to protect ladies from their attack. Deva Das Bhai is still here but is expected to be transferred to Gujarat (Punjab) Jail in a Week or two. He is doing well and looks cheerful.

Beloved Bapuji, when will we become strong enough so that our sacrifice will make you free?

Praying for your blessings,

Yours most affectionately,

KRISHNAN.

P.S.—I am also enclosing herewith a letter from Lieut. Patwardhan who has been laid up in Hospital owing to the motor incident proceeding the Police atrocities on the 6th instant in connection with the hartal. The public spirit in Delhi is not yet cowed down. All the credit of lady organizations goes to sister Satyavati Devi, a very bold lady.

My dear Mahatmaji,

Civil Hospital, Delhi, 24th May 1930.

I spur your orders, I left Jalalpur with Mr. Reynolds and arrived on the 1st May in Sabarmati Ashram and stayed three days. I left in on the 3rd night and arrived Delhi on the 4th evening. Next-day I was proceeding to Lahore out I heard about your arrest on the same day. I attended the public meeting. I also attended the big procession on the next day along with Mr. Nair and the volunteers. Till 12 O'clock the whole procession moved through the main streets most peacefully. At 12 when we were passing through Kashmeri Gate a motor car belonging to some police official rushed on the crowd purposely with a speed of about 30 miles an hour. I was one present there at that time. Being a soldier I tried to stop the car and saw many other people standing near. But due to the heavy pressure of the car. I fell down, broke my bone on the right leg and got hurt on the eye also. I became unconscious for the

rest of the day. After some time they used batons freely on the innocent crowd and late at four the Police resorted to shooting also. Since then I have been in the hospital under treatment and hope to be able to move out in 24 days. After that I hope to do something better for my country.

I pray for your blessings and nothing else.

Yours Sincerely,
Lieut. D. L. PATWARDHAN.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. S. 70(a)/1, dated 29th June 1930 from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Poona, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

I am directed to refer to the report from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, No. 3957, dated the 23rd June 1930, recommending that the classification of prisoners (1) Mahomed Siddik Abdul Rahiman and (2) Alimchand Kalachand Gulrajani should be changed from B to C class, and your forwarding endorsement No. 424, dated the 24th June 1930. In reply, I am to state that as these cases have already once been referred by you for Government orders on a report made by the Superintendent of the Arthur Road Prison, and as Government have confirmed the classification of B which was recommended by the Superintendent, they are not now prepared to alter it.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 446 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 30th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information in continuation of this office Confidential No. 437, dated 27th June 1930.

(Sd.)..... ,

Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To

Delhi, Jesht (Darkhalf), 12th 1987.

Revered Shri Bapuji,

I had written a letter to you on the 5th and it was ready for being despatched but I was informed that you were arrested and so I kept quiet. I am now sending this letter on coming to know yesterday from Narayandas Bhai that letters can be written to you once a week.

You must have read in Young India what happened here on your arrest. However, I am writing to you in brief (about it). The news about your arrest reached us at 12 o'clock on the 5th and the market was immediately closed. The Muslims also closed their shops. Trams, etc. were also stopped. An announcement was made for observing Hartal on the 6th and for starting a procession at 7 o'clock. The Hindus observed a complete Hartal, the shops of Muslims were kept open. Schools and colleges were closed. The procession started at 8 o'clock and the old and the young men and women participated in it, all of them numbered about fifty thousand. When the procession reached Fatehpuri, the Muslim shops were also closed. Matters were carried on with great deal of peace and enthusiasm till 12 o'clock. When the procession reached the Kashmiri Gate the men were held back and the women proceeded to get the Kachahri (law court) closed. The procession was dispersed at about 12-30 and the women remained in the offices. When the people were returning home a motor car rushed into the crowd in front of the Government School with a very high speed. The people tried to stop it, some stones were thrown. A European was in the motor (car), he moved the motor in the backward direction at full speed and collided with three people including Lt. Patwardhan who had come to see you. His leg was fractured. The man in the motor car gave information to the Police who came on the scene in lorries and rushed on the crowd like mad dogs. It was difficult to escape the lathi blows. There was no leader in the crowd. The people ran away and left a large number of the wounded behind. After dispersing the crowd the Police' reached the Kachahri (law court) where women were standing with men round about them. Lathis were used against them. Nair showed great enthusiasm and allowed a number of lathi blows to be dealt on his hands. Seven or eight women were hurt. One girl was badly dragged and belaboured. At that time the Vakils came out and they stopped this atrocity You must have seen their report.

From there the Police went to the city and rained lathis wherever they saw crowds. The troops and machine guns came from the fort Then bullets were fired upon the people standing in front of the Katwali. The Police caught hold of those people who had rushed into the Gurudwara for the safety of their lives. Fire was opened in the Gurudwara, and on the people standing in the lane leading to my house and on the people sitting in their rooms. The number of wounded amounted to nearly 250 and 6 persons were killed.

From that day Section 144 was made applicable for fifteen days, but the Congress began to defy it and so it was extended for one month more.

About 200 from among the wounded have recovered. The public rendered all sort of help. The people have unprecedented faith in the Ashram. The stores are full of victuals, and anything needed is quickly supplied. Much money has also been collected, but it is not much needed. The Doctors rendered much help. Out of 250, seventy persons whose condition was rather serious were taken to the hospital, the rest were treated privately. The authorities of the hospital did not show good behaviour.

About 50 volunteers have gone to jail in defying (Section 144). The work rendered by women on this occasion is praiseworthy. In fact it is they who saved the reputation of men. Yesterday their leader Satyavati Devi was arrested. The women hold processions and meetings daily.

There are about 100 volunteers in the Ashram. We meet great difficulties in teaching the ideals of the Ashram. At present it has become actually a camp in a way. Every kind of individual comes here. Still we ourselves do every kind of work except that of the scavengers.

Almost all the Congress leaders have been arrested. Now no processions are taken out as there is fear along with enthusiasm among the people. But if any one gathers strength and comes forward their enthusiasm will be stimulated.

Khaddar is in great demand but it cannot be had. There is also a great demand for charkhas. Nearly 700 taklis have been sold. I am manufacturing them here and as many as are being made are sold out. We have sold 19 charkhas and no more were ready. These charkhas are made on the Bardoli model.

Devdasji is doing well. He will be sent to the Gujarat Jail on Monday.

How is your health. How nice it would be if we get news from there.

Respectful obeisance from your humble servant,

VRAJ KRISHNA.

Revered Bapu.

I am in receipt of your letter. I am at present with Lakshmidash-bhai. I had to leave Ahmedabad again without doing anything as I was told that ' Brother Jethalal Gandhi was sufficient' for the work there. Eagerness for the- manufacture of Khadi is great everywhere like that in Ahmedabad. Letters in large numbers and money are received here as well as persons personally call for Khadi implements. It has become impossible to supply the same to all. Hence for the present I am engaged in such work. What can I say when I could not get any opportunity to remove distrust? If you suggest to be more useful elsewhere and find an opportunity to

remove distrust, it is well and good, otherwise for the present there is ample work in connection with the implements here. I am all right.

Humble respects from
CHHOTALAL,

Dated Wednesday, 28th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

Your letter is to hand. On reading it I have felt, as much pleasure as I would have done on meeting you. Now I seldom get fits of epilepsy. Menstruation is still irregular.

I keep my mind cool. I have completed the! first reading of Anasakti yog. I shall again begin to read it. I understand it.

When you were outside (the jail), i.e. on the day prior to your arrest, you had caused a letter written to me by brother Kantibhai that I should not go out (of the Ashram). But as revered Narandasbhai asked me to go I went. I have been entrusted with picketing work in the neighbouring villages in the Ahmedabad district. We ten sisters have left under the leadership of Shrimati Khurshedbahen from the Ashram. I and Lakshmibahen are posted in the village Demai in the Modasa Taluka.

Further, if there is only one drunkard in a village and if that person cannot be brought round in spite of persuasion and moreover, if he being a Mukhi or such persons, the village has no courage to boycott him, then, in order to improve him can fasts be undertaken ? When the liquor-shop is being run for his sake only, what can be done in such circumstances ?

That is all. I try to write a good hand. How do you keep your health ?

Although I have gone out, I do observe the rules of the Ashram.

I have given up taking tea and coffee after your arrest.

Very affectionate salutations from,

LILAVATI.

Dated 28th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

I am writing this letter from the Worli jail. Muni Jinvijayji, I and 39 others have been brought here. I propose to make good use of the rest obtained while performing the duty. I think of studying. Please do inform me what I should read. Both of us are placed in the "A" class while the rest have been placed in the "C" class. We are in high glee. I have begun to read Gita.

I have been sentenced to 9 months rigorous imprisonment. No work has been given so far. We have been asking for work. I hope you are doing well.

Respects from your obedient,
RANCHHOD.

Dehebhai, Taluka
Modasa, 28th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

Your letter of 19th May 1930 was to hand and I was gratified to read it. My health is all right. But my mind is not sufficiently quiet. Vasant cannot be forgotten. Rambhau and Mathuri are in the Ashram. I have left them in charge of Durgabai. Here the work of picketing is going on well. The people of the village have taken a vow not to drink liquor and not to buy fresh foreign cloth. Lilavati and four volunteers are with me.

Lilavati and I offer prayers daily at four O'clock in the morning and in the evening regularly. We devote also some time to reading. From 6 O'clock in the morning upto 12 at night the work continues.

Respects from,
Lakhshmi Bai.

Adalaj,
Monday, Vaishakh Vad 13.

Revered Bapuji,

I received yesterday a letter from you written on the very day on which I was remembering you most. My health is all right.

I read the translation of Gitaji often and often. My mind gets peace by repeating three verses of our prayer and three verses of Gitaji. I have come here for picketing liquor-shops. Here the awakening of the village is good. May Rama get the hearts of the owners of the liquor-shops changed. While picketing I have been finishing the threads of sacrifice on the takli.

Shantu and Jamnadas have been sent to Cochin. Bapu, you will write me letters even if I do not write to you ; will you not ? May the maternal grandfather of Maghaji get complete peace by your blessings.

Respects from,
MOTI.

Surat,
dated 29th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

I come to the Patidar Ashram yesterday evening. Hence I went home for the (collection of) rent, and after returning to the Patidar Ashram within half an hour I shall go to Vesu, because the camp has been shifted from Bhimrad to Vesu since the last sixteen days, which fact you must have known if you have received my first letter. As I am not sure whether you have received my first letter, I am sending this letter to the Mandir.

I have learnt news about you through your letters printed in the *Ashramsamachar*, *Navjivan*, etc. I am doing well.

Humble respects,
from your child,
VASUMATI.

P. S.

Does the raw milk suit you ? As for the newspapers allowed to you, (I think) you might be getting papers like the 'Times'. Kamalababen Patel has been sent to Pardi Udwada.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.
Telephone No. 137.
Telegram : " Millowners "
Ahmedabad.

Din Bag,
Mirzapur Road,
Ahmedabad, dated 29th May 1930.

Wise and glorious Mahatma Gandhiji,

I hope your pastime in the interior world is joyful. I had written a reply on the 26th April 1930 to your letter of the 25th April 1930. As mentioned in it as amount of the deposit became mature by the end of the current month, the whole sum of Rs, 26,700 given by you from the Birla fund for the schools of Majur Mahajan (Labour Association), has been handed over with the consent of the Committee of three of us to Shrimati Anasuya bahen by cheque for remittance to you or to anybody else according to your instructions.

I had written for the grant of an interview with you to the Superintendent Yeravda Prison but as I received a reply in the negative, I have given the cheque to Anasuya bahen. I hope your health is undoubtedly all right.

Humble salutations from
GORDHANBHAI.

Ahmedabad,
25th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

My mother and father started from Burma to come to see you. When they reached Rangoon they learnt about your arrest. All of us are going to Jalalpur tomorrow to see revered Kasturba. Herewith are sent letters from my mother and sisters.

Please to sign with date the accompanying photographs and send them to the Ashram to Narandasbhai. I am eager to learn news about your good health.

Affectionate bows,
from
NIRANJAN GALIARA.

Amedabad,
dated, 26th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji.

I came here on the 23rd from Burma with the desire of seeing you. Bahens Vanita and Ratan are with me. On the very day on which I came here, I went to the Ashram with the two sisters. But the Ashram without you appeared like the mother's home without the mother. We felt very much lonely (there). With great efforts we reconciled our minds and saw Narandasbhai. We had a good deal of talk with him. Bahen Vanita desires to join the picketing. But Narandasbhai said, " As she is young, she will not be taken up ". I shall go to see revered Kasturba in a day or two and I shall stay there if there is any work that I can do. I shall stay longer if there is any chance of my being able to see you. I am gratified to know that your health is all right.

Yours,
MANI GALIARA.

Lady Volunteers' Camp,
Vesu, District Surat.

Most revered dear Bapuji,

I received your letter yesterday. I have written you two letters, one of which I sent to the temple only yesterday. (And) you do not seem to have received my first letter.

Vesu is largely populated by Parsis and the whole village is under their influence. Hence there is little awakening among the people. But as the camp has been opened here, it cannot but have some effect. As there is no work at present. I pass my time in writing letters and spinning. Going in procession and teaching carding in the locality of the untouchables have been started.

Upto now I have been keeping good health, but the water of this place does not suit me and, therefore, I feel at times drowsy. In my letter of yesterday I have written (to you) news about Kamalabahen.

Humble respects from,
VASUMATI.

Udyoga Mandir,
Sabarmati, 2nd June 1930.

Revered Shree Bapuji,

As there is no letter from you this week, you may perhaps have stopped writing them. By your letters all (of us) got very much consolation, but there is no help when you might have thought it proper to stop it !.

This is our third letter. No receipt of any of them has been acknowledged by you up till now.

Last week a detailed letter of fifteen pages was written to you from here. It is well if you have received it.

Further, as for persons going out from the Ashram, Shanta and Lalita are going today as revered Ba has called them.

Eight women have joined the khadi class for women.

Six students have come for khadi work. I take up those who come with recommendations from Bhai Shree Poddar and from persons like him. They come at their own cost.

To-day Jagsapji is going to the U. P. As he became unsettled at intervals. I allow him to go.

Mirabahen has been busy now-a-days in a greater work than that of village. Bhai Mathuradas is with her.

As you are allowed newspapers, you might be having more information than we.

I saw Imamsaheb in the jail. He has become very weak. Madhavjibhai is given milk and dates, which suit him well. Except this, everything is all right. All are all right here.

Humble salutations from
Your
Obedient Narandas.

Vijapur,
Saturday, the 5th of Jeth Sud.

Most revered Bapuji,

Prabhubhai has already written to you that work has been started in Kadi. I came (here) yesterday from there. I shall return in course of two days. The spinning has already been commenced everywhere, but very few know regular spinning. We see today

visible proof of the existence of wide scope of khadi work only in villages. I now realise the secret that it is not at all necessary to learn English for one who wants to do such work. I had not ever had such experience (lit. sight) of the poor having become dull-headed without industry. At present the enthusiasm of each persons knows no bounds ; but people who can meet it are wanting. Demands are being received for men knowing khadi work from everywhere. At present there is no dearth of spinners. As many slivers as can be prepared will be exhausted. But carders are not available. People do not yet take interest in carding. On the other hand weavers are still wanting. New weavers are afraid of weaving hand spun yarn and as the sale of cloth woven by hand from mill yarn as swadeshi is large, weavers cannot be secured with ease. I am at present working hard to prepare new carders and weavers. I feel that as much cotton will be spun as will be carded and if as much yarn is woven immediately as is spun, the enthusiasm of the people seeing cloth woven by themselves will increase doubly.

My health is all right. I receive news about you from the Ashram. Devidatt and Chandradatt are with me. The use of both of them is made advantageously in connection with the work of carding.

Salutations from
KRISHNADAS.

Revered Bapuji,

I had written one other letter from this place, but as you became a resident of Yeravda, you did not get it ; I therefore give you in short an account from the day I came to Sukkur up to this day.

With the help of a local worker, I have established a Kanya Mandal (girls' association). The girls of the Mandal ply takli daily in the evening from 5 to 6 O'clock. Upto this day, these girls have obtained pledges for the boycott of foreign cloth from 1,000 persons. Taking out processions (they) give street lectures. Some of the girls have also taken a vow to eat Swarajya salt.

As it is the desire of Sind leaders to carry on constructive work on the lines of Bardoli, in the villages of the Sukkur (Taluka), *thanas* (camps) have been opened in five villages of this Taluka. In these and the neighbouring villages the salt law was broken. The panchaets also were called and resolutions passed on liquor and the Boycott of foreign cloths. The atmosphere seems to be hopeful from the work done. The enthusiasm of volunteers is increasing. In a few days the Khadi work will be started in full force. In 1921 much Khadi used to be produced in Sukkur and the villages of the Sukkur Taluka. But at that time as no body paid the requisite attention to it, the production of Khadi stopped. Now the thought of reviving the (production of) Khadi is being

considered. Taranath and Babalbhai have been sent out on tour in the villages. According to their opinion there will be a good production of Khadi. But it will take 8-10 years to approximate the work of Bardoli. They intend to send their statement to Jairamdasji.

As there is want of educated volunteers to do work in the village, a " Satyagrah Shikshan Chhavani (a camp to train volunteers for satyagraha) " has been opened on the 22nd *ultimo*. The work of training the volunteers coming to this camp has been entrusted to me. Ten days course has been kept for training them. The daily work of this class has been arranged as follows :—

4-45 A.M. Rising from the bed. 4-45 A.M. to 5-30 A.M. morning duties, 5-30 A.M. to 6 A.M. prayer. 6-15 A.M. to 7 A.M. exercise. 7 A.M. to 9 A.M. cleaning, bathing, washing etc. 9 A.M. to 9-30 A.M. break fast. 9-30 A.M. to 10 A.M. recital of national songs. 10 A.M. to 12 A.M. spinning. 12; P.M. to 1 P.M. class. 1 P.M. to 2 P.M. meals. 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. rest. 4 P.M. to 5 P.M. class. 5 P.M. to 6 P.M. sports. 6 P.M. to 8-30 P.M. street propaganda. 8-30 P.M. to 9-15 P.M. supper. 9-15 P.M. to 10 P.M. prayer and chitchatting.

This daily programme of work is according to the Sindhi custom. In this matter I have followed the wishes of brother volunteer Motwani who is working with me. The programme has been prepared after taking the opinion of volunteers and meeting their wishes. It was my intention to give four hours to spinning, but it could not be done. The Sindh people do not work with hands. But in this class it has been made a rule that cooking and cleaning must be done by volunteers themselves. Volunteer Motwani wanted to engage a cook. Hence what has been done is excessive. The use of chillies and spices in food has been dropped. Here every one is habituated to go to the bazaar and eat (bazaar things). That also has been stopped. The location of this class is at the old Mashan (burning ground) near the Sukkur Barrage.

On reading the accounts of the perpetration of atrocities in Gujarat, I am very much inclined to go there. After the arrest of Abbas Tyabji with his band (of volunteers), the desires to go to Gujarat was irresistible. I dropped a letter to Jayaramdasji. On the day this letter reached him, Adhyapak Malkaniji, Ghanshyam-dasji, Shriyut Narsinglalji etc., were arrested. Hence, there was nothing left to think as to what would be the answer to my letter.

The Government officers of this province (Sindh) are very clever. They clearly find that they had committed a blunder in firing at Karachi. They remained quiet for 15 days after the firing

and now they have started arresting leaders gradually and with great caution. In order that the people may not be roused, they arrest one day the leaders of Larkana, then they allow four or five days to pass, and then arrest leaders of Karachi. In that manner, they have arrested the leaders of Shikarpur (and) Sukkur. Up till now I have worked as a general adviser only. Although it was my desire, I had no opportunity to do any solid (lit. prescribed) work. We of our own accord cannot do any solid work, because the difficulty of language is very great. The people of villages do not know Hindi. Hence the desire to talk with them has to be suppressed willingly or unwillingly. If we take the help of the volunteers, a major portion of them are pleasure-seekers. Their idea of the work for which they have become volunteers is very strange.

Such is the state of affairs here. Now I have been entrusted with conducting the class. Taranath, Jethalal, etc., will be entrusted with the work of Khadi production. But I am not satisfied with this amount of work. I feel that I must have some more work. At present it does not appear that I will get anything more work. Yet thinking that our hope will be fulfilled later, we control our mind, and do our work.

The health of all of us is good.

25-5-30.

Satyagrah camp, Sukkur.

Most humble salutations,
from
GANPATRAO GODSE.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letters No. S.D. 2645, dated the 2nd July 1930, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political) Poona, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

" I am directed to return herewith the 7 letters and 2 post cards which accompanied your letter No. 283, dated the 4th June 1930, together with the translations of the letters and one post card in vernacular furnished by the Oriental Translator to Government, and to state that all the letters and the post cards may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S. D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930."

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 461 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 2nd July 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his letter No. 28/G, dated 2nd June 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Most revered Bapuji,

Dated 2nd June 1930.

I hope you have received my previous letters. I am in receipt of your letter. My health is able to; bear the heat well. Injections are not quite finished. I feel active for the last one or two days. Most of the time from morning to evening is spent on the spinning wheel. The evening prayer is going on well though it cannot be regarded to be satisfactory. No one has gone (to) Vijapur to help Krishnadas. There seems to be also no one who can go. He calls me to help him, but I have not yet attained that courage.

News are received from Almoda and Ranikhet. The movement appears to be going on at both this places. I have also just received news about Shantilal and Joshiji having been beaten.

Humble bows from
Your obedient Prabhudas.

Revered Bapuji,

I am in receipt of your letter. I feel no anxiety as I have your blessings. To-day I have become a guest. I wanted to accompany Mr. Reginald to see you. He must have talked to you about it. I ask for your blessings. My life has been justified. Moti and Rama are all right. I hope you are all right.

Barejadi,
Dated 26th May 1930.Bows from
Your obedient,
RANCHHOD.

Most revered Bapuji,

Katargam,
Dated 27th May 1930.

I read letters to birds and others in a newspaper, I am much gratified.

I hope you are all right. After staying at Olpad for 15 days I have come to Katargam since nearly ten days. A new camp has

been opened here. Consequently as Gangababen was required, she has been called. Our work is going on well. We offer prayer regularly at 4-20 in the morning and at 7-30 in the evening. Sisters take part in it. I have begun taking food since a week ; but I shall begin taking milk within a few days.

I wish you to bless me that I may have full strength to do the work entrusted to me.

Your obedient,
Respects from
NANI.

Ratnagiri Prison,
Ratnagiri, dated 28th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

After I left Dandi, I sent you a letter from Malwan. I also received a reply to that letter from Shriyut Kanti Gandhi informing me that as you were hard pressed with work, you could not reply to it. But, have you now plenty of time ?

To my misfortune, I did not receive beating in the battle at Shiroda, but I have been arrested. We 150 volunteers are kept in this Ratnagiri prison at present. In this prison (lit. here) are Shriyut Gangadharrao Deshpande, Shriyut Appasaheb Patwardhan Shriyut Dastaneji, and other leaders. We three i.e., Gajanan Gavhankar, Pandurang Desphande and myself who came from Dandi are here. Gajanan and Pandurang send their most humble salutations. More than 150 volunteers are in the Belgaum Prison and 125 volunteers received beating. The battle (raid) was carried on very peacefully there. Prayers are offered enthusiastically also in prison. This is my first experience of the jail (life). Our case will be heard on the 9th June. Here in the jail room, there is also with me teacher of Chhinchwad Shriyut Sahasrabud-dhaji. He explains daily the Ashram discipline, regulations, etc. to the people here. What more can I write ?

Yours servant,
KESHAV GANESH DEODHAR.

Major Martin has been informed. The I. G. of Prisons will also be informed in due course.

(Sd.) G. C.
16th August.

The draft letter is put up.

(Sd.) G. C.
18th August.

SECRET

D. O. No. S.D.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Poona, 18th August 1930.

Dear

Will you please see your d. o. letter of the 16th enclosing a letter from Martin regarding the question of further concessions to Nehru and Vallabhbhai with regard to interviews.

I am to state that, as already intimated by me to Martin, Government have decided that there should be no more interviews and no more concessions of any sort.

Martin's letter is herewith returned.

Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) G. C.
18th August.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

Letter No. 1.

Seva Samiti,
Jaiton
(Nabha State),
16th Jeth 1987.

To

Shri Mahatma Gandhi,
Most revered Sir,
I offer my humble salutation at your feet.

Please let me know by letter what your opinions are in the matter of the evil custom of giving dinners and incurring unnecessary expenses in respect of performing certain ceremonies after the death of a person prevalent among the Hindus. We want to get rid of the custom from among our people here, and so we want to have your opinion. Your opinion is likely to carry much weight.

Your (humble) servant,

SHIVLAL GUPTA,
Secretary, Seva Samiti,
P. O. Jaiton,
(Nabha State)
Punjab.

Letter No. 2.

Most revered Bapuji,

Crores of salutations for the days that have intervened (between this and the last letter).

Nandakishori fell ill and has become all right. On returning from the Ashram I made an attempt to take part in the Satyagraha fight but respected Bapuji (Shri Rajendra Babu) prohibited me from doing so. I was starting from the Ashram on 4th March 1930 but you asked me to go on 5th March 1930. I had to be disappointed and it could not be avoided. After returning from the Ashram owing to my own and Nandakishori's actions we have completely discarded your ideals and I have again returned to the ideals I had in the Ashram. People may call this good but I consider it from beginning to end as the climax of sensuality and hope that I shall continue to hold this opinion in future. I feel shame to write but I never concealed any thing from you nor shall I ever conceal any thing in future from you and so I have written to you. After returning from the Ashram I am doing the work of advocating the use of the Charkha, Nandkishori teaches carding and spinning to women (lit, sisters) I am also doing the same and have side by side begun the work of writing the report on the economic condition of villages on the lines of the work undertaken by the Gujarat Vidya Pith. I have made some change in my daily programme. The bank of the Ganges is one mile (from here). I get up at 4 O'clock and go for a bath in the Ganges with Nandakishori. On the way I recite prayers and Nandakishori does the same. After answering the call of nature I take a bath in the Ganges. After return I finish meals etc. by 10 O'clock and go to work. I do the work of spinning also. I spin at least till 1 and at the latest till 5. I finish my evening meal by 8. I pray till about 9 and then go to sleep. I have read in the newspapers that you (Bapu) have been put under restraint. I wonder that Bapu should be imprisoned. Bapu's body may be taking peaceful rest in some place fixed by Government but his soul is contemplating in the heart of every Indian. When I see in this place young children carrying small flags (singing), 'Come along heroes, be men now' I become elated with joy. The work of picketing is also being carried on here. I am (now) staying at a place called Gallnipur six miles from Bhagalpur. I have not (yet) gone home. Father is calling me and I think of going there once. The Police is quiet here. Yes, news has been received of Police is peaceful

Champaran is said to be in the forefront of all. Now I crave for Bapu's blessings.

Revered Bapu's
humble servant,
RAGHUNATH PRASAD,
P. O. Bihpur,
District Bhagalpur.

PS.

Salutations from the residents of Gawripur also.

Salutations to revered Bapuji from his obedient (servant) Nandkishori.

Letter No. 3.

Bapuji, Victory to the all-knowing deity. You do not know me but I am not far away. You can understand that I am not your enemy but I am as opposed to the boycott of foreign clothes as I am to the terrible steel sword of Britannia, because I consider the boycott of foreign goods as tantamount to violence. You may have my words of 24th July 1926 in your memory that your charkha is a symbol of violence and they hold good even to this day. Moreover, if we strike a match and burn to ashes foreign cloth worth crores and hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees and if we have to use gunny cloth or loincloth on account of not being able to secure pure Khaddar, what will be the plight of that community which includes righteous men like Mr. Andrews ? I would add in this letter that when I see you working the charkha I feel that your hands are smeared with blood like Britannia which is infatuated with violence and that you are collecting together small threads to hang unwittingly the community to which your friend Mr. Andrews belongs. Should you in the present times regard the charkha as the sword and give up the movement (started in its favour) the use of the bloody sword of Britannia will be given up, with the result that those pure hearted, self-less innocent and brave Indians who have been imprisoned for the offence of loving their motherland will be set free. There is no need of arguments and discussion for proving what is self-evident. It is essential that you should give up the charkha movement. Should you consider it undesirable to give up the charkha I would request you to solve my difficulty as to what difference there is in the present time of struggle between the sword of Britannia and your charkha.

*In Urdu.

*Your dear (friend),
Meher Ahmad Shaikh.

Your humble servant,
MATHURADAS JAIN.
Zira, District Ferozpur,
(Punjab).

Letter No. 4.

To

Gandhiji Sahib,

The humble writer states as follows :—You have attained great reputation in the world and you have caught all the people in your net of fraud. You have become a great guru and a leader of the people. You have also amassed huge wealth. You are a rich man and you are respected by high officials and at durbars and special meetings people look upon you with confidence. But you have done nothing for the world to come. You will never be able to attain salvation until and unless you believe in Islam and follow Muhammad, the Prophet of Allah. You will realise the truth of what I say after your death. If you believe in God, your sufferings in this world will come to an end. But if you do not accept Islam you will get nothing but grief. I, as your well-wisher, inform you that your death is near at hand. Every human being is destined to die. None can escape death. If you accept Islam, you will live in peace in the world to come, otherwise you will be thrown into hell. Thousands of persons like you are already burning in it. I say it once again that you please ponder over what I have said. Accept Islam and remember that in that world no friend (of yours) will be able to help you in any way.

(Sd.) WALI MUHAMMAD,
Nau Muslim (New Convert to Islam).

P.S.

If you accept my suggestion, well and good, otherwise there is hell for you.

Please reply soon.

Letter No. 5.

Rajkot Civil Station :
Dated, the 30th May 1930.

Dear Mahatmaji Mohanlal Gandhi,

Your campaign (lit. atmosphere) is subject to the condition that there should occur no disturbance and though some people call you the Saviour of 32 crores of Indians, yet the temperament of these who have been excited cannot be like yours and hence it is now necessary to stop the unrest and ruin which have been on the increase day by day in India. Therefore, you will kindly begin fasts and let the people of India know about it so that they may stop the rowdyism that they are indulging in.

If you will, please, inform the press that Gandhi is opposed to rowdyism wherever it occurs you will do good to all the people of India.

I am a relative of a very close friend of yours. I and your elder brother were studying together. Hence, by this letter, I make the request to you.

Salutations from Parekh Chhotalal,
INDRAJI.

Letter No. 6.

RAM.

Shriji Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi,

After making efforts of every kind I approach you with the (following) request. I made efforts to open a school in my place for the good of others but the work remains unfinished owing to lack of funds. I made various efforts to start the school but no success was achieved. I am sacrificing my all for the uplift of the country but with no success. Should you be pleased to secure Rs. 500 for completing the school from the All-India Congress Committee you will place the poor people of our country under your obligations. Should you not be able to secure the amount in the ordinary way you would do well to secure it for us on interest. I am making strenuous efforts for the promotion of (the sale of) Swadeshi goods. You are a clairvoyant and you can know the things that reside in the hearts of (others) people. Please to know the thoughts working in my mind and help me to get my wishes fulfilled. Should you be able to get my wishes fulfilled you will get the blessings from the school. You are the protector of the whole of India.

Should you not be able to help with money, be so good as to send the name and address of the person who would lend money on interest.

Yours obediently,
CHAITANYASINGH KAMLAR,
Podadi-Sonapeth,
P.O. Amada (B.N.R.),
District Singhbhum.

No. 8 is a printed copy of verses composed by Mr. Chandrashankar Narmadashankar Pandya, Naku Bagh, Bhavnagar, on the occasion of the 19th birth day of H. H. Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji of Bhavnagar. The author offers his congratulations to the Maharaja on the occasion and expresses his good wishes to him. The author sends the copy with salutations to Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

To Vellore, 23rd July 1930.

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison, Yeravda.

Sir,

On 18th June 1930, I sent by Registered Post, through Mr. C. V. Seshachariar, one letter, and one parcel, which were respectively V. C. R. numbered as 1 and 46 in the Sub-Post office, Vellore, and which were addressed to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Yeravda Central Prison. I received your acknowledgment for the letter, but not for the parcel. It is more than a month since the parcel containing a Book was sent. I shall be highly obliged by your letting hand in the parcel and the letter were delivered to the addressee ; or if they have been returned to me, when I may expect them back.

I remain, Sir,
Yours truly,

V. C RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Advocate, Vellore.

Vellore, 23rd July 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. S.D. 2546, dated 27th June 1930, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political), Poona, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

In continuation of my letter No. 2167, dated the 9th June 1930, I am directed to return herewith the remaining 5 letters and book which accompanied your letter No. 278, dated the 2nd June 1930, together with translations of the letters and a review of the book furnished by the Oriental Translator to Government and to state that they may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 447 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 30th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information in continuation of this office No. 316, dated the 9th June 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 2709.
Home Department (Political),
Poona, 5th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a letter from Sudhindranath Banerjee to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi which was addressed to the Political Secretary to Government, and to state that it may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S. D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

I have etc.,
(Sd.) C. F. BORGES,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Political).

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 483 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 7th July 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of disposal.

(Sd.) S. R. Choubal,
Major, I.M.S.,
for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Letter No. S. D. 2215 (Confidential) dated 10th June 1930 from the Secretary to Government, Home Department (Political), Poona, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

I am directed by the Governor in Council to return herewith the 27 letters and a pamphlet which accompanied your letter No. 241 dated the 24th May 1930, addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, and to state that with the exception of -letters Nos. 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25 and 26, the remaining may be delivered at the discretion of the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison,

consistent with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S. D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

2. I am to enclose for your information translations of the letters and a review of the pamphlet furnished by the Oriental Translator to Government.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 332 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 11th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 14/G dated 22nd May 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

JOINT PEACE COUNCIL
(An Advisory Committee)

1930 CAMPAIGN AGAINST MILITARY TRAINING AND
CONSCRIPTION

Associated Organisations :

FRIENDS INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
COUNCIL,
INTERNATIONAL ANTIMILITARIST
BUREAU,
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE
WOMEN'S GUILD,
INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP OF
RECONCILIATION,
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ANTI-
MILITARIST MINISTERS AND
CLERGYMEN,
PEACE COMMITTEE OF THE
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL,
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM.

Mahatma Gandhi,
Sabarmati Ashram,
Bombay. (India)

Office : Doblergasse 2/26
VIENNA VI (Austria).

Cable address:

Wanderstud Wien,
7th August 1930.

Dear Sir,

To my very great regret I find that the enclosed letter together with some others has been mislaid instead of being posted. Please forgive my negligence ! Endeavouring to make at least partially good the delay caused in this way, I venture to refund the costs of a telegraphic reply. If it does not mean much trouble to you, would you have the great kindness to wire your answer to the request put forward in the annexed letter ? (It would be sufficient to wire : " Wanderstud Wien—I sign manifesto—Gandhi", or simply yes or no.)

Thanking you in advance for any trouble you may take on our behalf, I remain, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) OSKAR F. BOCK.

Encls. English Manifesto,
Covering letter.

JOINT PEACE COUNCIL
(*An Advisory Committee*)
1930 CAMPAIGN AGAINST MILITARY TRAINING AND
CONSCRIPTION

Mahatma Gandhi,
Sabarmati Ashram,
Bombay (India)

1st July 1930.

Dear Sir,

The Joint Peace Council, and associative committee of the above-mentioned international peace organisations, is preparing an international Campaign against conscription and the military training of youth. This Campaign is to be started simultaneously on October 12th 1930 in as many countries as possible. It will be opened with the publication of an international Manifesto which will be signed by a small number of men and women of international renown.

The Council has authorised me to approach you, dear Sir, with the request to sign our international Manifesto of which I enclose the working. I further beg to enclose a list of those names which will be invited for the international edition of the Manifesto.

Hoping that you will see your way to complying with the request of the Joint Peace Council, and thanking you in advance for any trouble you may take on our behalf,

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Oskar F. Bock.

Encl. Manifest,
List of signatures to Manifesto.

**List of Men and Women of International Renown whose
Signatures are to be invited for the Manifesto.**

Austria	Sigmund Freud,
China	T. Z. Koo,
Czechoslovakia	Hon. Radl,
England	H. G. Wells,
France	R. Rolland, Georges Duhamel,
Germany	A. Einstein, Thomas Mann,
Holland	Henriette Roland-Holst,
India	M. Gandhi, R. Tagore, Sir Jagadis Bose, S. Naidu.
Japan	Dr. I. Nitobe, Mr. Kagawa,
Norway	Dr. Christian Lange,
Russia	Mr. Biroukoff,
Sweden	Selma Lagerlof,
Switzerland	A. Forel,
Spain	Miguel de Unamuno,
U. S. A.	Jane Addams, Upton Sinclair, John Dewey

Not to be published before October 12th, 1930.

**MANIFESTO AGAINST CONSCRIPTION AND THE
MILITARY TRAINING OF YOUTH**

The Governments of the world now officially acknowledge the supreme claims of Peace. In the Paris Pact they have repudiated war as an instrument of national policy.

Nevertheless preparation for war continues. Especially pronounced is the contrast between the Peace declarations of Governments and the maintenance and extension of military training.

Military training takes two forms. In many countries it is imposed by law. In other countries, whilst nominally voluntary, it is imposed on a wide scale by moral or economic pressure. Furthermore, all Governments claim the ultimate right to demand war service from their citizens, men or women.

We urge that the time has come when every sincere adherent of peace should demand the abolition of military training of youth and should deny the right of Governments to impose conscription. Conscription subjects the individual entirely to the military powers. It is a form of slavery. The habitual acceptance of this slavery only illustrates its deadening effect.

Military training is training of mind and body in the technique of killing. It is education for war. It is the perpetuation of the war mentality. It prevents the development of the Will of Peace.

The older generation commits a grave crime against the younger generation when in schools, universities, official and private organisations, it educates youth, often under the pretext of physical training, in the science of war.

The Peace Treaties imposed on the defeated countries the suppression of the military training of youth as well as conscription. It is time that the peoples themselves took the initiative in abolishing both throughout the world.

If Governments fail to recognise the depth of the revolt against war, they must face the resistance of those for whom loyalty to mankind and conscience is supreme. Let the peoples of all countries determine :

NO MORE MILITARISATION !

NO MORE CONSCRIPTION!

EDUCATION FOR HUMANITY AND PEACE !

Dated, Nagpur 29-5-1930.

Dear Bapuji,

Yeravda Palace,

Please to accept my most humble salutations. I have thought of writing a letter as I read that you are allowed to make correspondence and letters can be written.

It cannot be said to and I doubt whether this letter will reach you.

I was thinking of writing a letter as early as the beginning of April; but the heart was preventing the hand. The great brain engrossed in extraordinary tasks, should not be disturbed as far as possible. But at present you say that you are having a very good rest.

I was gratified on reading the news that your health is all right.

I have been through Madhya Prant Yuvati Mandal (C. P. Women War Association) doing and causing done the picketing of (foreign) cloth shops here. There are 10 or 12 lady volunteers at present. If the leaders of this place had wished, and if they had given orders to me, some good work would undoubtedly have been done. But according to what I hear, (they) do not wish to get the work done at the hands of women because (it is thought that) it is not good that women of high families, standing on main roads, should hear good and bad words from good and bad people. From the time the fight began, I was unprofitably reasoning with Mahatma Bhagwandin. At last Mahatma Bhagwandin told me that I might take up the work of women independently. And establishing an association I have begun the work accordingly for the last one month and a quarter. For the last two days the Congress volunteers have been picketing.

The volunteers of this place are not at all unknown to you in the matter of discipline and self-control. It is a trivial matter to use good and bad words while picketing. (I) tried to bring this matter to the notice of responsible individuals, but the attempt was fruitless.

If there is no control over the mind and tongue of the volunteers, the seller and the buyer become 'obstinate' which results in "violence". On the 26th May 1930 there was some beating by the Police. Two sisters received injuries on their hands also. A 10 or 12 months old daughter of a sister was caught by the throat and thrown away by a Sub-Inspector. The infant remained unconscious for about 15 minutes. The object of writing this is only in the interest of self-control, discipline and arrangement of work. Now I will begin work in the villages in a very short time. It is my belief that work in the villages will prove more advantageous especially than in Nagpur proper. There is no special change in the condition of my health. I want to die while doing service and for the rest I always remain in spirits by your blessings, and continue to do work untiringly. I am confident that God and you are with me. I have written this letter as concisely as possible.

Will I be fortunate to get your blessings ?

Bows from your daughter.

CHATURA.

Vande Mataram.

From

Manilal Laxmichand Doshi,
32, Kitchen Garden Street, 2nd Floor,
Bombay-2.

Dated 29th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

You must have read the news about Bombay's and India's love for independence.

You went away behind the walls of Yeravda without giving a chance of your nectar-like lecture to be heard to the people of Bombay who had become mad to hear it since a long time. I, therefore, hope that you will send a message by way of such a lecture.

I wish that the authorities will not object in allowing this frank letter to reach you.

Vande Mataram from
Your obedient servant,
longing for your release,
MANILAL DOSHI.

Shri

Lakshmanjhula (Dehradun), 25th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

I beg to state that I was an inmate of the (Sabarmati) Ashram 6 years ago; you might perhaps be remembering it.

It is my strong desire that I should join the Satyagraha fight and do some service. But I am not ready to go to jail at present. The only reason is that, I am suffering from eyesore. I had consulted a doctor with a view that if any permanent remedy is found I can also go to jail. But it has not so happened. The doctor has told me that my eyes will be operated upon in a month or so. I therefore request you to suggest me some way so that I may render some service. I am prepared to do any work inside or outside the Ashram. I have also written one letter to brother Narharibhai Parikh.

I hope that if this letter reaches you and if there is no obstacle in your giving reply, you will undoubtedly favour me with a reply.

I await here your answer.

Your obedient servant,

Brahmachari Bhagvadacharya Vedratna.

Postal Address: —

Lakshman Jhula (Dehradun) _____

The Right Way For Mahatma Gandhi.

Dear Gandhi who is called a great man of the world:

My mind desires that your name may be included in the list of the spiritual great men of the world. It appears from your fame that God has certainly given you the capability of greatness. However you have not made any effort to make the most of this capability and you are utilizing your spacious capacities in disputations about political questions. How I wish you had not made a manifestation of your unique understanding and your God given abilities in making an announcement of being free from the slavery of this world and the next. Can the slavery of the other world be of less importance in the sight of a sensible man than that of this world ? Never !! Rather it constitutes eternal imprisonment and an unending calamity ! Therefore, no one has any right to follow the Congress announcement of the 31st December 1929 in respect of complete independence if that person merely confines himself to political independence and has nothing to do with the independence to be secured on the day of Judgment.

* * * *

Does it not enter your exalted sense that you should become a follower of Islam in the service of India ?

* * * *

In the agitation that you started in the year 1921 (ostensibly) for the purpose of the attainment of freedom and for the weakening of Government you started the *Shuddhi* and the *Sanghatan* movement for the establishment of the Hindu Raj with Mr. Malaviya and Dr. Munje as the Commander-in-Chief and his assistant respectively in the Shuddhi movement, and Swami Shraddhanand as the leader of the Sanghatan movement. This resulted in communal tension and Hindu-Muslim conflict and it was responsible for creating thousands of orphans and widows. The Shuddhi movement perverted many Muslims and involved them in the whirl of return to the Hindu fold, and, in this way increased the Hindu population and weakened the Muslims.

Sensible Gandhi ! Have you ever given a calm thought to these dangerous attacks (on Islam)?

A Glance on the Truth of Islam.

As far as it is known you acknowledge the unity of God and the truth of Islam in your heart. Why then do you hesitate to follow the Islamic religion openly ?

I would therefore make an appeal to you to embrace Islam and refer your grievances to the merciful God who will effect a change in the present condition of India.

Your real sympathiser,

ABDUL BAQU.

Bachharaon, District Muradabad.

Summarised translation of a letter addressed to Mr. Gandhi by Bhagat Parmadas son of Bhagat Purshotam Das, a resident of Rajanpura, District Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, and it is dated the 20th May 1930: —

My dear Mahatma, Mahatmaji who is dwelling in the temple of Shri Krishna, May I be a sacrifice to you !

I, who am a dweller of an unknown town, have a hearty desire to see you. But since you are residing in the temple of devotion, it is difficult to have your darshan. I want to take some time of yours, kindly spare some time for a humble and uneducated man like myself. May God fulfil your heart's desire, and may you return victorious to the Punjab. Whenever you come to the Punjab I shall surely come and have your darshan. I do not want to waste any more of your time in flattery. Please answer a few questions of mine in your own hand.

(1) Please write out your regular programme of daily worship and also the timings for worshipping different gods. On whose strength have you undertaken all this gigantic task that a puny man like you has put the whole Government in a fix ? I also want

to engage myself in Divine Worship and wish that I should renounce the world and become one with God. Please write out the method for me. So that I may also gain real strength and force. It should not be that love and worship which is practised for show, but it should be true love as existed in the heart of Hanumanji. On account of which he fearlessly went into Lanka. I am fully convinced that after reading your sermon on the method of offering prayers I shall be able to learn how to live so that in whichever place or country I go, I may have no fear of any man or any weapon. I am trying my best but I have not been able to achieve the desire of my heart, for my spirit is weak and day and night I commit sin and tell lies. I only want to know by what kind of fasts and religious exercises I can achieve real spiritual power. I am waiting for a reply. I had written one' letter to you c/o. the Congress, Lahore, but I got no reply. I then wrote another letter which was replied to by your secretary. Kindly let me know whether you act upon the Ramayana or the Gita I promise not to reveal the secret to any one.

Review.

The book is the 12th number of the periodical " Vasant " Vol. XXVIII for the month of Paush Samvat 1986. It is printed at the Surya Prakash Printing Press by Mulchand Trikamlal, Ahmedabad, and published by Tripathi Itchhashanker Harjivan, Ahmedabad. It is edited by Anandshanker Bapubhai Dhruv, M.A., LL.B., Principal, Benares Hindu University. The first article headed " Gujaratnun Patnagar" or " Capital of Gujarat" which is contributed by Ratnamanirao Bhimrao, B.A. is a reply to the comments of Mr. Shankerprasad Desai on the work entitled " Gujaratnun Patnagar " or Capital of Gujarat. The article is of a purely academical interest. In the next article is reproduced into Gujarati by Balkrishna G. Sharma the address of H. E. the' Viceroy delivered on the 30th October 1929 at the conference of Universities held at Delhi. Then follows a short play by Ramanlal Premanand Bhatt depicting several aspects of Hindu social life. In the editorial notes, Mr. Dhruva gives at the outset an account of the conversation he had with Mr. Gandhi when he met him last before Mr. Gandhi decided upon his present campaign and began his march from Ahmedabad to Dandi and remarks. The difference of opinion between me and Mr. Gandhi regarding the present campaign is in regard to two points. One is that the fight started by him is a little hasty and the second is that giving no importance to himself he relies upon God for victory. I regard him to be a great saviour of the country of the present age and hence I do not wish that he should die leaving much work unfinished. Then he proceeds

to dwell upon the satyagraha begun after Mr. Gandhi reached Dandi and praising the non-violence maintained by the satyagrahis and the firmness shown by them during it he observes: —If Government has any wisdom of statesmanship in them at present, they should, instead of making fruitless efforts of repressing the righteous anger of the people, ask: What does this wonderful phenomenon suggest ? Have the people gone mad ? However powerful a man might be, can he rouse the whole nation to such a pitch of enthusiasm ? Have talented leaders of the people, succumbing to the magic of magician, also taken wrong path ? If Government will entangle themselves into such beliefs, then they will never know the truth, and adopting day by day wrong policy, will bring the ruination of India as well as that of the Empire of Britain. The last two articles contain the statement of the editor regarding the future of the journal Vasant and the index of articles in the issues of the past year.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. S.D. 2547, dated 27th June 1930, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political), to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

In returning herewith a batch of 23 letters which accompanied your letter No. 292, dated the 5th June 1930, I am directed to forward for your information translations of the vernacular letters, and to state that all the letters, except letter No. 23, may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letters No. S.D. 2162. dated the 8th June 1930.

As regards letter No. 23 from Lieutenant D. L. Patwardhan, I am to say that it should be withheld.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 448 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 30th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his letter No. 29/G, dated 4th June 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Home Department (Special):
Poona, 26th July 1930.

No. S.D.—3178.

My dear Martin,

In reply to your demi-official letter of the 23rd, I am to inform you that Dr. Ansari's request for an interview with Mr. Gandhi should be refused.

I return the enclosures to your letter.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

1, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Dated 18th July 1930.

The Superintendent, Yeravda Jail.
Yeravda (Poona).

Dear Sir,

I shall feel much obliged if you would be good enough to arrange an interview for me with Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu, on the 23rd or 24th of this month. I am sorry I cannot give you more precise date.

A telegraphic reply would greatly oblige me, for which I am enclosing twelve annas stamps.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
M. A. ANSARI.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

No. 145.
O...RG...BOMBAY...B 22...45
REPLY PAID

SUPERINTENDENT, YERAVDA JAIL, POONA.

REACHED HERE IN ANTICIPATION PERMISSION IN FOR INTERVIEW STOP JUST
RECEIVED YOUR REPLY DIRECTED FROM DELHI STOP DISAPPOINTED STOP DIFFICULTY
STAY LONG STOP SHALL BE OBLIGED IF INTERVIEW ARRANGED TWENTYFIFTH
TWENTYSIXTH PLEASE WIRE CARE HIMAT BOMBAY

DOCTOR ANSARI.
18/1.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

Satyagrahashram,
Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati.
Dated 10th June 1930.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your memorandum of the 6th instant.

We expected some delay to be caused by transmission but the situation at the present is that we have received no letter from Gandhiji since 22nd May and it is difficult to understand the reason of delay of 18 days, are we to understand that there is still no other cause ?

Yours truly,
(Sd.) Narandas K. Gandhi,
Secretary.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison, Poona.

Vijapur Udyog Ashram,
Sunday, the 5th of Jeth Sud.

Most Revered Bapuji,

I received your letter last week, that is on Saturday the 11th of Vaishakh Vad and I wrote and sent a letter to the Ashram on Sunday but that letter reached the Ashram on Tuesday instead of Monday. Hence it was left behind and I write this letter afresh.

We two only are here. There are other five students of the Weavers' class. They all do very good work. They are also regular. Getting up at the prayer time daily and cleansing teeth, etc., they go to work between 4-30 to 5 A.M. 4 boys begin carding and one boy who does not know carding plies the spinning wheel. On account of the summer heat, these four boys finish carding as early as possible and commence the ginning of cotton in the afternoon. They card half a maund of cotton before 10-30 to 11 A.M. Two out of the four boys card 6 to 6½ lbs. each daily; and in addition they do ginning. Besides them, three or four persons from outside come to gin cotton. As the rainy season is drawing near, the work of ginning is very brisk. Ginning commences from 5 o'clock in the morning and is continued till noon when (they) go for an hour and a half for dinner, and it is resumed thereafter and continued till seven o'clock in the evening. Thus three to four maunds of cotton is ginned. Then cotton and cotton seeds of all are weighed which takes the time upto 7-30 P.M. It is followed by the evening prayer which is held at 8-30 to 8-45 P.M. The number of spinners is gradually increasing here. Almost all the boys ply the Takli. About hundred Taklis have already been sold by us. Demands are

received for them still. Now the Taklis are sold even in the town. The work goes on here in this manner. Krishna has come yesterday evening from Kadi to teach the weavers how to work the jatka (flying shuttle) loom. He will return in a day or two. He must be writing to you news about Prabhu. I have written a letter to revered Ba. I have no news about her. I hope your health is all right. I remember always both of you. My mother also remembers you. She stayed for a few days with me in the Ashram and then went to Dhrangadhra, and after staying for three or four days there, she' went to Porbandar. There one accused of the Mer community has seriously injured Kalubhai. Knife wounds have been caused at five or six places ; of these one near the eye and the other on the back are very deep. Besides injuries have been caused on the head and at three or four other places. On receiving this information, first Vajubhai went. Then my mother, Hemi, etc., followed him. Vajubhai writes that now he is well and the wounds are healing. We both are in good health. I spin regularly. I have learnt how to ply the Takli, but I am not yet able to spin fine and even yarn.

The heart shudders on (reading) the news about the fight. We pray that peace be established by the grace of God.

Humble bows and salutations from
KASHI.

Letter No. 1.

A post-card, dated 21st May 1930, which is from Sundarji Dosabhai, Tulsi Bhuvan, Panchvati, Nasik, and is addressed to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, C/o. The Superintendent, Yeravda Prison, is unintelligible in most places. The writer seems to appeal to Mr. Gandhi to intervene and stop the campaign launched by the depressed classes for temple entry at Nasik.

Letter No, 2.

Ahmedabad, dated 20th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,
Yeravada Prison.

If you have any leisure, I humbly request you to solve my question. At present I am a sainik in the fight. I feel much pain. I hope that I will get a proper solution of the question from you. When I joined the fight my wife gave me permission to do so. But thereafter when she came to Ahmedabad to my friend's house, I went to see her. I have a child four months old. His health is not good, i.e. is bad or (in other words) he is ill. My wife' presses me now not to continue the fight, cries and says that I should not go leaving her alone. So I really feel pained at heart. On the other hand the thought of leaving the fight also gives me equal pain. Further, if

I leave the fight, what will the world speak about me ? My another object is to educate my wife because the cause of the whole trouble is the entire illiteracy of my wife. Furthermore, if I want to educate her, I must stay in Ahmedabad, because at home there is complete slavery. Hence that is impossible at home. Then how to meet the expenses at Ahmedabad. I can maintain by service, but then I can get no time (to educate her). I have studied upto the matriculation. Moreover I have some knowledge of the mechanical (engineering) line. So I can perhaps get service if efforts are made. Then what should I do. At present I feel much annoyed. I am at a loss to understand what I should do. Now what course I should adopt. I am a resident of a village in Kathiawar. Kindly write a reply at the following address:

Bhimji Purshotam, C/o Patel Ranchhod Vashram,
Vasan Sheri, Saraspur, Ahmedabad,
Pranam from Keshav Mulji.

Letter No. 3.

To

Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi,
Written from Kudrodi by (name not mentioned).

As you have been imprisoned, the whole India is sorrowful. The reason is that in the present times the man who shows the true path is regarded by the people as showing the wrong one.

The price for salt which was one pice per pailies is at present 13 times high because since this unfaithful dog has come to our country, it has risen. Manufacturing show things and deluding us Hindus, he exacts price five or ten fold. When we so compel this unfaithful dog that he would come to lick our feet, then only we shall rest in peace. That is all. Monday, the 7th of Vaishakh vad Samvat 1986 (19th May 1930.)

I wanted to write more, (no signature) but as I did not get time. I could not write.

Untadi, dated 20th May 1930.

Letter No. 4.

Revered Bapu,

I had strong desires to write a letter to you, but one reason for not doing so is that I was doubtful whether you would get it. Another reason is that I did not know what to write. In the meantime to-day I accidentally came to read a copy of your letter to the Ashram. I am much gratified that you have got all conveniences. You must be getting physical rest, if nothing else. We are doing our work. What else can I write ? I have much to write. But will never receive such a (detailed) letter. Mathuradasbhai must have seen you.

Narharibhai, Pyarelal, Imam Saheb, Shankarbhai of the Ashram, Ravjibhai, Shivabhai, Chimanlal (Junior), Ambalal, etc., all are here. All are hale and healthy. Sushila and Sita are all right. I wish you to be all right. Revered Ba meets me from time to time. Her power is wonderful.

Respectful salutation from your son.

MANILAL.

The accompanying newspaper is a copy of the issue of the Satyagrah Patrika of Surat, dated 20th May 1930, printed and published by Bhailal Patel at the Navayug Mudranalay, Limda Choke, Surat.

It reproduces from the Navjivan the articles headed 'who is the thief?' by Narhari D. Parikh. The writer discusses in the article the working of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code at Dharasana, inquires why those who entered the limits of Dharasana in spite of its promulgation were not arrested if they were thieves and remarks that the world now knows whether the Government are thieves or the Satyagrahis.

Imam Abdul Kadar Bavazeer next exhorts the people not to use Government salt and to secure natural salt wherever possible.

Under the heading 'Siege of Dharasana' the writer describes the events that took place at Dharasana when a batch of Satyagrahis besieged the salt zillahs for 36 hours.

It next publishes an account of the Larkana Police Zulum as communicated to the paper by the Larkana Satyagrah Publicity Committee. It describes the circumstances in which even old women and children were attacked with lathis by the Police and incidentally gives the names of women and children who suffered at the hands of the Police.

It then reproduces the decision of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to make Dharasana an all-India question.

It further reproduces from the Congress Patrika an account of the raid at Vadala on 17th May 1930.

It warns people to beware of a hand written leaflet written without having regard to any responsibility and stating '270 Gurkhas were killed', 'Rs. 60 lakhs were looted from the Imperial Bank', '400 Bolsheviks came' etc. and declares that the people should note that the object of such writings can be nothing else but to excite people to make disturbances and reiterates with emphasis that this fight was based on non-violence and truth.

Lastly it gives news in brief relating to the doing at the various Satyagrahi camps in Gujarat.

The accompanying issue of the Hindi magazine Tyaga-Bhumi or "Land of Renunciation" is for Chaitra Vaishakh 1937 corresponding

with April-May 1930. It is an organ of the Sasta-Sahitya Mandal (Society for propagating cheap literature), Ajmere, and contains besides other articles on miscellaneous subjects : a Hindi version of Mr. M. K. Gandhi's introduction to his translation of the Gita entitled Anasakti Yoga recently published by the Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad, an article on Labour Efficiency in India by Shri Krishnachandra Vidyalankar based on ' Factory Labour in India ' and an article on ' the sins of the suffering ' by Shri Sumangal-prakash showing that it is a sin to allow anyone to do injustice or to endure injustice and oppression, adding that " this is such a proposition, that if it is rightly understood we should gird up our loins to die while removing the state of slavery in which we are rotting". The writer then cites the instances of Rana Pratap and the Rani of Jhansi to show how they fought against the injustice sought to be done to them and concludes with remarking that the social, domestic, economic and even political relations between man and man must be based on a system of equality only. Then follows an article on " Iraq, a prey to British Imperialism " by Shri Jayamangalsinh in which the author endeavours to show that the policy of British Imperialism is to suck the blood of others. Next to this comes the article on "the Victory of Plassey" by Shri Shivacharanlal Sharma showing what a part the self-interest of Britain played in the events proceeding and following the battle. In an incomplete article on currency and Exchange Professor Krishnachandra traces the development of Government policy culminating in the 18 d. ratio and endeavours to show what an amount of harm has thereby been done to India. Next Professor Shankar Sabaya Saksena endeavours to show, in an article on ' Hell in India', in what a wretched condition the labour classes in Bombay live. Then follow articles on Theodore Parker, the Process of tempering iron, Evolution of religion, System of administration in Ancient India, Duties of an Arya Samajist and other subjects of varied interest Last come highly sympathetic editorial notes on the progress of the present Civil Disobedience movement together with the photographs of the principal workers, etc.

The magazine is printed and published by Jitmal Luniya, SastaSahitya Press, Ajmere.

Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati.

Monday, 19th May 1930,

Letter No. 1.

Revered Bapuji.

With salutations. Your kind letter has been read out during the prayers. It has given much joy. It is very good that you have reached the jail mandir. It has given to you and us great peace.

This fact however pains me that ever since you left the Ashram I have had not your darshan even once but hearing your letter yesterday it has given us joy. Just as you meet me in thought and so I also meet you two four times in a day. We people are living in great comfort. There is also great peace in the Ashram. Letter from Padma's father was received on 6th May 1930. He had written that he was well. Everything else is good. Shila and Padma are well.

Anxious for your favours
SAROJINI.

Letter No. 2.

Ashram, Sabarmati.

Revered Bapuji,

Respectful salutations. I had an opportunity yesterday to read and see several of your letters addressed from 'Yeravda Temple and Palace'. Thirsty eyes received the experience of being gratified.

We both of us are in peace and good health here. Mrs. Kalavati along with some sisters of the Ashram had been to Thaltej on the 4th and returned on the 8th and She is here since then. I am conducting her Hindi class of late.

Brother Ramnarayanji and family went to Ajmer on the 9th. I have received no letter from him about his welfare since then. Up to their departure from here all three of them were in fairly good health. Two teeth of Mrs. Anjanaben were extracted by Dr. Harilalbai. The other teeth will probably be extracted in Ajmere.

(My) respected father was severely ill for 10 or 12 days in the last month. He had a malignant boil on the stomach. He is now doing well by your blessings and the grace of God. All are doing well in the family. The sister whose marriage I had tried to prevent was diseased at the time of marriage and she still continues to be diseased. It is to be regretted that I cannot render her any service from here—She does not seem to care for it, too.

You will be sorry to hear that the brother of Mrs. Kalavati in respect of whose engagement I had sought your consent has after all been overawed by his father. He has on the 30th April last married a girl of 11 years ! The only satisfaction I feel is that I with the help of Kalavati could completely boycott these people on the occasion. This would not have been possible but for the firmness shown by Kalavati.

In this respect I would like to tell you one thing that like the subjects of other Native States the Indian subjects of Malva and particularly the educated young men of that side turn out to be of a very tame nature and narrow-minded (lit. frogs in a well). In spite of their being M.A.'s, B.A.'s, Judges and Magistrate's, the spirit

of self-respect cannot be found in them. They do not wish to follow the right path by giving up old ruts—they have not the pluck to do so. The fun of it is that the educated friends and relatives that used to correspond with me are silent since the last month or two. The father of Kalavati is a Magistrate, her brother is a first year student of the B.A. class. But they are not in the habit of writing letters. The father considers it beneath his dignity to write. He considers it derogatory to his position that Kalavati should stay in the Ashram. It is now a year since Kalavati came to the Ashram but he has not addressed even a few words to her or to me. I pity such a mentality. But now I am undergoing "national imprisonment" at this place and am doing my duty. Still I am talking training in the hope of revolting against this mentality with your blessing. The question of the Hindi translation of 'Anasakti Yoga' is becoming rather complicated. I translated it with your permission and sent it to the 'Sasta Mandal' (cheap literature) society at Ajmer. About this time or a little earlier Brother Poddarji got it translated by the editor of the Navroz and made arrangements to get it printed. Now both the translations are almost printed and ready and will soon be published. I have written to the Mandal people to send a copy to your jail address. Perhaps you have received a copy by this time or will get it soon. I hope you will spare a little time and go through it and send the corrected edition over to me with a few words from your pen for the Hindi public. I shall send you a copy of the Calcutta edition also as soon as I secure it. Postscript I have got a copy of the translation from Ajmer, and I am sending it separately by book post. Kindly send your approval early.

Of late the Bal Mandir and Kumar Varg are closed. I get sufficient time, (so) I am studying national books on the modern and ancient history of India. I shall read up some other subjects also. From today I am beginning to take a class of sister Chandrakanta & c. in history. Three separate editors have been appointed for the newspapers of the Navjivan Press. Brother Jairamdasji of the English, Parikhji of the Gujarati and myself of the Hindi. Everything else is all right. Life in the Ashram seems at present to be lifeless. However it is being conducted in a fairly systematised manner. Brother Reynolds is soon going to leave the Ashram and proceed to Europe after visiting Bombay, Poona and the Deccan. He told me so only today. Here for some days past my mind is being swayed by passions. I try to combat these attacks, but still they seem to be uncontrollable. My condition was worse at Bina. Here I am safe (from the attacks), and I hope that in future I shall be safer still. Perhaps want of work and excess of reading and writing are responsible for this. Perhaps physical and other kinds of exercise

will keep the mind from this. The last refuge after all is the name of Rama. For some time I had thought of resorting to fasting for a week or two but I gave up that idea.

The letter has become lengthy and you will find some trouble in reading it for which I beg to be excused. You must be enjoying very good health. It is to be seen when God will quench my thirst for having " darshan " of you. I have received a letter from sister Prabhavati from Allahabad today. She is well. She inquired about you. She blesses you.

Mrs. Kalavati asks me to convey her respectful salutations to you. She could not write to you.

Yours humble child,

KASHINATH.

Letter No. 3.

Shri Ram.

To

Dated 19th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

I was glad to receive your letter. You write that you very much remember living stick ! then why do you not invite us ?

I am spinning on the charkha which can be worked by the foot. Still I have not attained complete speed in working this charkha but I will try to attain it.

Now we all get up at 4 o'clock but if we cannot get up at that hour on any day, we do not take our noon-day meal. To-day our number has reached 110. Nowadays, all the girls in the Ashram desire to learn cycling. Out of these, I, Durga, Radhabehn and Premabehn have begun learning, but Premabehn has already learnt it and is teaching us. So that we all enjoy it very much.

We greatly desire to have your darshan but how can we come to the jail ?

Mahadevbhai, Vallabhbhai, all these people have not left the A class but they take the food supplied to prisoners of the C (lit. last) class. That food is called *Dal* and *Rotla*.

We go to see them.

With Bows from

ANANDI.

Letter No. 4.

Ashram, dated 18th May 1930.

To

Most revered Bapuji,

The receipt of your letter gave me as much pleasure as if I had personally seen you. I am completely quiet. When a water-fall runs down on all sides, we do not know its force ; but when it begins

to pass in one direction only, extraordinary power is created from it.

At first I felt that as all (the inmates of the ashram) have gone away, how I will feel it ? But now the state of my mind is otherwise. And my mind is turning inwards and hence, have great peace (of mind). I have been keeping very good health. My weight is 116 lbs. The same diet still continues. I was glad to know of your good health.

As regards the kitchen, about 90 persons take their meals, there. Kusum and Maitriya have been taking training in conducting the kitchen. Durgabehn gives us help and Velanbehn comes to take her meals.

Jankibehn has come to see Prahlad. She said Kamalnayan was faring well and is living on fruits and milk. Narhari has gone to Dharasna.

There is no one who would keep special watch on Hari (and) Vimala. They are under my care. I take as much care as possible. Lukshami, Hari and Vimala are all equal (in my eyes). I am on my trial as regards my patience to take their care.

Nath has not come' (back) to the ashram as nothing of note has happened. Kaku's friend, under the false name of Bachu, informed Kaku that his father was on the point of death. Kaku, with the permission of Valjibhai, went to Borivli for a day, and on his return to the ashram he saw me. He has reached Dharasna on the 14th. I do not still know where he is after that (date).

Kaku's father died at Borivli on the evening of the 14th, Bachu has felt the shock greater than (his) son, because the responsibility of (looking after) the son now rests on him.

He writes to me asking me to go to him if possible for about 2 days because he wants to make certain arrangements. I am, therefore, thinking of going to Borivli for a day or two.

With bows from (your) obedient,

P.S.

GANGA.

I have just seen revered Kakasaheb. He is very jolly. His health is fairly well. He gets jar or Bajari flour bread and cow's milk and ghee for food, and is allowed to sleep in the open. There are 50 persons with him. He is conducting Gita classes also.

Kamalnayan is sitting near me at the present moment, and is eating fruits. I shall take care of his health and shall administer to him medicine if need be. I am pressing him to stay in the Ashram. He is considering. Kamalnayan and Kusum send their bows to you.

With bows from

GANGA.

Letter No. 5.

Shri

Monday, dated 19th May 1930.

To

Most revered Bapuji,

I was glad to receive your letter. As I do not know what to write to you in a letter, I did not write to you. I like (to stay) less in the Ashram than I used to before because the School is closed now. I spin in the Udyog Mandir from 8-30 a.m. to 10-45 a.m. and from p.m. to 4 p.m. I card and spin in the Udyog Mandir and from 4 p.m. to 5-45 p.m. I go to prepare breads. I always get up without any one awakening me. I am to spin 300 threads of cotton and to card 1 seer of cotton every day and there is no doubt that I shall turn out still more work.

I am well and you also must be well and happy. I very often remember you. I do write letters to my father and now he is to go to Dharasna. My younger brother Bachu (Mohandas) is now well and is making merry at present by your blessings. Further, I shall enter my 17th year on the 6th of June' and now should not feel anxious about me at all, and I very much like to spin also. I do not know what more to write. My writing is totally very bad but I have tried to write as legibly as possible.

Please read (this letter) after correcting the mistakes and pardon me for the same.

Written by your obedient child,
LAXMI whose bows you will kindly accept.

Letter No. 6.

Sabarmati, dated 19th May 1930.

To

Most revered Bapuji,

I was glad to receive your letter. I like (to stay) less in the Ashram than I used to before i.e. as the school is closed now I do not like (to stay). I spin in the Udyog Mandir in the morning from 8-30 a.m. to 10-45 p.m. and in the afternoon from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and card from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

My father with a friend of his is coming to see me in the month of June.

I am to spin 800 threads of cotton and card 2 seers of cotton every day, and have to spin 35 threads during the week. I get up at 4 a.m. every day. I am keeping well and hope you all to be well. I remember you very much. As far as possible, I shall turn out still more work (and) there is no doubt about it.

I do not know what more to write. Kindly correct the errors if there be any and pardon me for the same.

Written by—
Your obedient Dayavati
whose bows you will kindly accept.

Letter No. 7.

Victory of truth.

Udyog Mandir, Sabarmali,
18th May 1930.

Most Revered Bapuji,

I consider to-day very auspicious. After so many days I received the first letter addressed to me and by reading it at least one pound of blood must have been added (to my body) out of sheer joy. I had been picketing at the liquor shop at Sabarmati for one week. Khurshedbehen came there and said that she wanted to take away the girls. There were with me Anandi, Lalita and Padma. We were in all seven—four young girls and three women (lit. sisters), among whom were Manibehen Parikh, Shakaribehen and Rukhibehen Bhausa ("Achherwala"). Then Khurshedbehen proposed to take away five-four of us, young girls and Shakaribehen from among the elders. Manibehen suggested her, it would be better if Shanta is spared for prayer." Khurshedbehen agreed. Afterwards I was left alone. I was asked to sit at the back door of the liquor shop. Though I did not like to sit there on that day, yet I sat. I felt sleepy, and had one nap also; inspite of this I continued to sit there. I did not like to take my meals. This went on for two days. Afterwards I learnt that I was kept there for the whole day for prayer. Thereupon I said that I wanted to go. I was allowed to go as my presence was not required by day but I was asked to return only at the prayer time. Accordingly, I came here, and joined work. This much for myself. Now I relate the story of the owner of the liquor shop. He is from Upper India. He has recently paid Rs. 2,500 and had been asked to pay further Rs. 2,500, i.e. to say, he has been asked to buy liquor worth Rs. 5,000 in all. He said to Manibehen, " If you had told me beforehand, I would not have paid Rs. 2,500 which I have already paid. But now, what am I to do ? " Manibehen replied, " when you have wasted so much money, consider these Rs. 2,500 as lost." He evaded the argument and asked how long they were going to picket thus. He added, " If you go away. I will contribute money to your fund." He was told, "We shall only go when either your shop is closed or we are dead." Hearing this, the poor fellow went away sighing.

We all are well and wish you happiness. Read this letter correcting mistakes. Kindly accept the prayer humbly sent by this servant (of yours).

Your mischievous girl.

(P.S.) I shall be very glad if you write me letters. I shall be obliged if you inform me who is with you and what is your present programme.

I hope to be excused if I have written anything offensive.

I have a great desire to see you, but the more I try, the further I am off.

Letter No. 8.

Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati,
19th May 1930.

Revered Sir,

All your letters were (duly) received. I wish you good health. We all are keeping good health. My parents ('also) are well. Please write me letters frequently. They (my parents) and others will start from Kalol (?) and come to Rangoon on 28th May 1930. Write me whenever you have leisure. For the present I work in the office of the Ashram from 7 to 10-45. From 2 to 5-30 I do miscellaneous work.

RATILAL P.

Letter No. 9.

Satyagrahashram,
Sabarmati, Monday, 19th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

Received letter addressed to girls. We all were much gratified to read it and were surprised also.

Premabai will write to you as to what is going on here in connection with school work and what can we write about what is going on in India ?

Hence if I write about my vices and virtues, then only pages will be filled.

Formerly I did not like to read newspapers or Navjivan, and I use to be idle in spinning. Now-a-days I take very great interest in reading newspapers and spinning. But the fact that I take interest (in spinning) does not mean that I am spinning for the longest time. I think I spin well and with interest in proportion to the speed and time. And as for my bad habit, I feel lazy in getting up in the morning at four at the prayer time, and going there (to the prayer) I again fall asleep.

Now if I get another opportunity to write to you, I shall write first that I get up at 4 (A.M.) without being lazy, and do not sleep (during prayers). I pray accordingly to God.

I stop here because I do not know what to write.

Excuse me for mistakes (if any).

DURGA.

Letter No. 10.

Satyagraha Ashram,
19th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

With humble salutations. Yesterday your letters to many brothers and sisters received, and we were pleased to hear them read out. I also desired to write to you. As yet I am here. I have not been sent out anywhere although I had a keen desire. But now I have pacified my mind and have been endeavouring to satisfy myself that I am doing service to the country in whatever work I get. I do not much care whether I am sent out or kept here.

Bhaiya is in the Punjab. He had invited me and other Indian sisters for work in the Punjab. But as Narayandasbhai did not consider it advisable he did not send any one. I had hopes that if you were free you would not have kept me back from work in (Upper) India if it was there. I don't know how my idea is correct. Narayandasbhai also was saying "Yes, Bapuji would have sent (you), but I cannot send (you)". There is complete absence of women workers in the Punjab. If some of the sisters of the Ashram were sent out in a batch I do not think any harm would have come, and much work would have been done. At present by writing all this I wish only to pacify my mind. I do not write with any motive. Because it has given me great pain that I was not sent out for work. I place all this before you regarding you as my father. I had also a keen desire to go to the Punjab, because there the work was to be done in Hindi. I do not know how to speak Gujarati. For this reason I think that I will not prove myself of much use by going out here. Never mind, whatever will be the wish of God will be done. I must suppress my wishes and depend on His wish. Then only the sun in the form of Swaraj will be visible to us.

On the morning of the 12th May Mataji has come here. She has come to see me. She will go away in four or six days or she will stay for some days with my mother's sister and her husband. She tells me to go to Benares and to do work there, and that my father also will give me full help. But I have no faith that I shall be able to do anything there with the help of my father. Because he himself does not like this work of mine. He has now written to me that I should acquire full knowledge of khadi

production from beginning to end so that I may be able to conduct the work anywhere independently. Accordingly I am devoting my attention to learn carding, etc. and I have told my mother that I am not going with her. Well, now she cannot force me to go. But I do not think the atmosphere at my father's place suitable to me. So I have not the least desire to go there. My mother on her behalf makes me write thus; " How will it be if I and Kanta go to Benares and work there." She desires a reply to this.

Bapuji, I am prepared to go wherever the Ashram will send me on its behalf and on its responsibility. I am prepared to obey all orders. But I do not think it will be of any use if I go with my mother without being sent by the Ashram. Of course, I am ready to obey your instructions but I have at the same time declared my wish stating reasons therefor.

Now I am doing or I shall do whatever Narayandasbhai orders or will order. I hope to get a suitable reply to my letter, whereby I shall be completely at peace. Bapuji, I remember you very much.

Salutations of KANTA at the
feet of the Revered Bapuji.

Letter No. 11.

Ashram Sabarmat.
19th May 1930.

Most Revered Bapuji,

Salutation ! I was glad to receive your letter dated 13th May 1930 yesterday. I did not expect any letter from you. I was under the impression that you did not deem it necessary to reply to my letter. You have, by writing a letter, given me an opportunity of posting a letter (to you). I received information about your health from other letters of which such parts as are useful to the public were published in the Ashram Samachar of yesterday.

No necessity arises for Hari (and) Bimla to meet me or talk to me, and so neither do they come to me nor do I go (to them). I come in contact with them only when it is absolutely necessary for me to do so. I deal with them in this measure. I do towards them what I would do towards the other children in the Ashram and I do towards other children as I would do towards them. This does not mean that I have done away with the mental attraction towards them. I continue to see it and pray to God to help me This is a momentary feeling. Bimla one day while taking her food in the kitchen was overcome and burst out crying according to her nature. I was grieved to hear her cry. The (original in English fact of her weeping pained me, not the cause of it. (Original in English) When I searched my heart I found that I am not so moved by other children—This is attraction

Sister Ganga looks after them. I have never asked her any question. I have heard that as long as sister Shanta was there Rimla used to stay with her. From what I see I find that she is all right and happy. The heart of sister Ganga is overflowing with love, specially for children. I cannot understand what made you ask this question of me.

Of late I am doing the work of making bread under the supervision of sister Ganga. I have begun this work since the day Surajbhanji brought your letter over to me. Tanning is kept in abeyance at present. The tanned leather which Surendraji had given over to the Shoe-makers is not, yet finished. Still material worth about Rs. 300 is in stock. Brother Narayandas says that we shall begin to prepare leather at this place when the (present) stock is finished. He told me yesterday to prepare a scheme. I shall prepare it in three or four days. Tanning is taught in the Shri Niketan branch of Shanti Niketan, I mean to go for some time there but it is difficult to do so for the present. When we start the work here then only I shall realise how much I have learnt and how much still remains to be learnt. Tanning comprises the whole of the leather department. It is not well organised. It is a big task. God alone will give strength and intelligence.

If you can have some spare time you would do well to go through the Hindi translation of the 'Gita. I have read the Hindi translation of the preface as also the original preface. I was not impressed by the translation so much as by the original; while the opposite ought to have been the case.

I am studying your Gita with Balkoba but I do not understand it properly owing to my scanty knowledge of Gujarati. I am not now satisfied with Arnold's translation and cannot even comprehend the sense properly. I ardently desire to understand the Gita properly. Without this (knowledge) it is difficult to tide over the grave difficulties that come in the way of our work and also to effect the purification of the soul which is the main object of life. I am therefore prepared to study Sanskrit and spend some time over it, but there seem to be difficulties in the way of doing this in the Ashram. And I do not consider it proper to leave the work when the Ashram is in such a state. At times my mind is very much perplexed.

I wish to know with what intention you keep the brethren and sisters in the Ashram and admit them there. You have fully realised after the death of respected Maganlalbhai that we are not competent to observe (rigidly) the five great vows and it was therefore that you had to start the Udyog Mandir (Industrial Home). But the change was only in the name (of the institution) while all the

rules remain the same. Moreover, it seems from the way of life of the chief workers that they are not very anxious to observe the five great vows. This creates difficulties in the path of the notice and makes it impossible for him to find the right path while walking with the utmost care (lit. on the edge of the sword). I have not asked this question with a view to criticising the Ashram or any of its workers. Had I had the good fortune to be with you in the year 1917-1918 there would have been no need to ask this question. I have a strong desire to do such work as would bring me in direct touch with you, because you would lead me well along the right path. But God did not afford me such an opportunity for more than three months. His will (be done) and some good will come out of that also.

Balkobaji is in good health.

Yours obediently,
GIRIRAJ.

Letter No. 12.

Ashram, dated 19th May 1930.

Bows to the ever affectionate and revered Bapuji.

I received your loving letter before your arrest and was gratified (to read it). I had gone to villages for 8 to 10 days for picketing but the pain in the leg has revived in an acute form. Hence I have returned to the Ashram I had not ceased to take steps to remove the pain and was taking milk and fruits as diet till I went out. After I left (the Ashram) I began taking food. I eat Khakhra and drink milk. Remedies have also been begun for the leg trouble. I had far more relief on the legs than what I had when you saw them at Broach. Scratching sensation suddenly began and water is coming out. I am regular in the matter of diet. I have begun eating khakhra for the last about fifteen days. I have ceased picketing for the present and help in the Ashram as far as possible. I do spinning and carding from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. and attend cowshed in the evening till 5 P.M. thereafter the treatment of the leg. I think it proper to learn the cowshed work. In future it has to be done. Further, if an occasion requires me to go out, I shall do so. For the present I have come to this decision. I request you to give me other suitable advice, if there be any, about the treatment for the leg trouble. I regularly offer prayers and study Gita, etc.

I saw Shriyut Pandiyaji in the jail for the first time. He was in A class. But as all did not get proper food, hunger strike was resorted to and all now get equal food. Hence he is in C class. He eats leave, pulse and *bhaji*, both the times. Clothes are also those of the jail. He was putting on home clothes before. He asked

for a pen and books from here and they have been sent. He has become lean also. A, B and C (Class prisoners) offer prayers separately. The kitchen is one for the political and convict prisoners. Do not be anxious. He lives cheerfully. He has performed his duty as a sainik (warrior). May the Almighty give all long life and good thoughts and our boat reach the shore soon. The Ashram is going on well. (Here occurs an incorrect Sanskrit verse.)

This is my prayer. What else can I write ? At Viramgam very painful events happen. Everything else is all right. That is all. You have taken yourself to a palace. It is Supernatural power that works ? The enthusiasm of the people knows no bounds. All honour fully beyond a shadow of doubt this final battle.

NIRMALA PANDYA.

Letter No. 13.

Udyog Mandir
(Industrial Home)
Sabarmati,
19-5-30.

Revered Bapuji,

Your letter received. All were very glad yesterday. Conveniences granted to you there are good. Also a man servant has been given to you for domestic work, but it would have been better if a companion is given as was done last time.

Information about this place will be bad from many letters which accompany this today. In spite of that this much in addition :

Morning prayer is properly gone through. As there are children and women what is to be told about it ? Attendance may be considered to be satisfactory. If there is any absence, then there is some cause for that. Enthusiasm at the prayers may be considered to have diminished, yet as appeals were made often more children get up.

Regular classes in the school have been closed on account of the irregularity and unsteadiness of teachers. The following arrangement has been made.

6-15 to 7	Cleanliness.
7-to 8	Bath-Washing.
8 to 8-30	Prayer, Gita Class (I often attend).
8-30 to to 10-45	Industry.
1 to 5-15	Industry, sacrifice.

Ginning and carding nearly 2 lbs.

Spinning (yesterday)—nearly 18,000 yards, that is, for more than 8 sq. yards of cloth, that is, equal to the requirement of 225 persons on an average.

(All) felt much tired in the beginning but now the interest seems to grow daily and as I make up the account at the time of prayers, its usefulness is understood.

During this internal classes for Gita, Gujarati and Arithmetic are held for some, I take a class in Arithmetic.

Social work (to be done) by sisters has been arranged. Rest of the time is to be devoted to industry. All the elderly sisters working outside have left. If there is still need in the town for khaddar work, some from the young girls will be sent, Lakshmidasbhai has given work to Lakshmibahen and Motibahen at Bardoli.

Mathuradasbhai has gone to Kochin to leave his children there. Motibahen is doing work with Khurshedbahen.

Letters from Revered Ba and other sisters have been received.

Ramnarayanji has gone with Anjana Devi to Ajmer.

Methune cannot be considered to be quiet. He is disconsolate on account of your absence, yet he hears the stories. We have arranged for his stay for 2 or 3 weeks at the Vidyapith.

You will get the detailed letter of Miraben along with this hence there is nothing to be written about her.

Gangabahen will proceed tomorrow night to Bombay with Jankibahen, as the father of Kaku is dead.

Purushottam is at Rajkot. He is progressing well. Good news from Rajkot are received.

Bhai Jagannath has returned from Africa. He could not stay there.

It has been announced in the *Navajivan* that a class for women for khaddar work is to be opened at the Ashram. Hence applications from six-seven sisters have been received stating that they want to learn the work at their expense. There is accommodation for 25 women.

Now I am writing to persons who want to learn khaddar work to send in their applications. It is my intention to take up those who are found fit (for the work)—especially those who want to learn spinning and carding and that too at their expense.

Everything goes on well at Vijapur. Prabhu is still weak. Injections are still being given. There is still cough. Krishna is working at Kadi. He is doing well.

Prema Bahen is calm. And gives more satisfaction than was expected of her. She does not fail to do any work unexpectedly given to her at any time. It was feared that she would not continue in the Ashram during your absence, but she does not even talk of going out. The reason is your wish.

Some other sisters, Chandrakanta, etc., do not feel happy as they cannot stir out. This is but natural.

Bahen Sarojini is unsettled in mind, and has to be pacified daily. She is pacified but for a short time. Her mind does not become engrossed in work.

After returning from Vijapur Chimanlal is a little reduced on account of the pressure of work. Besides Sakaribahen is doing outside work and Babu is suffering from bronchitis and hence also there is pressure on him.

Kusum and Maitreyi do a good deal of work in the kitchen, therefore it goes on well.

Radha and Chandrakanta work in the records. Chandrakanta does well in her studies and industry.

Lakshmi does fairly well but she is kept on the alert. Please do write a letter to the boys as you did to the girls. Kalu and Vimu do play mischief. Now this is too long. Much must have been left off. Much has been written. There is no time. Everybody was told to give the letter at 4 today. I finish up as all have been with me.

Your obedient,
NARANDAS'S,
Salutations.

Letter No. 14.

Sabarmati
Vaishakh Vad 7,
Monday.

Revered Bapuji,

I am holding the responsibility of Balmandir now-a-days. Many children come punctually at the right time. They work on the takli taking interest in a story. I too feel happy and joyful with children. Children attend from 8 to 10-30 in the morning and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon and learn. We remember you every time during the whole day. I take care of other ten along with my three children. I am not the least inconvenienced. The children are enthusiastic when work is taken from them with patience and calmness. We had been to see in the Jail. All are healthy. No special work has been allotted. We have felt unprecedented joy on learning news about you. It is our good fortune that we have been able to see your hand writing. I experience complete happiness while remaining inside. I do not in the least wish to stir out.

As experience is gained courage and firmness increase, and we get much to learn. God is our saviour and helper. I am living on that faith only. My health is good. Pain has disappeared.

Children are happy. Ashram alone seems to be the place of my life long stay. And I do not like to come out even when some relatives invite me to go.

With salutations from,
DUDHI.

Letter No. 15.

Sabarmati,
Udyog Mandir, dated 18th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

I read the letters addressed to all and became acquainted with the contents thereof. I am satisfied I had gone to Lakhtar for eight days with my mother. I returned here fifteen days ago. In the jail here C class prisoners are allowed to be seen at the interval of eight days. We had gone to see them the day before yesterday. All appeared to be in good health. Bachu is all right. My mother has come here for a month or a month and a half. As she takes care of Bachu, I attend the Sales Department, for five or six hours at present. We receive news about the good health of the revered Ba. My health is all right.

Salutation from your obedient child,
NIMU.

Letter No. 16.

Udyog Mandir,

Revered Bapuji,

I am in receipt of your letter and am pleased to read it. I have understood your letter. Have all authority to call the name you have given ? The letter written by you has been printed in the Ashram Samachar and is also to be framed. I always go to mend vegetables ; but I had not gone today. Our work is going on very well. We (boys and girls) spin daily yarn sufficient to weave cloth required for 200 persons. Latrines and roads are kept clean. That work also we do. That is all. What also can I write.

Bows to you,
Balbhadra.

Letter No. 17.

Ashram,
Monday, the 19th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

I wrote a letter to you in the evening of the 4th May. After prayer something occurred to my mind and I tore it. My wish to write to you a letter again on the 5th broke down.

My health does not answer me well. Injections (?) are not yet over. One or two yet remain. I feel that the (question of) health should now be left alone. Yet only rest is my programme of work.

Krishnadas is at Kadi. My mother and brother are at Vijapur. Their work is in full force. All are well. Pahadi brothers have also been able to bear heat. They are with Krishnadas. They prepare slivers for about two hundred pupils.

A letter for (?) the birds (children?) is sent herewith. Will you write in about 20 lines in language intelligible to children on the attributes of the 'contented' independently of the Gita for their prayer service and send the same to me ? I have rendered the shlokas a simple Gujarati. They take delight in the discourse.

They hear with attention the reply of Shri Krishna to the question 'Arjuna asked: Who is wise?' ... and others. But if all the Shlokas are translated into Gujarati the matter becomes long and it will undoubtedly be tedious (reading) I urge of the words. such as ' dwesh, (hate), raga (passions), indriyo (senses) and Vishaya (objects of senses).

In the prayers I am unable to understand at all the working of minds of Vishnu and Mahesh. I have understood the rest of the gods and goddesses. I get a good help from Maitrei.

I venture to write three suggestions about spinning on takli. Your speed may perhaps increase thereby:—

The sliver should not be held by the forefinger of the left hand but it should be held at the lower joint of the little finger and pressed with the thumb and it should be kept hanging by half an inch from the place where it is held.

2. The thread should be held and drawn out six inches high from upper end of the takli with the help of the forefinger and the thumb of the right hand and every time the thread is drawn, it should be twisted round so that it will take twists soon.

3. When the thread is drawn the minimum distance between the right and the left hand should be one foot. The greater the distance, the greater the speed with which the thread will be drawn.

4. When the thread is wound, the takli should not be turned round only with the forefinger and the thumb, but the help of the middle finger should also be taken. By turning the rod of the takli without a break between the three ' rollers' of the fingers and the thumb, the thread will be wound at time speed.

5. All the threads should not be removed from the takli.

I have not been able to increase my speed. I do not spin at all as I am suffering from pain in the back. But I had attained the speed of 100 yards per hour three years ago.

Now about the spinning wheel with two spindles. Several obstacles have come in its way for the last two and a half years. The greatest obstacle is my health. Here in the Ashram also as the attention of all is devoted to other work there is not sufficient convenience for experiment. Only Padmavati has practised on it. At present she has attained the speed of 340 threads per half an hour, i.e., 900 yards (per hour). She spins 7 to 10 hanks per day. In the beginning she used to take seven hours to spin one thousand threads. Now she does as much work in two hours. The number of her yarn is 11 to 13. Padmavati can be regarded as a common spinner. She cannot be considered to have acquired the knowledge of the art of hand-spinning. She breaks yarn a number of times while spinning. Now Anandi, Mangla and Durga have begun to learn it. Padmavati has attained speed nearly double of that on ordinary spinning wheel. On the basis of that calculation I hope that Anandi will spin 1,100 yards per hour.

And if you have no objection, I may get one spinning wheel made and send it to you. If you will spin on it with one hand, even then your speed will increase. In spinning on it the presence of a teacher is not unavoidable.

(Sd.) Your obedient child,
PRABHUDAS.

Letter No. 18.

Most revered Bapuji,

As you wrote a letter to the birds (children), we are very much pleased. We fly in thought and come to you always. We remember you while praying, taking meals and moving about.

Manu says—I go to the Udyog Mandir and spin for 1 or 2 hours) prepare slivers also. Manu—I shall spin within 10 weeks.

Dharmakumar—I make mischief for the whole day. I pay attention to the prayers, hear the story about Rama, spin sometimes and quarrel with Katu.

Harinath—Prabhudasbhai beats me.

Hari—I throw stones during prayer.

Vimala—

Narayan—I make much mischief, beat also some persons during prayer and had gone to see Kaka in the jail.

BABU.

Vanmala—We feel uncomfortable here without you.

(Sd.) VANMALA.

Jekor }
Shanti } We remember you much

(Sd.) JEKOR and SHANTI.

Mathuri—As my mother has gone, I take my meals at the kitchen and live with Vela. Panditji is in jail.

(Sd.) MATHURI.

Satyadevi—I have made it a rule to spin 28 hanks (160) per week. I spin 4-5 (hanks) daily.

(Sd.) SATYADEVI.

Mahesh does not come at all to learn at present. He and Vishnu create much disturbance during prayer.

Nanu—I learn spinning by takli.

NANU.

Letter No. 19.

Satyagrahashram,
Sabarmati,
Ahmedabad,
Dated 19th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

All are well. I am happy. My health is good. To-day I have spun at the rate of 680 yards per hour. I take great delight in it. I do not feel tired. You are sitting in Yervada Palace. Government must have thought that Bapu was too much fatigued on account of travelling, and so he should now be given rest, therefore they have taken you to the palace. We had gone for picketing but we have been withdrawn. I spin of 8 or 10 counts as there is a spinning wheel to be moved by foot. If you require a spinning wheel, Prabhubhai will send you one. Please do send for a spinning wheel. Now please do write a long letter as you are in the palace and therefore have no work to do.

Yours
PADMAVATI'S
Salutations.

Shri Hari.

Letter No. 20.

Udyoga Mandir,
(Industrial Home),
Sabarmati.

Dated 19th May 1930.

To

The most revered Bapuji,

Your letter before the pilgrimage to Yeravda Palace has been received. You asked me to write to you full details but I am sorry I could not obey order. Brother Kamalnayan's health is good. He stays at the Vidyapith.

My father's health is good. I have got the Charkha when I pressed much for it. The work in the Ashram is going on well.

What can I write more ? Excuse for mistakes.

Your daughter
MADALSA'S
Humble salutations.

Letter No. 21.

Udyog Mandir
(Industrial Home),
Sabarmati,
19th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

Your last letter is received. I have come to Kesarbai and Prahlad. Prahlad is in good health. Kamalnayan is taking milk and fruit only. His health is good. He will stay here at present. They will send him at the suitable time. You need not be anxious.

Narharibhai has gone to Manilal Gandhi.

Maganbhai Desai is at the Vidyapith.

I am staying with Gomatibehn. Those who are there avail of my services to their satisfaction.

Gomatibehn is enthusiastically doing much work. Outwardly Kishorilal's health is good. Jamnalalji is also doing well. He has begun spinning on the charkha. Kishorilal is with him.

If you can, please write a letter to Gomatibehn. I am staying with her.

Salutations from
JANKIBEHN.

Letter No. 22.

Satyagrahashram,
Sabarmati,
Dated 18th May 1930.
Sunday.

Revered Bapuji,

You must be happy. We too are happy. Is it that you have forgotten me, because you have not written to me. Your letters are to be printed. We used to go for picketing, but now we do not go. It is said that only persons of more than 25 years of age can go (for picketing). Your letter was received a month ago, and that too was written by somebody else. We intensely desire to see you. But what is to be done ? What do you do the whole day ? Your batch has been arrested and all have been sent to jail. I do not know what to write. Please do write a letter to me.

Your
LALITA'S
Salutations.

Letter No. 23.

Satyagraha Ashram.

Revered Bapuji,

Heard your letter read at the time of the evening prayer. As you see children playing before you in thought, likewise I also see you often. Once I had a long dream. In it I saw them coming with motor cars to arrest you. Thereafter you cleansed your teeth, offered prayers. Then you were taken away in a motor car. Thereafter you sat in a Railway train and went to the Yeravda palace. There a policeman came and told you ' this is your room'. Such was the dream I had. Then I awoke. I often attend morning prayer. When I feel sleepy, sometimes I get up and sometimes I get sleepy while sitting. Thrusting a wooden rod in a pod I had made a takli myself and removing seeds from the cotton I had made a sliver and spun it on the takli. Narandasbhai said : The takli was worth exhibiting in an exhibition. One day I span 960 threads.

Please, write a reply to this letter.

Bows from
BALRAM BAGHWANJI.

Letter No. 24.

Satyagrahashram,
Vaishakh Vad 7 Samvat 1986
Monday.

Revered Bapuji,

Yeravda Temple,

I heard your letter read at yesterday's evening prayer. I write

this in reply. I have arranged the hours of work in my diary as follows, and I try my best to follow it:—

1. Prayer	1½	hours.	
2. Scrifco	2¼	"	Rate of spinning 220 threads (Rate of carding, 7 tolas.)
3. Kitchen duty	½	"	
4. Diary	¼	"	
5. Records work	7	"	Work of reading, contemplation, writing, hearing, seeing and speaking, bookkeeping, etc.
6. Mouth-cleaning	¼	"	
7. Cleaning the the bowells	¼	"	
8. Bath	½	"	(Also prayer beginning with " He Prabhu, he Prabhu, Shun, Kahu ".
9. Dinner	2	"	(Also reciting Ramnam and reading).
10. Walk	1½	"	(Also Gita study).
11. Reading newspapers, and etc.,	½	"	
12. Rest	7½	"	
Total	24	hours.	

I have been keeping a watch over my defects. I am regular in eating and other pursuits. But it is not so in sleep (?) as yet. But I shall be regular.

I have committed to memory cantos 9 to 12 of the Gita. Now the 13th is going on. It takes two to three weeks to commit to memory one Canto. My memory is weak, or it takes so much time to commit Gita to memory because various ideas come to my mind.

All the inmates of the Ashram are well.

Your

(Sd.) BHAGWANJI PURSHOTTAM'S
Salutations.

Letter No. 25.

Ever revered Mahatmaji,

Salutations to you. I have never personally seen you, but your work is such that in this miserable and extremely fallen India there is hardly any man or woman to whom your name may not be known. Encouraged at this I am presenting the following writing

at your feet. I hope you will accept the same and oblige me. Bapuji, with your lustre the country has become resplendent. When the heroes of action and self-renouncers of Meerut are in jail, when Bhakta Sinha and Dutt are prepared to ascend the scaffold and owing to the joy thereof their blood increases by seers, it was unbecoming that a hero of action and self-renouncer like you should remain outside the jail in this hot season. I on behalf of the illiterate women of India am presenting you with twenty jals of khaddar. You have put on a loin cloth for these ten years, and have vowed to supply the whole of India with cloth. I pray that when you return from jail so much strength and light may be in you that you may* step into independent India. This is my prayer.

*Here two words are not clear.

Shrimati SARAWATI DEVI.

(Town-illegible)

Jilla Sialkot,

Post Khas, Punjab.

Letter No. 26.

Salutations to the Divine son of Vasudev (i.e. Lord Krishna).

To

Mahatmaji Gandhiji,

I submit that there is in my heart a great desire to live in your company but I regret to state that there is no one related to me in this world and my services have been dispensed with by the B. I. Company where I was drawing Rs. 50 as salary. I hope that you will write to me a reply to my letter after due consideration. Kindly show me any such work (for me to do) that my heart's desire be fulfilled and that I may spend my life in the work of the Swaraj Party. I have got neither riches nor wealth nor property. I am greatly desirous to live in your company. I request that you will inform some members (of the Congress Party) in Karachi to entrust some kind of work to a poor man like me. I hope that you will inquire about me without fail. There the work is carried on in full force. There is no one who would take interest in me at Karachi. I would do the work (entrusted to me) willingly.

I hope that you will surely send for me and write to me a letter.

You are to me mother, father, uncle (maternal and paternal), any relation that I may think of.

Many days have elapsed since I have had your darshan. I, therefore, hope that you will send for and surely give me your darshan. I hope that my desires will be fulfilled if I were to come to you.

You will kindly write to R. S. Sheth Shivratan and Sidhwa asking them to send for me and entrust some of work to a poor man like me.

My address is :—

Marwari Rajput Pirthiraj Roopraj,
Rachor Lines, Fatiya Kasirani Street,
Chaturbhuj Panachand Compound,
House No. 10A, Karachi.

Letter No. 27.

Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati,
19th May 1930.

Revered and dear Mahatmaji,

I received (duly) your letter. A ray of hope appeared in the darkness of hopelessness! What happiness ! The Almighty is merciful ! Allaho Akbar ! !

It is true that before several days I gave up writing letters to you, for the reason that I may not take up much of your time. Besides I had nothing special to write to you. It was not also that I felt perplexed without you or your letter. Then why should I trouble you ?

I shall now writes to you ! one letter a week ! what other occupation you have now! Government have laid you under obligation by arresting you. You will now get full rest. You are also well looked after. Your internal administration has received complete independence for your experiments, reading, meditation and thinking.....God may keep you happy and healthy. I do not wish anything else but that.

We are all hale and healthy. Girls were going for picketing. They do not go for the last four days. Some of the elder sisters have gone. In the Ashram there are a few sisters who can undertake any responsible work. Hence want is felt. Bal Mandir has been placed in the charge of Dudhi Behn. Triveni Behn helps her much. I was in charge eight or ten days ago. I am now relieved of the charge of one department. I was also looking after the

reading room. This also has been entrusted to a brother. Then remained the Kumar Mandir, the library, Chauki, guest depart ment..... all these are still in my charge. I looked alter tnese departments, but I was not satisfied. I told Narayan Kaka : " As I do not do any substantial* work, I feel sorry. " First he evaded this matter. Later after seeing my diary he supported me and he has now entrusted another work to me. There is no teacher for the Kumar Mandir. Hence it was transferred to the Udyog Mandir. But children did not spin with attention 25 children did not spin even 30/32 hanks. So he entrusted to me the work of superintending this class. I take prayer (class) from 8 to 8-15 A.M., then Gita class for half an hour or quarter of an hour, then Udyog till 10-45 A.M., again Udyog from 2 P.M. to 5-15 P.M. Thus I attend personally and take work. Now nearly 100 hanks are spun daily. The outturn will still increase The children have now begun to take interest in Udyog (industry). They thrash unginned cotton themselves, gin it, card it and make slivers. If there are surplus slivers they sell them and spin them. Padma and Mangla spin on spinning wheels worked by foot. Their speed has increased. Prabhudasbhai teaches them. I have now started another method. I ascertained how much yarn will be given a week and arranged for spinning accordingly, more spinning if possible. I send herewith notes. Padma declared that she would spin 64 hanks a week.

This only is my special work. I am unable to do any kitchen work. So I cleanse utensils twice.

Yet I am not satisfied. I am, still anxious to do more work. I am not quite satisfied with the present work.

I have learned how to ride a bicycle and how to swim. Now I teach the same to others. There is a keen desire to learn how to ride a bicycle. All girls and sisters desire to learn how to ride on a bicycle. After supper the main road is crowded with bicycles, boys and girls. Radha Behn was learning it from me. She has now nearly learned it. Now Anandi and Durga have been learning it. Other girls also desire undoubtedly to learn it. Nimu Behn has almost learned it. Nirmala Behn is learning it. Sometimes she falls down on the road. Then the spectators get an opportunity of seeing a sight which it is difficult for gods to get. All laugh.

* English words in the original.

My friend " Sushila" of Rajkot (whose father died recently) came and stayed here for three days and left for Bombay. She wanted to go to see you, when news was received that you were arrested. Jamnadasbhai Gandhi had also come with her and both wanted to come to see you. At present Sushila, Kamla Behn Rao and a third friend are doing good work in Bombay. Did you like my friend Dhurandharji and Kamlabai ? You would have liked also Sushila but it was misfortune. Dhurandharji after travelling on foot in the Ratnagiri District has gone again to Vile Parle. He did good work in villages. I have heard that Kamlabai will stay at Bombay for one or two months.

I receive letters from Shri Ganga Behn Jhaveri, Shri Vasumati Behn and Shri Rama Behn. All of them are all right.

Letters from Delhi from Krishna Nayarji are also received. He was much beaten during the last riot. A letter about it was received. He hoped to be all right in the course of two days.

All your books are with Narayandas Kaka. I shall inquire and send them to you as soon as possible. Narayandas Kaka is a very good man. He deals with a wicked girl like me very carefully. It is on that account that I am able to stay here. I do not get an opportunity for thinking on account of work. Yet if any sensational news is received from outside or if any one provokes me, sentimentality latent in a woman gets an upper hand. Sometimes I cool down of my own accord after some time. Narayandas Kaka tries very much to keep me calm.

One thing more. I still eat Khakhra and raw vegetable. But now raw vegetable is not available. The season for tomatoes and papaiyas is over. Now karelas and potatoes are available. But they cannot be eaten raw. The poor managers of the kitchen are much perplexed. But what can they do? Whence can they bring if it is not available. Hence I seek your advice. Should I begin to take again cooked food ? Though I relish the present food and it suits me. I do not want to put others into difficulty. My stomach is now very good. I digest food easily. I do not take a purgative and I feel very hungry throughout the day. The quantity of food is the same. But will you advise me what I should do?

I look after Vimala and Dahi as a matter of course. Yet Ganga Behn also looks after them. All the children are all right.

Humble Pranam (bows) from,
PREMA.

Record of the work of boys and girls per week

	Spinning	Carding	Slivers	Ginning
Durga	21 (hanka = 160 threads).	20 tolas.		
Mukta	30			
Manu	35	--	1 lb.	
Dayavati	35	2 lbs.	--	
Mangala	50		--	
Pushpa	21	--	--	
Jnanyati	30	10 tolas.	1½ lbs.	
Dhiru Sanghari	28	--	--	
Kanu Gandhi	28	2½ lbs.	1 lb.	
Bam Bhau ..	10	--	--	
Navnit	35	--	--	
Satyadevi	28	--	30 tolas.	
Balbhadra	35	1 lb.	½lb.	
Jayanti	28	--	--	
Mathuri	26		--	
Lakshmi	30	1 lb.	--	
Vrijlal	50	20 tolas.	--	
Padma	64		--	
Anandi	21	--	--	
Shanta	21	--	--	
Sharda	25	--	--	
Maitri	14	--	--	
Mansing	10	--	--	

This morning I took notes of the yesterday's work. 110 hanks of yarn was spun. It is hoped that the output will still increase. We hope that they will give greater output in the next week. The children now take much interest in spinning. Besides Maitri gives help to Ganga Behn in the kitchen for a long time. She, Durga, Anandi and Shanta also attend sewing for two hours. In the morning about an hour is occupied in preparing chapatis. Navnit, Nimnu Behn's brother, Shanta's Jayanti, Triveni Behn's daughter Mukta.

The Ashram is also cleaned by the children. The noon udyog (work) begins at 2 P.M. Nevertheless some of them attend at 12 or 1 o'clock. I hope you have now got a good idea. The whole udyog is carried on in the weaving section.

Pranam from
PREMA.

The accompanying pamphlet in Hindi is a reprint of the article on "Advaita Siddhanta" (the theory of Monism) by Sadhu Shantinath from the January 1930 issue of the Tatwadnyan Mandir Magazine, a quarterly issued by the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner. The pamphlet is printed at the Arya Bhushan Press, Poona. It is a purely technical discussion of the epistemology of the Advaita system of monism.

Fairyfalls View,
Kodaikanal Observatory P. O.
(S. India),
June 9/1930.

My dear Mahatmaji,

It is impossible for me to attempt to write to you now in a cool and collected mood, not to say that I can only do so in an intensely distressed state of mind. Much as I desire to make a pilgrimage to Yerawda jail now, I am physically unable to do so now as I had an attack the other day of hectic fever and cold similar to what I had last year and I am very weak and much in bed. But whatever the state of my health I shall run to you in case the Government here and in London make it possible for the Indian National Congress to take a willing and cheerful part in the Round Table Conference.

I would invite your attention to my views on the way out of the present political impasse, published in the Hindu, in three issues, copies of which will be sent to you. I particularly call your attention to three points, namely, that the R. T. Conference should be held in India, that the establishment of the Dominion Status for our country should precede that Conference, which can be done with little or no help from Parliament and that the question of the guarantees for minorities should be settled with the recommendations of the League of Nations. Any other course would, in my humble opinion, be sure to defeat the one object which every body including the Government has in view, namely the saving of the present situation and establishment of peace in India and permanently harmonious relations between India and England.

Kindly consider all the aspects and let me have the benefit of your considered judgment.

With very kind and grateful regards.

I am yours,
Sincerely,
(Sd.) C. VIJARAGHAVACHARIAR.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S. 16/A of 1931.
Office of the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Bombay:
Poona, 28th January 1931.

From

The Surgeon-General
With the Government of Bombay, Poona.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Subject:—Scheme for surrender of I.M.S. Officers in civil employ on mobilization.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to inform the officers noted in the margin that they have been

(1) Captain R. T. Advani, I.M.S., (1st call) allotted to the
(2) Major J. S. Galvm, I.M.S., (1st call). calls as mention-
(3) Major M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., (3rd call). names on the
(4) Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S., (4th call) Roster for Military duty prepared for the year 1931,
and they will have to report themselves to the General Officer Commanding, Southern Command, Poona.

Instructions regarding relief arrangements in the event of mobilization may kindly be issued by you.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) P. X. GODINHO,
L.M. and S., B.M.S.,
for Surgeon-General with the Govt, of Bombay.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 77 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 29th January 1931.

To

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.); E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Letter No. S. D. 2236, dated 11th June 1930 from the Secretary to Government, Home Department (Political), Poona to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

In returning herewith the packet of letter from State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi to members of his Ashram, which accompanied your letter No. 260, dated the 28th May 1930, I am directed to forward for your information translations of the letters in vernacular, and to say that all the letters may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 347 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 12th June 1930

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his No. 23/G, without date.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Dear Chandrashankar,

The Jail Superintendent has shown me your letter. For the present I will not ask for any book. The books already here are lying (unread). The whole of the spare time is spent in spinning and carding. Sometime is devoted to reading.

I hope your health is all right. If it is not so, improve it. You must have forgotten the pang (of separation). You must be seeing the Kaka. Where is Kamal Nayan ? If he is there, ask him to write,

Yeravda Mandir,
25th May 1930.Blessings from
BAPU.

For Sarala Devi.

Dear Sister,

I have received the fruits sent by you. I am asked to write to you not to send them hereafter. Any fruit I require is given to me here. Mangoes and oranges are given to the jailor to eat. When there has been conflagration on all sides how can I eat mangoes ? I took oranges two or four days and (then) gave them up. I do not see any necessity for them. If I require I shall indeed take them. I shall ever cherish the love behind the idea of sending fruits. I hope the children are all right.

Yeravda Mandir,
25th May 1930.

Bande Mataram from
MOHANDAS.

Dear Narandas,

Gujarati letters were received last week, but they have not yet been given to me. I received those from Miraben and Mathew as they were in English. Is it so ? But such a thing will not last long, by God's grace.

My weight may be said to be the same. Perhaps it may have increased by half a pound.

Food is also the same. But by congealing raw milk, it becomes complete dahi (curdled milk) now. It becomes dahi in 24 hours I mix a sufficient quantity of the sour substance.

With regard to reading I have finished two books, the ' Light of Asia' and the ' Saints of Islam'. Now I read a book on ' prison written by a Superintendent of a Jail in the Punjab, which some one has sent to me. Where is the time to read ? The Spinning Wheel, the takli and. the carding takes up seven hours. One day when the spinning wheel does not require anything to be put in order less time is devoted and another day more time is taken up. I do not have any regret for this. I like work. As I have to do everything myself, I gain in knowledge and find out minute defects. The yarnspun on takli has much improved and the output has also increased. Few thoughts about the outside come to my mind. In work there is no scope for thoughts (to enter the mind). As I keep my eyes towards the central point of the Gita, I enjoy peace, otherwise it would be difficult to maintain peace after knowing everything though I get newspapers. Prayers both the times and the daily reading of Gita have proved to be great props for me. Is there any news about Krishna Nayar, Suraj Naran,

Jayati Prakash ? How is Satish Babu ? Write to those whom you send letters that they are not to be printed. Circle of friends must particularly see them.

How Jamna is keeping her health ?

Blessing from
BAPU.

26th May 1930.

Yeravda Mandir.

Dear Kalavati,

I await a letter from you. How is the state of your mind at present ? What are you doing ? Write to me your account.

Day of Silence.

Blessing from
BAPU.

Dear Gangaben (elder),

I remembered you when I was reading the 12th and the 13th Adhyayas. I have written at the top of the translation of the 12th Adhyaya that it is worthy of being committed to memory by all. It is short. If not in Sanskrit, in Gujarati only. It is easy to understand it in Gujarati. When we know the line of devotion shown therein, we have finished all. You must have undoubtedly written a letter, but it has not yet come to my hands.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Janakiben,

How (are you) ? I hope you have not lost your courage. How is Madalasa ? Do not be anxious about Kamalnayan. Have you not learnt this much by hearing Gita from Vinoba that we need not be anxious about anything.

Yeravda Mandir,

Day of Silence.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Gomati,

I hear that Kishorilal is keeping good health. Write to me in details. How is your health ? Where is Tari ? If she is there ask her to write (me). Where is Nathu ? How is he? Does he go to the Ashram ? Which sisters are there ?

Day of Silence,

Yeravda Mandir (Temple).

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Jamnabahen,

This (letter is) to tell you this much that no women (lit. sister) should be anxious about me. I remember you all daily. Get a letter written to me and send it through the Ashram.

Day of Silence,
Yeravda Mandir.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Gangabahen (Jhaveri),

(I hope) you and Nanibahen are all right. Now can you stay alone ? I do not write more as it is (already) dark.

Day of Silence,
Yeravda Mandir (Temple).

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Mithubahen,

May God protect you.
Yeravda Mandir,
26th May 1930.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Rama,

I used to be very glad to see you. I had not expected that you would show so much patience and courage. How is Mahalakshmi ? How are both Dahibahens ?

Yeravda Mandir
Day of Silence.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Sonamani,

How are you both sisters ? Have (you) learnt Hindi well ? Write me all news.
Day of Silence.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Nimu,

I hear from Ba that both you and your mother have returned to the Ashram. It was good. But what about your complaint about constipation ? Are you not brave ? How is Savitri ? Is she called by this name or any other?

Day of Silence.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Sushila,

What kind of husband have I given you ? But have I given you at all? The choice is your own. So I am not to be blamed. Do you not remember that I had fully warned you ? But what is to be said when you yourself are more than a match for him ? Sita alias Dhairyabala must be in good health.

Yeravda Mandir,
25th May 1930.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear brother Mohanlal,

You are indeed doing well. Some two mistakes have been observed in the (translation of) Gita. I shall re-write. Please send Indian Social Reformer and Modern Review to me. We receive both of them. If they are not received please write to Messrs. Natrajan and Ramanand Babu.

Tuesday.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Manibahen,

Narhari did after all go to the jail. (He) received beating also. He is doubly fortunate. Are you completely courageous ? Take care of your health.

26th May 1930.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear brother Pranjivan,

I remember you many times in the jail. You must be in good health. Do not worry about me.
Yeravda Temple,
26th May 1930.

Vande-Mataram from
MOHANDAS.

Dear Motibahen,

Ba told me that you were melancholy. How is that ? One who studies Gita cannot have melancholia. How can one be melancholy who is daily in meditation with God and believes that he resides in the heart ? Drive out melancholia.

Day of Silence.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Shanta,

How do you fare ? Is your mind totally calm ? Perhaps there might be! a letter from you in the post which I have not received. If you have not written to me any letter, write to me. Day of Silence.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Radha,

Your letter must be in the post Which I have not received. If you have not written to me any letter, write to me one giving all the news. Where is Rukhi ? How is she ?

In great haste,
Day of Silence.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Maitri,

Have you become wise ? Be a credit to the name of your father. How is Krishnamaiya Devi ? Write to me a letter.

Day of Silence.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Amina,

At last Imam Saheb has after all gone to the jail palace. Perhaps Quereshi may have also gone (to the jail). Is your health good ? What arrangements have been made about confinement ? How do children fare ?

26th May 1930.

Blessings from
BAPU.

Dear Ratilal,

How do you and Champa fair ? What work do you do ? Do you write letter to Bapu ?

26th May 1930.

Blessings from
BAPU.

The Great Indian Palmist

B. R. Bhat, B.A.

Calicut Travellers Bungalow :

Date 7th June 1930.

To

The Most Respected Country's Leader.

I beg to bring to your benign notice that I long to have your interview only for 5 minutes. I fervently hope that you may be

pleased to grant my request. I have also written to the Jail authorities for necessary permission.

I beg to remain,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) B. R. BHAT.

My address.

B.R.Bhat }
Calicut. T. B. } Till 12th June,
Tellicherry T. B. From 13th to 15th June.
Canhanore T. B. 16th to 18th June.
after 18th

B. R. BHAT,
Siddakatte,
South Kanara District.

Honoured, Sir,

Elunpatty,
Tholtayam.

I have renounced my parents, brothers, friends and others, When I heard that you was arrested, I have decided to fast twenty-one days without any meals. I am going to fast on the 10th of this month, after twenty-one days I will rise against government Rule and do my best to the country. Sir, I hope that you will let me all the instructions how to be a patriot, and accept me also as a congress member. So that I may get all the particulars every now and then.

I hope that you will bless me by letter before 1 begin to fast.

M. R. Ramareddy,
Elunpathy,
Tholtayan,
Trichinopoly.

I am,
Honoured Sir,
(Sd.) M. R. Ramareddy.

From

C. Rammayya Avl.,
C/o C. Rammaya Ballal,
Chippar Aramanl,
Mounjeshwar Post,
(S. Kanara).

To

Mahatmaji,
Yeravda Jail.

Sir,

Following your good example, I lay before me a sheet of paper as large as possible. It was this moment fair for me to

Chippar Aramanl:
4th June 1930.

devote my humble life for the cause of obtaining Swarajya for our mother country. I have sent you this sheet of paper, in my judgement of stopping the picketing liquors as far as possible in my small village of Chippar, though it has been unworthy of your acceptance, but my conscience was in some measure satisfied by reflecting, that if it were good for nothing except the trouble of reading this poor and humble writing.

Your Grace must think that I am one of your most faithful servant and I humbly beg you to send me a sheet of paper containing the words of advice to the students like myself. I think that your Lordship will never neglect in giving a scribble to my begging as soon as possible. I am anxiously waiting day and night for your single word. As soon as its arrival, I will spend my useless life for the cause of freedom for India, and I heartily pray God to take me one day or other to your feet, and I will gladly spend my time in my poor service at your feet. But at the same time I am unfortunate to do the service at your feet, this I know already.

Lastly I beg you to send a word of hopes for my parents, because, as we are not still reformed to the new fashions, they will not permit me to go beyond our village boundaries, though they let me out to stop the picketing of liquors within our own village. Though I am unable to take part in making salt, I can take part in clearing forests, because, forests are nearest to our village boundaries. So for all this, Your Highness must send me an earlier remedy without any kind of negligence on your part. I chose this time to write to you this letter because now, I can write to your jails' address. If you are out of the jail I will not be able to write to you. Most of all I pray you to give your home address to me.

No words will come to my weak memory to write) to you much, because I am not fit to write a letter to you. But I have the confidence that the great men like you will never forget to give a reply. Now my mind is troubled by my two-fold difficulties. For this your kindness must help me in my poor need and I request you to command me to clear the forests. There may be several mistakes here and there in my scribbling, but I know that you will kindly correct my faults. Convey my poor compliments to my mother-like Sarojini Devi, if she is in your Jail.

Hoping one word of command soon.

Your most loyal and
ever faithful pupil,

(Sd.) C. RAMMAYA.

CENTRAL OFFICES of the SOCIETY of FRIENDS.

FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N. W. I.

Secretary: W. F. NICHOLSON

Accountant,
STANLEY J. FORWARD.
Librarian:
JOHN L. NICKALLS

WFN/MS.

Telephone :

MUSEUM 3600

Telegram :

OVERSIGHT, EUSROAD, LONDON,
30th May, 1930.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi,
C/o H. M. Prison,
Poona (India).

Dear Friend,

I have been asked to send you a copy of a Minute that was passed at the Annual Meeting of the Society of Friends, which closed this week. Copies have already been presented to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy of India, and Rabindranath Tagore.

Rabindranath Tagore has attended one of the sittings of our Yearly Meeting, and spoke to us on the situation in India.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) W. F. NICHOLSON.

Enclo.

Minute 34.

CENTRAL OFFICES of the SOCIETY of FRIENDS

FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N. W.

I. Secretary : W. F. NICHOLSON

At a Yearly Meeting held in London 22nd to 28th of Fifth Month, 1930.

Minute 34

The situation in India has drawn out deep sympathy towards those upon whom the weight of responsibility rests from day to day. We are thankful to know that both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State desire the extension of political freedom to India on constitutional lines, and we pray that they may steadily persevere in this aim in spite of discouragement. We rejoice that the Indian nationalists have among their leaders of thought men like Tagore

and Gandhi who combine with their burning sense of India's wrongs the conviction that the remedy must be sought through the extension of sympathetic understanding.

The Society of Friends believes that God reveals himself in the hearts of all men. This belief makes us advocates of freedom and inspires us to take the risks of freedom rather than maintain a system of tutelage, however beneficent it may have been both in purpose and results, which is now felt to be galling to an awakened and developed India.

We know that nothing can be gained by violence on one side or coercion on the other, which inevitably interfere with the working of God's spirit, and we earnestly pray that it may be possible for the leaders on both sides to take some definite step towards reconciliation and thus release all the latent forces of goodwill which are now failing of expression.

HAROLD J. MORLAND,
Clerk.

[Incomplete Letter]

I am shocked beyond measure that you Mahatma Gandhi and your men should be foolish enough to destroy properties belonging to others, and that you should be found breaking the laws of any country, and especially of England, and that you should want to go to prison. The white, civilized families of the Gaining of the Day Hebrews named Gandie ; Ganda, Ganda, Gandy, etc. have always been law abiding citizens : and too honest to destroy other peoples properties, such as cloth, iron, paper, clothing, and all kinds of materials and properties.

The French branch of the Gandie Hebrews came over to America to help George Washington found America ; and General De Gandies was a moral, Christian white man; and he loved law and order, too much to break any laws whatsoever; and it was by honesty, and Christianity, and goodness that the American United States was formed and maintained : and not by breaking laws of the white brethren.

The families of Hebrews that have scattered all over the world ever since the fall of mankind into sin have been missionaries for one God and one Christ the Savior of all mankind : and one Christianity of brothers and sisters: and they have all been true to the Hebrew love of freedom and righteousness through the Gospel of Jesus the Christ who founded the only morality and Christianity of Eternal and Divine Love: and it was this Christ who talked to Abraham, and to all of the Prophets and Apostles; and doubtless Buddha was another Hebrew who went to save the Heathen through his love of the One God and the One Christ.

Sincerely, Miss Gandy, American born member of the Norman French Gandie family from Gandie, France, before the Revolutionary war.

New York, 7th May 1930,
C/o. The Actors Equity Associations,
45, West, 47th Street, ny.c.
THE BARCLAY
111 East 48th Street.

My dear Mr. Gandhi,

Please forgive me if I, who am unknown to you, address you.

I should like to tell you how much I admire you, ever since I first became acquainted with your work, which was in College, several years ago. I read the book " Young India", which had in it many of your newspaper articles, and as I remember, I made a report about the book.

I am an actor, or at least trying hard to be an actor by profession, but I would like to have you know that I admire you and respect you tremendously, and that now, while you are in prison, I just wish to send you this little letter of cheer, to tell you that I study the papers daily, and try to keep up with conditions in India. I have always wanted to visit India, and promised myself that I should try to see you first of all on arriving there, for your example is a daily influence for good, for more mildness and greater patience in my life.

I hope you will not take this amiss, and beg to remain, sir, yours devotedly and most respectfully.

Hmow M. MURRAY.

REGISTERED

693, Chaussee de Waterloo,
Brussels, Belgium, 19th 1930.

Mr. MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI,
Satyagraha Ashram,
SABARMATI near AHMEDABAD.
presently in YERODA PRISON, POONA.

C/o LORD IRWIN,
Viceroy of INDIA.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

Dear Friend,

Since a few days we know that you are in prison but we will not believe that the English Government will continue this bad action against you and the Movement in India.

We are rather astonished that a Socialist Government dares to take such a responsibility and we protest with the last energy against such kind of injustice.

We hope they will release you at once because it is not possible to keep an ideal behind the bars of a cell.

I am sending you by same, mail a few german, austrian and french newspapers in which you will find the protest made for you in any (all) parts of Europe.

The I. A. M. V. has just sent a protest act to Messrs. Mac Donald, Wedgwood Benn, Lord Irwin and to the Labour party of England, and the copy of this protest has been published at once in all our reviews and newspapers.

My friend Eugen Relgis of Bucarest show me your reply to his request, reply with which we are quite in agreement.

Copy of the present is sent to Devere Allen of New-York in case you would not get my letter.

Now, Dear Friend, do not think that you are alone for you have here thousand and thousand friends who all wish to have once such a leader like you, able to take the similar movement in Europe against the State and the War.

If it is possible for you to let us know something of the present movement in India, we would be really delighted.

With all good wishes, I am, Dear Friend.

Yours very fraternally,
(Sd.) MARCEL VAN DIEAT.

P. S.—At the reception of your card I sent you the album of our friend Albert Daenens, we suppose that it duly reached you.

Tage Bundgard, Silkeborg.

Silkeborg, den 11th May 1930.

Denmark.

Mahatma Gandhi,
Prison of Yeroda, Poona.

Dear friend,

I have read that you are in the prison of Poona and will there fore send you a respectfully greeting. I think of you very often and read about you every day in the newspapers.

I hope you have gotten my last letter but think and know that you are well and must succeed in your campaign of disobedience, but I do not hope, that you hold all Europeans in contempt in particular not your young danish friend, who should be very glad, if he could visit you and do something for you, but in the first place : I do not know about you can use me and in the second : I have no money to go to India by !

Now it is summer in Denmark and the birds are singing. I am sure you would be very glad to see the pretty little tower, silkeborg, and the seas and the green woods here.

Dear Mahatma, I should be very glad and thankful, if you will send me your photo as a souvenir and remembrance, and on this write your name and a greeting to your danish friend. Do not strike off my prayer, please. I will be very thankful. I know that you are very busy but if you get an leisure hour.

I thank you very much and send you my best wishes and most kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
Danish friend
(Sd.) TAGE BUNDGAARD.

I close air reply coupon.

Letter No. S.D. 2216 (Confidential) dated 19th June 1930 from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, (Political), Poona to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

In returning herewith the 4 letters, a newspaper and a magazine addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, which accompanied your letter No. 246, dated the 26th May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that letters Nos. 2 and 4 may be delivered at the discretion of the Superintendent Yeravda Central Prison, consistent with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930. The remaining two letters, newspaper and magazine should be withheld.

2. Translations of the letters, together with a review of the newspaper and magazine, are enclosed for your information.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 331 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 11th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 17/G without date.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Proceedings of a Medical Board assembled at Yeravda Central Prison under the orders of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay to report upon the present state of health of Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

The board having carefully examined Mr. M. K. Gandhi are of opinion that he is in a good state of health for a man of his age. He states that about three years ago he suffered from a slight attack of " apoplexy " with some paralysis of the left leg and arm with the tongue and eye also affected. The attack was transient and passed away apparently leaving no after effects. The Board do not attach great importance to this statement because they find that although there is slight thickening of the arteries his blood pressure is only systolic 140 Diastolic 104 and his urine is normal containing neither sugar or albumin.

Member.

Member.

President of the
Board.

Chimanlal S. Desai,
Vakil, Dohad.

Dasha Nima Abhudaya Office,
Gujratiwada; Dohad (B. P.),
Dated, 5th June 1930.

To

Sjt. Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi,
Yeravda Central Jail, Yeravda, Poona.

Dear Sir,

We are publishing a Satyagraha issue of our monthly paper, Dasha Nima Abhudaya, for the month of July, 1930. We hope, that your goodself would favour us with a small article or a message in Gujrati, and oblige.

Hoping to be excused for the troubles,

We beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours Truly,
(Sd.).....,
Editor, Dohad.

Letter No. S.D. 3935, dated 1th September 1930, from the Secretary to Government, Home Department (Bombay), Poona, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

" In returning herewith the vernacular letter, with a newspaper cutting, addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi by Mr. Gopaldas V. Desai of Nadiad which accompanied your endorsement dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to state that the letter may be delivered. I am to enclose for your information a translation of the letter furnished by the Oriental Translator to Government".

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 660 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 11th September 1930.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information and necessary action.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Translation.

Shri

Nadiad, dated 27th August 1930.

In the service of the greatest Vaishnav Mahatma Gandhiji, Yeravda Mandir.

I hope, my second letter has reached you. I read praises in newspapers, about the Superintendent of the Yeravda Prison. I also read in newspapers that he has given up drinking liquor owing to his contact with you.

I send with this letter a cutting from a newspaper. During the last month when I stayed in Bombay for about 2 weeks I had heard of the damage mentioned therein. As I found much truth in it, I have sent it.

Now attempts are in progress to bring about peace and all others except a few Congress men desire settlement and eagerly await it. I read the discourses you write on Ahimsa (nonviolence), Satya (Truth), Brahmacharya (celibacy) and Svad (Taste) which are published in the Navjivan. I read them again and again. I very much like your those ideas. I don't like at all (your views) about the boycott. I shudder to think of it. In the first place it has ruined our merchant brothers I knowingly use the word "ruin". It has the same implication (as the phrase) "Raid on Dharasana" had. The harm is great, but if the movement prolongs, I have no doubt that many people will be ruined. God will save all. The congress forces the people to obey some of their orders. It does not give any one the right (of freedom) to think and act independently. God will surely give the freedom of internal management which the whole country unanimously demands. There will be safeguards where necessary. That will be for a short time only. But after attaining it, the question remains with what temperament and with what sense of justice those who use the lash of (their) authority which, they assume they have, act when they get duly the authority by legislation. I believe that in that regard also God will do good and grant all persons good sense. I only write what I see. "Ahimsa" and "Satya" are mere words " * Like the minimum force " of the Police our "Nonviolence" is farce of this world.

I have not the least disregard for the non-violence mastered by those who (patiently) suffer beating and who undergo imprisonment and if one is non-violent at heart, he is worthy of homage. I consider it to be a crime to break on any excuse the law established for the time being in the country. I may be a fool, but I cannot

*the words between the asterisks are in English in the original.

shake off this proclivity to find fault. I can not make up my mind believe this that in discriminating between 'moral' and "immoral" (laws), it is the duty (of every one) to break the latter. It is also the will of God. This conception has entered into this country from the West. It is not a new one. The whole universe is a manifestation of truth. Like the waves of the ocean, the waves of thought also roam about and dash against each other. There is no doubt as to that. There is no reason for joy or sorrow. Still nature brings it about also. Ramji does it, Ramji brings it about, and ends it also. Patience is desirable. I myself have not been obstructed or interfered with in the least by my brethren. Though I do not follow their views, they are kind to me. For that, I thank God and those brothers. What I believe is truth for me and what others believe is truth for them. Both should be honest and pure in their belief. There should be no particle of personal interest. If such is the case, there remains no room for mutual antagonism and there is always love. Here also I believe that the grace of God works. I am born twelve years before you were born. This factor might perhaps also be influencing more or less the regard brothers show towards me. That is also the grace of God.

On one side there are the war, the sainiks (warriors), the satyagrahis and on the other the Police, who understand it to be their duty to obey lawful orders. The former are devoted to nonviolence while the latter to violence. Both consider what they do to be true. Everything is deplorable to me. Especially the excesses of the police appear unbearable to me also. My mind is not at rest on account of all such sights.

The complaint about the food supplied to prisoners sent to jail must be true to a great extent. It is due to the system of contract in the matter of food supplies. It is not desirable.

But perhaps there might be some exaggeration in the complaints regarding other kinds of tyranny and in many cases the behaviour of these brothers who have gone to jail must perhaps be responsible. The reason why I say this is that the Superintendent of the Nasik Prison is a Hindu I.M.S. He said to his friend "what should I do to these boys. They abuse me also, express hatred towards me, spit and do such other things while I am passing". This friend (of the Superintendent) is my friend. He is not hostile to the Congress. I became sorry when I knew this from him.

One thing strikes me. It is that you are the principal opponent of the system of Government. Other poor fellows are only "abettors" following your orders. Then, on whom should the wrath of the protectors of this system fall. The answer to this is obvious. When this is the case, we should hesitate to believe that prisoners

are harassed out of anger or malice. You "resist" the system of Government believing it to be evil. You love the protectors of this system. So, you are completely non-violent towards human life. The reward for it is evident. No one is inclined to give you any pain. On the contrary, every one tries to make you comfortable. There might be wickedness in the hearts of others. It is but natural if it affects the inferior officers and not the superior officers of this system of (Government).

What I write is simply an "examination". There are two objects of placing the matter before you. One is that if you think that if there is any force in what I say you may bestow thought over it. If you find one in the wrong, you may show me my error when we meet we are sure to meet. So that I can properly diagonalise the real nature of the dramas of this world. I am student, a pupil. I regard Lord Shri Krishna to be my Guru. But whenever I see divine manifestations in persons like you, I respect them as my Guru. After the intricate problems are solved with Dr. Sapru, brother Jayakar and other brothers, the discourses you write at present will prove beneficial to those who removing their mental weakness entirely will understand them and take lessons from them. Leaving the Congress alone, will you exchange such thoughts among the people and lead them in that direction, now that the treacle of Swaraj has stuck to the palate. To get the benefit of it is within a span's distance. The constitution will be complete within two years. Accordingly if you make people religious minded then the cart of Swaraj will be beautifully driven. You no doubt possess great knowledge while I possess meagre knowledge. What course can I show you ? There is no impudence (on my part). It is only Love.

Jai Shri Krishna,
from
GOPALDAS.

Letter No. 1.

Ahmedabad, 21st May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

I beg humbly to write that the Pure Khadi Bhandar which is conducted at present in Ahmedabad sells pure khadi from Jaypore and other kinds. This is undoubtedly true, but taking advantage of the present movement it charges prices upto 9 annas a yard for khadi worth 5 annas a yard and gives great trouble to the public. What I want to know is whether it is affiliated or not to the All-India Spinners' Association and to write to you that it charges the public high prices in your name. At Bombay it has become a rule (with the Spinners' Association) that those who spin can get khadi

But that is not the rule in Ahmedabad and the institution situated at the corner of Pada Pole sells pure khadi. It would be better if that rule is introduced in Ahmedabad.

Further 20 lakhs of caps have come from Japan and the spread of the same is great. Then what will you say about this. As you are at present in the jail I have written this to bring it to your notice. Further, according to the news of yesterday 750 men (from a batch of 2,000) are injured at Dharasana. There are only four policemen at the fence. They deal lathi blows to all. Manilal Gandhi and Narharibhai are severely injured. Rivers of blood flow. According to what I have heard today 10,000 men have marched there.

Furthermore, at Bombay Choksi and Nariman have been arrested.

By your going the country has suffered a great loss. That is all,

Your humble servant,
RAMANLAL.

Letter No. 2

This letter is meant for Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatmaji, the kind of freedom which you want to give to India, is no freedom at all you are bringing India to the verge of ruin and destruction. Tell me what fault has been committed by Government. Mahatmaji, see that Government have appointed Indians as Deputy Commissioners, High Court Judges, Sessions Judges, Senior Judges, Sub-Judges, etc. All these are Indians. What has been left in the hands of Government ? The administration (of the country) is really carried on by the Indians themselves ; Government exist only in name. Mahatmaji, remember that no raj has been like the British raj in the past nor will there be any like it in the future. The lion and the goat drink water together under the British raj. Just look into the history (of India) and see what tyrannies were inflicted (on the people) under the rule of the Musalmans and the Sikhs. We see that no tyranny has ever been committed under the British raj. Under the British raj you just place ornaments worth Rs. 5,000 on the body of a woman and send her alone anywhere you like. Nobody will ever dare to molest her. Mahatmaji, there can be no raj like the British raj. Why are you opposing Government ? You will get no benefit thereby; on the contrary, the ryots will be ruined. The Britishers are very kindhearted people ; they never oppress the ryots. Government treat the Indian people very kindly although the latter are giving much trouble to the former. The Indians should never do such things, for Government are our rulers and we are their subjects. They are our *ma-bap* and we are their sons.

Mahatmaji, come to your senses ; you are not in your senses now. You cannot do any harm to Government; on the contrary, harm will be done to us. You (first) exhort your Indian officers to stop accepting bribes. It is our Indian officers only who commit tyrannies. We have never heard about any Englishman taking bribes. Whatever oppression is committed, is committed by us Indians. You say that the people should wear swadeshi cloth. Well, government do not prevent anybody from using the same. You are at liberty to do whatever you like at home. The agitation which is prevalent in India, will bring about the ruin of India. You just stop the people from agitating, for it is you who began all this agitation. I beseech you to create peace in the country, otherwise the whole world will perish as a result of mutual fighting.

Mahatmaji, one hundred thousand cows are killed every day in India. It was your duty to have saved these cows from being killed every day so that people might get milk and curd in abundance. Who has taught you to create hatred against Government and cause the people to be killed ? Mahatmaji, there are so many leaders and *sahukars* (rich men) in this country; they have risen to this position only through the kindness of Government. On whomsoever Government showered their kindness, he became a *sahukar*. Now tell me what the Indians have done to their brother Indians. Motilal Nehru owns such a large (landed) property. He has become the landlord through the kindness of Government only. How long can I dwell on the blessings of Government ? You yourself are a wise man. As the proverb goes, a wise man loses his senses the moment evil days befall him. At the present juncture the Indians seem to have lost their senses. What can anyone do in the matter ? Perhaps God willed it. I beseech you to exhort people not to do any mischief, the seed of which was sown by you. So far as I think, it cannot result in anything except ruin for India. No good purpose will be served thereby. Do not say that I am pleading on behalf of Government; I am not in receipt of any money from Government. But truly sneaking everything that we eat, belongs to Government. Government are our rulers and we are their subjects. It is our religion to side with Government in their hour of trouble. Mahatmaji, about two thousand persons are with me and they are all ready to sacrifice even their lives for Government; they will shed the last drop of their blood for Government, because Government are not at fault. Whatever oppression or tyranny there is, has been committed by our own people. Remember that none will listen to your advice. Ponder over the contents of this letter and see how

far I am right in saying all that I have said. Give a reply to this letter of mine soon. It is not proper on the part of our women to take out processions. Put a stop to this thing as well. Government pay crores of rupees by way of pensions ; Government alone are capable of doing all this. Reply soon. There is nothing else to be added.

Gagreet(?),
District Hoshyarpur.

(Sd.) MELA RAM, s/o. BASANT MAL,
by caste Aggarwal,
Shop-keeper.

Letter No. 3.

Swarajya Ashram,
Bardoli.

To

Dated, 22nd May 1930.

The Jail Superintendent.

Sir,

Bhai Keshavbhai Ganeshji, a relation of ours is in the jail there. He is in the B Class (and), his number is 14941. His wife wants to come (there) to have an interview with him and with her Keshavbhai's brother and a friend are to come for the interview. Please let me know whether they will be able to have an interview with him and whether you will be able to allow interviews to these three persons.

Also there is along with him in the B Class Bhimbhai Vasi. They also want to have an interview with him. Please let me know whether we can come to have an interview with these two persons Thus much.

Swarajya Ashram, Bardoli,
District Surat (Gujarat).

With salutations from
CHUNILAL SANKLESHWAR MEHTA.

Letter No. 5.

C/o Congress Committee,
Rohatak (Punjab)
23rd May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

With humble salutations. Many days have passed since you went to jail. But I have not posted any letter to you. For this I pray to be excused. Our work is going on well. I do not write anything about the work here. Because in so doing perhaps the letter may also be kept back, and secondly when now in solitude you must be enjoying peace, it would be giving you unnecessary trouble to send you news from here. We are all doing well here. Surajbhanji is doing work in Ambala, letters from Chandrakanta are also being received. She and Krishnakumari have been doing their respective work with pleasure and courage. What more shall I write ? I am anxious to hear news of your good health as

well as to receive your blessings. If you get time and under the rules you can write so many letters that my turn also comes, please do me the favour (to write).

Respectfully,
SUMANGAL PRAKIRNA.

Letter No. 6.

Rohtak, 24th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

Vande Mataram.

Respectful salutations. I could not send you any letter after you went to jail. The desire, rather the idea, had become strong that now Bapu must be getting more time, and on writing a letter (to him) a line will certainly be received in reply. However at times I did not get any leisure from work and at times I forget to write.

Here the work is going on well. The picketing of liquor shops has commenced from 1st May. Along with that propaganda is going on in villages as well as in every street. It is true that the sale of liquor has much diminished, but still neither does complete success seem likely nor is the ultimate and of this campaign * visible.

The work of foreign cloth boycott as well khaddar propaganda is also going on. After only one day's picketing the merchants agreed to a compromise. But now we have to repent for making a compromise.

Upto now nine arrests have been made in Rohtak, and we people also are soon going to be arrested. We people have taken all precautions but still Government are not likely to spare us. It is heard that we shall be arrested under section 108.

Surajbhan and Yashoda have left Rohtak and gone to Ambala. Vidyasagar has gone to Gujranwala. We three are here: Sumangal Prakash, Jagannath Joshi and myself.

Several arrests have already taken place at Dehra Dun. They press me to go there and the people here do not allow me to go. And I don't know where God will take me. My mental condition is good. Now I know that there is pleasure in enduring atrocities also. Suffering † is not a negativef but a positive power. This also is being very well realised (by me). That which cannot pierce through the hard outer covering of the head by means of argument and logic can pierce the vitals and reach the innermost parts of the heart by means of quiet (and) peaceful suffering of pain. Now (I can) guess to a slight extent the heart-moving and revolutionising power of this (sufferng). I am also experiencing the "flames of the path of love". I am seeing before my (very) eyes the sight of the transformation of the lathi wielding Jats into non-violent satyagrahis.

*The word is in English.

†These words are in English in the original.

The letter has become very lengthy. Now I have to request you to make a point to send a reply to this letter and to send your loving blessings to us. We are expecting your letter with hungry eyes and thirsty hearts. Enough (for the present).

Your obedient son,
JANG BAHADUR SINGH.

Letter No. 7.

C/o. Rameshwardasji Birla,
Yusuf Building,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Dear and Revered Bapuji,
Compliments.

About the year 1921, I had written a letter to you and complained about certain matters. You replied (to it) through your *Navjivan*. To-day I am writing this letter to you in (my) capacity of a thinking child and expect to receive a reply.

I believe you have carefully thought over (the question of) the Hindu Society. You also know that there are 4,000 castes and sub-castes in the Hindu Society. Who can say that you are not aware that the dispute between the Hindus and the Musalmans is growing day by day ? Besides, owing to the encouragement of the present rulers the number of Indian Christians has been increasing among us Hindus and the number of Hindus has been dwindling down. These are the two powerful communities which are snatching morsels of flesh from the Hindu community and you also know that their power of digestion is sufficiently intensive to assimilate the snatched morsels of flesh. The seven crores of Musalmans in India have not come (to India) from foreign countries. Do you agree that Musalmans have prospered owing to the sins of the Hindus ? And what remedy do you suggest to compensate for this sin ? You are revered by so many Hindus that their number can be counted in crores. Why should you not utilise this devotion for the regeneration of the Hindu culture ? I believe that if you make an effort to re-establish the Hindu religion on a permanent basis, it will succeed although it may not be so easy as an effort in politics. And it is for this very reason that I am writing this letter to you.

It is a general rule that anyone, who speaks against the rulers, in any country is sure to receive applause. There is nothing special about it. The English are of course foreigners. I do not think it to be a great achievement (lit. novelty) to obtain support from the popular party by speaking and agitating against them. I do not think that driving away of the English from India is a very difficult task. We Marathas have in no time thrown away the yoke of the Musalmans by rallying round the flag of Shri Shiv Chhatrapati and saved the Hindu Empire but we could not put new

life into it. Not only this. This empire could not endure even for a hundred years as the Hindu society was devitalised owing to castes and sub-castes. We could not destroy this canker (lit. seed of poison) and for this very reason it is again being ground down under foreign rule.

The English are sure to go sooner or later (lit. either today or tomorrow). Granting that they go from here or we drive them away, shall we be able to carry on the administration of India ? I think internal dissensions will increase here and a civil war will commence. Hindus and Musalmans will first fight for supremacy and if the Hindus are successful they will again fight amongst themselves and there will be terrible bloodshed. Even if all (the Hindus) unite for a short time when opposing the Musalmans and supposing there is no Jayachand amongst them, the Hindus are sure to fight amongst themselves and all the Hindu communities will become weak and either the Musalmans will again become rulers or some other foreigners will come. There is only one remedy if this is to be avoided and that is the establishment of religion. That is to say to revert to the original place. To cause the Hindus to venerate one God, one Ved and one caste, that is to say they must merge together. There should be no reservation of powers or places, they should freely interdine and intermarry. Even their language and dress should be common. But if you direct your efforts in this direction, you will have to undergo great hardships. "O Hindus, there is no salvation for you until there is one God, one Ved and one caste in the land of Hind. You will get swaraj, you will get independence but it will not last long." If you use such language, it is difficult to say whether you will be able to retain the same amount of (public) support as you command today. If you desire to do permanent good to India, you had better follow the path indicated by me but if you simply wish that your name should be applauded by the people, then the tall talk about independence is sufficiently good. Through the favour of God you have got a good (lit. immense) opportunity for thinking. You should use this opportunity for the establishment of religion. You have much leisure to read the Upanishads and to ponder over them. The father-like and revered Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav, the present Minister of Agriculture, who has made a deep study of the Vedas is likely to prove very useful in this matter. You may consult him with advantage if you so desire. Please send a reply to this letter. It will do if the letter is in Gujarati or Hindi. May this be known. This is my request.

Yours,

JAYARAM JADHAV.

23rd May 1930.

Letter No. 10.

Shri Ram

Malvan,
Vaishakh Vadya 4,
Friday Samvat 1986,
Dated, 15th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

Last Saturday it was full four weeks since I left you. I intend to write letters to you in Marathi so long as you are interned. It is my humble request that I may be excused for this.

If the essence of your battle of life is to be given in one word only, it is enough to mention "truth"; if it is to be given in two words then "truth and non-violence" ; if in three words, then "truth, non-violence and celibacy" ; if in four words, then "truth, nonviolence, celibacy, and renunciation"; if in five words, "truth, nonviolence, celibacy, renunciation and (self) restraint" ; if in six words "t., n., c, r., self-restraint and service"; if in seven words, "t., n., c, r., self-restraint, service and poverty". Thus this tail of the Maruti can be lengthened to any desired extent. The above description indicates the point of view of the writer towards your individual life. The name of this letter is truth. I have to get many of my doubts cleared by sending you a reply-paid letter or envelope every week. Whether you have the necessary leisure and permission is to be seen from your reply. Best regards and compliments to all brother-prisoners and others.

The attached card bears the address : " R. M. Shevalkar, C/o Sarvir Bungalow, Bharad Malvan, District Ratnagiri.

Letter No. 12.

Should I write Yeravda
Mandir or Mahel ?

Lady Volunteers' Camp,
Vesu, 22nd May 1930.

Most revered and dear Bapuji,

I had written a letter to you on the very day on which you were arrested, but doubting whether it would be delivered to you or not, I kept it back. But as your letters have today been printed in the Ashram Samachar (news from the Ashram), I am writing this letter.

You have now got a good opportunity to make experiments as regards food and drink, is it not ? (But) I feel anxious lest as a result of these experiments your health may not be spoilt, but now the responsibility is with Government, is it not ? I am just now recollecting the scene when I had come to see (you) last in 1919-1922.

I saw revered Ba on the 12th at Karadi. For the last ten days the camp of Bhimrad has been shifted to Vesu, and there is a post office here. Kamalabahen Patel has been sent to Pardi. Tarabahen is at Bulsar, Gangabahen Jhaveri at Olpad, Nanibahen at Katargam and Lilabahen at Sayan. My health is good.

Salutations from
Balak (Child) VASUMATI.

Enclosure No. 1.

This is a Marathi Magazine entitled " Purushartha " for the month of May 1930, edited, printed and published by S. D. Satawalekar at Aundh (District Satara).

The first article, therein, is named " The Co-operation of the Craftsmen ". It gives the translation of a verse in Rigveda iv-34-11 which is explained as meaning that craftsmen in the whole world should contribute to the national welfare by their productions.

The second article is entitled " We Should Not Regress ". It gives a translation of a verse in Atharvaveda xiii-1-23. It is a prayer to the earth to be helpful to the people to stand firm.

The third article is on " The Union with the Highest Man—God ". It is a philosophical article and is the third of a series of articles on the subject. This one tries to explain the condition of the human soul through its various stages of perfection.

The fourth article is headed " Negro Burnt Alive ". It describes the lynching of an American Negro who had outraged the modesty of an American woman and criticises the Americans adversely.

The fifth article is entitled " Sale of Liquor Decreased '. It reviews the activities of the Gujarat people in the picketing of liquor shops and advises the Maharashtra people to follow their example.

The sixth article is entitled " Students' Co-operative Society". It tries to make out a case for starting co-operative societies in schools to cultivate thrift among students. The article is written by Mr. K. V. Kulkarni, a teacher in the New English School, Barsi.

The seventh article is entitled " The Arya Samaj ". It notes with dissatisfaction the difference of opinion among the Aryasamajists on the question of taking part in the present political movement and advises them to take part in it, and thus observe the essence of the teaching of the founder of the Samaj. At the end it gives the rules of the Samaj.

The eighth article is headed " The Present Day Education". It is the third article of a series on the subject. This one deals with the advisability of attaching English classes to the primary schools and also with the utility and the scope of hostels. It remarks that the hostels attached to Government institutions are not what they ought to be.

The ninth article is headed "The Spirited Old Man". It describes the conduct of Mr. Abbas Tyabji at the time of his arrest at Dharasana and advises the youth to bear in mind the enthusiasm of this old man.

The tenth article is headed "The characteristics of the State subjects ". This article mentions indifference, blindness, their own Interests and callousness to oppression as some of the characteristics of the subjects of Native States.

The next article is headed " The Way of Non-Violence". It is a translation of the speech delivered by Mr. P. A. Inamdar, Director of Education, Aundh State, before the International Educational Conference held at Geneva. The burden of the lecture is to free education from all Government control and to impress on the minds of the students " The Gandhi-cult of non-violence".

The next article is headed " The place of women in the war of Independence ". It takes appreciate note of the active part taken by women in the present civil disobedience campaign and then suggested that all housewives should make a resolve at least to use " swadeshi" cloth and sugar. It is written by V. G. Javdekar of Dhulia.

The thirteenth article is headed " The national service within the reach of college-students". It is a speech delivered by Mr. S. V. Gadgil, B.A., at the Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona, on the occasion of the College elocution competition. It lays special stress on the use of swadeshi and the boycott of foreign goods.

The next article gives an extract from the speech of Lord Hardinge delivered in Madras in 1913. The extract shows sympathy with the satyagraha movement carried on by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa.

This extract is followed by a fictitious short story headed "Towards the Temple of the Goddess". It is written by V. B. Marathe. The story describes that at first a certain student was against using the Gandhi cap. On the night before the declaration of Independence by Indians he dreamt a dream in which he saw all the articles of his fashionable dress transformed into demons from whom he was relieved by a white cap thrown by the goddess in a temple. That goddess was the goddess of Independence.

The story is followed by a short poem entitled "There should be an infatuation", written by "Viveks". The burden of the song is that one should have infatuation for good things such as patriotism, good deeds, one's own religion and manly actions.

Enclosure No. 2.

This is a booklet in Hindi entitled "Vaidik Adhyatma Vidya" i.e. 'Spiritual knowledge in the Vedas'. It is written and published by Shripad Damodar Satawalekar at the Bharat Mudranalaya Press' Aundh (District Satara).

The author takes exception to the common opinion of Eastern and Western scholars that there is no spiritual knowledge in the Vedas and that it is contained in the Upanishads only. The author holds the opposite opinion and tries to prove that the various deities in the Vedas refer to the individual soul and the supreme spirit and that the Vedas contain spiritual knowledge of the highest order.

Letter No. 1.

Dated 25th May 1930.

Shri Krishna,

In the service of the extremely revered Mahatma.

After compliments. I am a poor student. I have been experimenting with a view to preparing a new and simple type of wooden (spinning) wheel, which can at once yield a large quantity of yarn in one revolution but owing to my extreme poverty I am obliged to give up the idea. I therefore request that I may be given assistance (to the extent) of at least Rs. 20 (or) 25. You can give the assistance if you please. I am not going to press (you). Pray excuse me for the trouble. May this be known, etc.

Yours humbly,

BHAGWANT MARTAND KHAIRE.

Kindly send the reply urgently.

My address—Bhagwant Martand Khaire,
Fergusson College Road, (Bhamburda) Deccan,
Gymkhana Post, Poona.

This is a letter dated 23rd May 1930 written by one Sumar Khan to his brother Gulbeg Khan. After exchanging the usual compliments, the writer acknowledges the receipt of his letter, and inquires how many years' remission he has got in the jail and how many years more remain to be served out by him. The writer conveys to him the good news of mother's health and salams of his Katpar friends. He asks him to use Rs. 5 sent to him. He further promises to send him some more money for Koran Sharif. He further inquires why he has not received several letters written to him and states that about the compensation he has received Rs. 300, the rest being with the Zamindar.

Letter No. 3 is a copy of a printed open letter addressed by one Muhammad Usman Niyaz to Mr. M. K. Gandhi and is sent by one Mahabir Surajbali, Kalkadevi, Bombay-2. It declares with regret that India has not only not gained anything by his activities, but on the contrary she has suffered immensely. It asks him to reflect a little what he has been doing and where he has been carrying his country and countrymen. It says that he has been pushing his countrymen into a deep ditch of slaughter and blood-shed for which he will have to answer before God. In conclusion it appeals to him to stop what he calls the non-violent religious war which, in fact, is thousand times violent and earn the blessings of his countrymen by so doing and accept the Round Table Conference.

Letter No. 4.

Swarajya Ashram,
Bardoli, 25th May 1930, Sunday.

Revered Bapuji,

I arrived at Sabarmati Ashram on Wednesday. After visiting Jalalpur, Dharasans, I came here yesterday. I shall go back to Sabarmati today. And tomorrow to Ajmer to work with Ramnarayanji.

Please send your (letter of) blessings to the address Sabarmati C/o Girijajji. (In English the original).

Note :—Sir Haidari did not do anything.

Your humble servant,
RAMGOPAL SANDHI of Hyderabad State.

Letter No. 5.

What a Christian hymn says is true that we should be prepared for the day of reckoning. I would request you to have faith in a good guru (preceptor)Brother Gandhi one who does not believe in Christ in this world will have to go to hell after one's

death. O sinners, you may commit as many sins as you like but you will have to go in the presence of God. When you are thrown in the fire of hell you will have to shed tears from your eyes. O God save us from such a disgrace to which the whole of the world will be subjected. I trust that you will ponder over this. Let me hope that the Lord will be pleased with you.

Tiloksingh asks you, Gandhiji, whether you have asked (your followers) to abuse the Bible and to tear it to pieces. Gandhiji, think for a while. Gandhi you are seeking disaster. O Gandhi, you take delight in issuing papers. India is being ruined. Gandhi, open (your) eyes for a while. Otherwise you will have to repent, O Gandhi. O Gandhi, your Jai has wrought ruin upon us. O Gandhi, misery has befallen thousands of people. It is, therefore, not proper for you to bear the name of Gandhi..... O Gandhi, listen a little to what I say. Written by Tiloksingh I am grieved that people tear to pieces copies of the New Testament. You should therefore make a bandobast in the matter. Tell us what bad things are written in that book..... I have read in the newspapers of the 23rd that you are learning to spin on the *charkha*. This is the work for women. I would ask you to be a follower of the Lord and (if you do so) you will be benefited. You will derive no good by working the *charkha* If you wish to reply my letter address it to Jubbulpur (C. P.), T. B. C. B. Line, C/o. Rev. Field (?)

Satyagrahashram,

My dear Mahatmaji,

Sabarmati, 16th June 1930.

Weeks have passed away bringing not a chit from you ! What is in the air ! I was feeling anxious for your health lately, when lot They brought your letters to the Ashram this morning and it removed away all clouds and brought sunshine to us. One peculiarity was noticed, however, the letters were all in English. Your Gujarati letters are still passing through the transmission period, I suppose we'll, I was advised by Narayandas Kaka to write to you in English and so I venture to do it. I hope this reaches you in time and brings forth a speedy reply.

Your first letter reached me. I wrote a reply in Gujarati and forwarded it. I do not know whether you have received it or not.

We are all doing well here, the bulk of the old Ashramites being removed away the remaining ones offer a somewhat dismal and pathetic view. New faces of course, appear and disappear at every breeze of public movement. But all counted there are about sixty souls in the Ashram.

Spinning and carding is going on as usual, weaving is also slowly introduced. I had told you in my first letter that our Kumarmandir was changed into Udyogamandir. It is going on still—they

work for six hours a day in the Dehla, but the members of students is decreased as many have gone away. Dudhibehn has gone on leave and so Balmandir has again come into my hands. But the children again are very few and most of them have joined Udyoga class. Kusum Gandhi and Maitree are working in the kitchen under Gangabehn's supervision and are doing the work very ably. Sarojini Devi too is working about ten hours a day. Half a dozen girls are spinning on the wheel that is given motion to by foot and they have been pretty successful. The Reading Room is looked after by one Mr. Narayanappa, the Library by myself. I am looking after Narayandaskaka's English correspondence too. Chandrakanta looks after the Hindi and Radhabehn after Gujrati correspondence.

Fifty-eight of our men, imprisoned in Sabarmati jail are removed to Nasik jail. Dharasana raid is stopped owing to the advent of the rainy season. So is Wadala raid. I believe, you know it as you are allowed to read newspapers.

In my letter I had asked your advice about my diet. Now there is no need of it as Narayandaskaka has kindly provided me with raw vegetable. He looks after me with so much care and attention that I sometimes doubt whether he has surpassed you in his affection for me. Of course, it is a fact that like attention is paid to all members of the Ashram by him but to me, my share appears a bit bigger.

I went to Bombay last Tuesday night and returned back on Sunday morning. My people having pressed me very much to pay them a visit even for a day or two, I could not help asking for Narayandaskaka's permission which was granted. He also advised me to go to Yeravada, if possible and see you. You cannot imagine my joy at the idea ! But unfortunately it was not to be and Mathuradasbhai gave me to understand that you have refused to see anybody after Reynolds was turned away.

So I remained in Bombay for 3½ days and was pleased to see what I saw. The atmosphere there is full of enthusiasm. It was beyond my expectation ! Even little children are so enthusiastic about work ! the first thing noticed by me was the spread of universal khaddar. The second thing is the interest they take in Takli. In shops, in streets, in houses, in garden in everywhere you see people from rich to the poor, spinning on Takli. They have started " Prabhat-feris " too. Scores of volunteers young and old-even children 4 or 5 years old start in the early morning at 4 A.M. and pass through every lane and every street of the city sing songs that inspire the people to boycott foreign goods and wear Khaddar

and spin and give up drink this idea is a novel one indeed and it has created a very good and lasting effect. Bombay has provided hundreds of volunteers there is no end to the meetings and processions that we get in Bombay every day.

On last Thursday there was to be a procession and a meeting in the city to observe Sholapur day. A prohibition order was received by the B. P. C. C. Secretary but they decided to defy it. The procession started and I and my friend went to see the Satyagraha, interested as we were in the B. P. C. C. Secretary—our friend Mr. Dhurandhar (you know him) and ultimately found ourselves in the middle of the rush. So when we were obstructed by the Police, we sat down on the street and sang all Ashram songs and Bhajan till the Police were tired out and went away at 12 P.M. We were there from 5-30 P.M. to 12 P.M. Then the procession started at the dead of the night and the meeting dispersed in the early morning.

Mr. Dhurandhar has done a good deal of work there the idea of Wadala Satyagraha and also of sending volunteers to Sholapur from Bombay was his. He was connected with all the national movements started in Bombay. Thrice he was thrown on stones at Wadala but got up uninjured. He became the Secretary of B.P.C.C. only 8 or 10 days ago but he purged the committee of its scandals during that short period wonderfully and put it in good order. He restarted Congress Bulletines too when they were on the point of being stopped for want of help—in three languages. He is such a silent worker. I came to know of his work from other persons while in Bombay. Last Saturday evening he was arrested. We were fortunate enough to reach the Police station in time and see him before he was put into the lock up. His case comes today. I hope he has fulfilled your expectations of him and will get your blessings.

I hear that the Ordinance has come into force from Saturday. They have started picketing Police Stations in Bombay already and six volunteers were arrested while I was there.

There is talk of R. T. Conference but we little trust it.

Dear Mahatmaji, we want to see you amongst us so much but God knows when that day will dawn. Krishnan Nair also is arrested in Delhi and Ram Narayanji at Ajmer. Ram Gopalji is sent to Bombay by Mirabehn. Our lady volunteers will be arrested sooner or later, so we think. But that is by and by.

All the girls and children send you their love and Pranamas. Rev. Holmes is doing much work for you in America. He has sent you a letter.

All are doing well. We pray for your health and happiness and glory. With love I tender my humble salute.

Your naughty child,
(Sd.)..... ,
PREMA.

P.S.—Please won't you drop a line to poor Mr. Parnerkar ! He works so much, yet is so silent and I fear must be feeling the absence of his friends from the dairy ! Your words of comfort will be nectar to him.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. S.D. 2276, dated the 13th June 1930 from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political), Poona, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

"I am directed to forward herewith a batch of 12 letters and two books which were received without any covering letter, and which were presumably forwarded to Government for orders as to their disposal. I am to enclose for your information translations of the letters in vernacular, except that of letter No. 4, and reviews of the two books. No translation has been rendered of letter No. 4 as it is written in Telegu, and there are no translators in, the office of the Oriental Translator who are conversant with that language. I am to invite your attention to the fact that two letters, Nos. 3 and 8, have been addressed to the Superintendent of the Jail and have no concern with State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi. The remaining letters and the two books may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930 ".

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 367 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 16th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.
Copy forwarded with compliments for information.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. S.D. 2282, dated 13th June 1930 from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political), Poona, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

In returning herewith the five letters which accompanied your letter No. 261, dated the 28th May 1930, I am directed to forward for your information translations of the letters and to say that all of them, except No. 2 which does not appear to have been addressed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi, may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162. dated the 8th June 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 366 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 16th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 22/G, dated 27th May 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. S.D. 1637, dated 16th May 1930, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political), Bombay, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

"In continuation of my letter No. S.D. 1506, dated the 11th May 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to return herewith the Marathi letter addressed to Mr. Gandhi by one Virendra Sinh from Sanwar (Mewar), together with a translation of it, and to inform you that the letter should be withheld."

No. 405 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 19th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his No. 8/G, dated 13th May 1930.

(Sd.) S. R. Cbouble,
Major I.M.S.,
for Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Translation of a letter dated 4th/5th May 1930 addressed to Mr. Gandhi by Virendra Sinh from Sanwar (Mewar)

Sanwar (Mewar).

5th May 1930.

Revered Mahatmaji,

With respects (lit. touching your feet with reverence). I have never till today written any article nor have I taken any part in the present day political fight. In these circumstances if I, an insignificant person, publish some views on politics there will be many mistakes and perhaps those views may be altogether groundless and meaningless. Although I think so I do not consider it necessary to hesitate to place all these views before a great man like you. If these views of mine are suitable you will please favour me with a reply intimating their acceptance, or in case they are unsuitable you will please satisfy my anxiety by explaining to me how they are unsuitable and meaningless. For reply I am sending a postage stamp.

This fact is known to all wise men respected by the people that the Englishmen conquered India for developing their trade, and their aim was always to exploit India, to ruin its arts and industries, to sap the strength (of its people) in every way, and they have kept on developing their trade. Whatever they have done here they have told the Indians that it is for their welfare, but in all these things they have given prominence to trade. Establishing Railways. Telegraphs and Post they have begun through them to trade. And in every way they have established control over us Indians. For these reasons it becomes necessary to say this much that by these means they earn money but do not think at all of the facilities of the people. For example it is sufficient to see the condition of third class passengers in railway trains. When an occasion comes people are prevented from going to their own place or other places even though they spend money. Even their letters are in danger (of being intercepted) and at times are withheld. An instance in which telegrams have been withheld is available. Several telegrams from the C. P. were withheld and news about the happenings there were available after many days.

Government by reviving the Press Act have made' it so stringent that (*owing to the stoppage of nationalist papers by way of protest against the Press Act) great difficulties will have to be faced in conveying news of one place to another, and people will send news by writing them with their own hands or printing them in other kinds of presses (*cyclostyle, litho, typewriter, etc). But this has to be thought of that through whose agency these news will be sent. At last we shall have to take the help of Government post offices. Believe for a while that Government put a stop to the transmission of such letters, then what will be the conditions ?

*Original brackets.

It is certain that without knowing the news from the cities the spirit of the people does not rise. Government have recourse to repression at one place and receiving their information the people of other places become agitated and prepared to go to jail with their-leaders, or in a well-organised form take part in the fight. The work of conveying the news has till now been done by newspapers and this has not been done till now by any other means.

When by way of protesting against the Press Act there is the likelihood of almost all the nationalist papers ceasing publication, and they will so cease publication, then for not knowing the news from other places the people of one place will continue to be much perturbed. Owing to this perhaps it will be possible to send news to a district, tahsil, city or village by means of only one paper (as I think). If in this connection also Government have recourse to repression and withhold such post and do not allow news to be transmitted then the spirit of the people will cool down and the movement will receive a great shock and there will be every likelihood of harm being done to the country.

For this reason a thought has come to the mind of a man like me of humble intellect that the Congress should organise its own post offices for the purpose of sending news, and in this way sending daily news from one place to another do the work of adding fuel to the fire in the movement that has been gathering strength.

A man who spends money for a post card or a cover grieves to think whether after incurring this expenditure his letter will reach its destination and be received by the person for whom it is intended. If the Congress can instil this confidence in the minds of the people that it will be responsible for their post and will certainly deliver it, will they not support Congress post offices and give up dealing with Government post offices ? Certainly they will. In the present day non-co-operation movement this fact is clearly known that for the awakening and development of the eountry, as for the attainment of Swaraj, the people are prepared to do all sorts of things. The people desire that in any way their letter or their post should reach the proper town and person. It is not necessary for them that their letters should be delivered through Government post offices.

Whenever Government open a post office anywhere they at first see if there will be income enough to meet its expenses. If so they open it. From this it is clear that for the post-office Government do not have to pay anything out of their treasury, or pocket, on the contrary they derive profit from this department and regard it in the light of a business element. The expenses of the Congress post offices (if opens them) will thus be met, and for this it will perhaps get money by way of contributions and it will get trustworthy educated Indians on small pay.

The Congress will have to make arrangements for the despatch of post similar to those made by Government, or to enter into contracts or make conditions with railway companies for the despatch of post to every place and to employ men on the lines of the R. M. S. If all this cannot be done arrangements may be made to send post by motor cars. Arrangements of this kind may be made wherever there may be facilities.

In these post offices workers should be true 'satyagrahis, brave volunteers, unselfish and firm of purpose. They should have faith in ahimsa and all matters relating to the Congress, should always be enthusiastic for the service of the country, should work without fear, and be devoted to duty.

If such proper arrangements can be made post offices may begin to despatch money-orders, V. P. Parcels, Insured letters, Parcels etc., and by their good work may always satisfy the people.

In my opinion by the opening of these post offices the Government will suffer great loss in this business, the Department will not be able to make any good arrangements and there will be much confusion. In these circumstances Government will certainly have recourse to repression or will be forced to grant Swaraj. If repression is resorted to there will be no harm. Through repression the question of attaining Swaraj will be much simplified. Even if some share of Swaraj is received we shall be in close proximity of our ideal.

If in this manner Government are made somewhat helpless it is certain that there will not be much delay in our reaching the goal, and neither will the movement be relaxed nor the spirit of the people subdued.

You will please carefully think over these my views and act according to the adage that wise men should accept a proper suggestion even if it comes from a child, and not spurn them as the views of an insignificant, foolish and ignorant person.

Yours staunch devotee,
VIRENDRA SINH.

Sanwar (Mewar), dated 4th May 1930.

In sending this I am wasting your valuable time and am troubling you and so joining my hands I pray to you to pardon me.

Your servant,
VIRENDRA.

CONGRESS AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Malaviya says it will succeed if latter absent.

Lahore, June 18.

Speaking at a monster meeting Pandit Malaviya referred to reports in the press that Government intended to ignore Congress

as far as representation at the Round Table Conference was concerned.

He said " That would be the surest way of making the Conference ineffectual. The Indian National Congress is the one organised political body which could speak for the country. It alone could deliver the goods. " No solution of the constitutional problems could be final or satisfactory to which Gandhi and the National Congress were not party."

" He felt sure no Indian who has a correct appreciation of the momentous issues involved, and a sense of national self-respect would attend the Conference as long as Gandhi and other Congressmen were not released and the conditions necessary to enable them to participate in the Conference unfulfilled. He himself would not think of participating without Gandhi."

No Doubt !

It would be a sin for any Indian to go to the Conference in the existing circumstance, while most honoured Indians were in jail, but if there were Indians who would attend the Conference, the Pandit had no doubt the people of India as a whole, would in unmistakable manner repudiate their claim to be their representatives and to enter negotiations with England on their behalf. The presence of such Indians could not lend a representative character to the Conference.

He added such Indians were sadly mistaken if they imagined any agreement they might arrive at in London would carry the least weight with the country.

—Associated Press.

Britto Road, Cincinnatus,
Karachi, 23rd June 1930.

My dear friend,

I thank you very much for your letter of 18 instant and was delighted to see the address viz., Dear friend. It is a matter of pride to me to be reckoned a friend of one with such potentialities of intellect, learning, knowledge and ability so vastly transcendent to my own nevertheless I trust you will accept me as your true friend I beg to differ from you in regard to what you say about the purpose of your incarceration being defeated, on the contrary I think you would rise much higher in the estimation of the world if you were to seek for a peaceful solution of the present trouble through your co-operation and goodwill just think what good it will mean to our motherland and to yourself. Come now my dear friend say to me. Here you are take this letter and go and settle with His Excellency the Viceroy that he should release all political prisoners

and include me as a Delegate to the Round Table Conference and I on my part will call off Civil Disobedience Boycotting etc., Oh how grateful I would be to you. See what Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya says regarding yourself of the R. T. Conference.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) SCOTT HENDERSON.

Dated the 1st June 1930.

The prosperity of India and the removal of Miseries.

In our country the corn which used to cost ten to twelve annas per maund is now at about Rs. 3 and grass which used to be had 8 maunds for a rupee is sold at Re. 1 per maund. Though there has been rain, why is there such four fold and eight-fold famine ?

Dear brothers ! Think over it carefully (lit, specially) and increase the production of necessary things by sowing corn in seven parts of the fields and cotton in one part, as used to be done formerly so that the poor and the agriculturists may not experience the want of the articles of food and the cattle may also not die of starvation.

The prosperity of the country can lie immensely in such improvements. It is specially requested that instead of quarrelling with any community we should improve our own condition first by unity etc.

No article made in any foreign country (lit. country beyond the seas) should be bought. In the absence of such article people should pull on with any sort of article made in this country and not a single article made in this country should be exported to any foreign country (lit. country beyond the seas) even at a thousand times high price. This is the second way how to attain the advancement of the native country. This does not involve any kind of breach of laws and the object can be speedily accomplished. Patriotic brothers will please do the needful.

A servant of the country.

Enclosure 1.

The first enclosure is a booklet in Hindi being the first part of "Ishwar-Bhakti" or "Devotion to God". It is written by Vaidehi Sharan Surendra Prasad (Dheermani) of Belsar, District Musaffarpur, and is printed at the United Press Limited, Bhagalpur. The book tries to bring out the importance of devotion to God and is purely of a religious character.

Enclosure 2.

The second enclosure is also a booklet in Hindi entitled, " Sanatan Vaishnav Dharma ki Shreshthata tatha Vaishnav, Isai aur Musalmani traikatva ki Ekata" or "The superiority of the ancient Vaishnav

religion and the unity of the Vaishnav Christian and Muhammadan trinities". It is written by Vaidehi Sharan Surendra Prasad (Dheermani), Belsar, District Musaffarpur and is printed by Babu Manik Lall at the United Press Limited, Bhagalpur. It is an inoffensive propagandistic pamphlet and tries to bring out the unity of the three above-mentioned religions by the comparative study of the primary idea of God embodied in them.

EUROPEAN FEDERAL UNION

M. Briand's Memorandum

Paris, May 18.

The text of M. Briand's memorandum to twenty-six European Governments that are members of the League of Nations on the " Organisation of the regime of the European Federal Union" is officially published.

It asks the Powers to give opinion before July 15 on a number of points, including the "necessity of a general pact, affirming the principle of European moral union and solemnly consecrating the fact of the solidarity of the European States and establishment firstly of a representative and responsible organ to be called " European Conference" and secondly an executive organ or a permanent political committee and thirdly a Secretariat.

The Political Committee will prepare the programme of the European organisation under which the economic aspect will generally be subordinated to the political aspect.—Reuter.

Draft Telegram.

To

Mahatma Gandhiji,

A State prisoner in Yeravda Jail. Kindly excuse me for speaking truth. Europe is again alarmed to smell that. After having achieved the liberty for India, you will receive the' dead Pan-Asiatic movement of ex-King Amanullakhan and others, to enter into the bloody war of Europe and Asia ; and for the same fear the union of Europe appears to be contemplated now-a-days, vide the cutting of "Tribune " Lahore' dated 23rd May 1930, put herewith Do you not admit that the continued troubles of Indians in South Africa, are the consequences of your wrongs ? Please be careful and save India from the approaching ruin. I think Pandit Motilal Nehru may have informed you that your beloved Congress, pledged to truth as you are remarking has been killed by the sword of facts, see my correspondence with Pandits Jawaharlal and Motilal Nehrus. Swearingly I may assure you that, I am an admirer of you. But if you do not hesitate to wrestle with a man who is innumerable times powerful more than you are it is my bounden duty to ask

you to give up the wrestling. Hence you received by three draft telegrams sent through Pandit Malaviyaji to you. Being penniless, I am forced to post it under the registered cover together with a postcard for reply in Urdu ".

From
Harecarsingh,
P.O. Sihandand.
26th May 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy of letter No. S.D. 2389, dated the 20th June 1930, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political), to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

" I am directed to return herewith 8 letters out of the batch of 11 letters, 17 letters out of a packet of letters from the Sabarmati Ashram and 13 books and pamphlets, which accompanied your letter No. 271, dated the 31st May 1930, together with translations of the vernacular letters and reviews of the vernacular books, and to state that the letters and books may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated the 8th June 1930.

2. One letter out of the batch of 11 has already been returned to you with my letter No. S.D. 2299, dated the 14th June 1930. The remaining two letters out of this batch, and four out of the packet from the Ashram, which are in Hindi, are being translated by the Oriental Translator and they will be returned to you as soon as they have been received from him."

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 411 of 1930.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 21st June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his No. 26/G, dated the 29th May 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. of 1930.

From.

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona

Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, dated 15th December 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of your orders a reply paid telegram sent by "Henry", London, to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

Q.I. No. S.D. 12074.

Dated 17th December 1930.

No. 784 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 16th December 1930.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments for favour of orders.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

XLI LAHORE 1930

REPLY PD. SAROJINI NAIDU, YEROWDA JAIL, POONA.

YOU ARE UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED PRESIDENT,

ASIAN CONFERENCE. KINDLY SEND MESSAGE

FOR OPENING TODAY. INTIMATE WHEN ABLE TO JOIN US—RAJWADE.

95 12/15

ORGANISING SECY.

CONFIDENTIAL

Below Unofficial Reference dated 18th December 1930, from Government in the Home Department, Bombay.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

The telegram and reply may be delivered as directed.

U.O.R. No. 787, dated 19th December 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter No. S.D. 228, dated the 13th January 1930, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

" In returning herewith the letter and its enclosures from Mr. H. G. Phata'k to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, which accompanied your endorsement No. 797, dated the 31st December 1930, I am directed to state that it should be withheld.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 25 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:

Poona, 15th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his No. 9256, dated 24th December 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,

Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency.

Poona City,

Dated 23rd December 1930.

Dear Bapuji,

I wish to draw your attention to a hunger strike recently started by Sjt. Ranade—A prominent Paisafund worker of Poona—who is sitting only with a langoti in Budhwar Chawk Gardens. He says that at least 50 merchants of Poona should come forward and pledge that they will seal their present stock of Foreign Cloth in their shops, that they will not order any foreign cloth for a certain period, and that they will allow members of the Vigilance Committee to inspect new bundles coming into their shops. Keeping aside this question whether the required number of merchants will come forward to take pledge, myself and my friends doubt whether hunger strike should be resorted to in such a case. I am sorry

to say, he did not go through the preliminary stages of visiting the shop-keepers and persuading them, on the presumption that the propaganda against foreign cloth going on in Poona was sufficient for educating them on the question of Boycott. Today is the fourth day of the hunger strike. The question is a very difficult and delicate one for us to solve and, therefore, I have ventured to trouble you to give your opinion in the matter.

Hoping you are in good health,

I remain,
Yours obediently,
(Sd.) HARI GANESH PHATAK.

Address:—

H. G. Phatak, Esq.,
C/o. Chitrashala Press,
Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

P.S.—Herewith is attached a cutting from the *Dnyan Prakash*, the Poona daily giving information on the point

Letter No. S.D. 279, dated 15th January 1931, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

In returning herewith the letter from prisoner Devidas Gandhi to his father State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, which accompanied your endorsement No. 15, dated the 9th January 1931, I am directed to say that Government agree with your suggestion that it should be withheld and returned to the sender on his release.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 26 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 15th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information, with reference to his No. 169, dated 8th January 1931.

The original letter referred to above has been sent to the Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLR,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

No. 355 of 1931.
Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, 15th January 1931.

MEMORANDUM

Has the honour to forward herewith a letter from Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt. C.I.E., M.B.E., to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, for favour of orders,

(Sd.). R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,

To Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Letter No. S.D. 294, dated 16th January 1931, from Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

In returning herewith the copy of the Report of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association addressed to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, which accompanied your endorsement No. 13, dated the 8th January 1931, I am directed to state that it may be delivered.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 30 of 1931.
Inspector-General of Prisons' Office
Poona, 17th January 1931

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.
Copy forwarded with compliments for favour of disposal.
The copy of the Report of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association is herewith returned.

(Sd.) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 5025.
Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle, 10th November 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison

Sir,

I am directed to return herewith the letter from Mr. C. F. Andrews to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi which accompanied your

endorsement to the Inspector-General of Prisons No. 7082, dated the 5th November 1930, and to state that it may be delivered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. F. Borges,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

CONFIDENTIAL

EXPRESS LETTER

No. S.D. 4664, dated the 22nd October 1930.

From

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

Enclosed is copy of telegram which Gandhi wished to send to Pandit Motilal Nehru. Government of Bombay request that with permission of United Provinces Government it may be delivered as soon as possible to Pandit Motilal Nehru. They have sent it in this manner as while the message is in itself unobjectionable, the sending of a telegram would cause undesirable publicity.

(Sd.) G F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

No. S.D. 4665.

Home Department (Special) :
Poona, 22nd October 1930.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, with reference to his demi-official letter of the 21st October 1930.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Special).

Copy of telegram

Punditji Nehru,

Mussorie.

Press reports health disturbing. Please wire fully suggest Sarup issuing daily bulletin love.

GANDHI.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 8253 of 1930.

From

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Central Prison Office:
Yeravda, dated 29th November 1930.

Sir,

In continuation of the fortnightly Medical report on Mr. M. K. Gandhi submitted to you on the 27th instant, I have the honour to state that the digestive disturbance referred to therein, was stated by Mr. Gandhi to be due to his eating some curds and pumpkin which disagreed with him. He fasted for one day and since this has felt quite well, but has not yet recommenced taking his goat's milk or curds. His weight taken on 27th November 1930 was 101 lbs. He is in a good state of health.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) R. V. Martin,

Major, I.M.S.,

Superintendent,

Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 7001 of 1930.

From

Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, dated 31st October 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that the State prisoner M. K. Gandhi enquires whether the yarn which he has spun, may be sent to the Ahmedabad Ashram to be woven into Saris for his wife.

He states that he will give instructions to the Ashram that the yarn must not be sold, auctioned, or in any way made use of except for the purpose aforementioned.

Orders may please be issued.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. S.D. 5074.
Home Department (Political) :
Bombay Castle. 12th November 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. 719, dated the 1st November 1930, I am directed to state that State prisoner M. K. Gandhi's request to send the yarn which he has spun to the Ahmedabad Ashram to be woven into saris for his wife should be refused.

I have etc.

(Sd.).....,
for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.
No. 728 of 1930.

I. G. of Prisons Office', Poona dated 13th November 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Supdt., Yeravda Central Prison for information and guidance.

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE,
Major, I.M.S.,
I. G. of Prisons.
No. 7890 of 1930.
Central Prison Office :
Yeravda, dated 15th November 1930.

Noted and returned with compliments.

(Sd.).....,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 6th January 1931.**MEMORANDUM**

Reference his Confidential No. 7239, dated 11th November 1930.

Please return the letter from Devidas Gandhi to State prisoner M. K. Gandhi, together with its translation, for perusal.

(Sd.) S. R. Choubal,
Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Prisons

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

No. 16/G of 1931.

Yeravda Central Prison Office :
Dated, 8th January 1931.**MEMORANDUM**

Reference.—Head Office Confidential No. 6, dated 6th January 1931.

Devidas Gandhi's letter together with its translation is returned herewith.

(Sd.) R. V. Martin,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.**CONFIDENTIAL**

Letter No. S.D. 138, dated 9th January 1931, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

" With reference to your endorsement No. 796, dated 31st December 1930, I am directed to inform you that the letter from State prisoner M. K. Gandhi to Mr. H. Alexander, a copy of which is enclosed, has been posted for transmission to the addressee ".

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 16 of 1931.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office:
Poona, 10th January 1931.

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information with reference to his Confidential No. 9258, dated 24th December 1930.

(Sd.) E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

SECRET

D. O. No. S. D. 4304.
Home Department (Special).
Poona, 1st October 1930.

My dear Doyle,

Will you please refer to your demi-official letter of the 22nd September, regarding Mr. Gandhi's request for an interview with the prisoner Piyarelal ? You have already informed me that you have instructed Martin to inform Mr. Gandhi that you are considering his request and that orders will be passed as soon as possible.

Government on enquiry find that Piyarelal was a constant companion of Mr. Gandhi both at the Ashram, and when he went on tour, throughout 1929. He was also very closely associated with him during his recent march and his stay at Dandi.

They have therefore decided that one interview, and one only, should be allowed between them in Mr. Gandhi's quarters and that only to give Mr. Gandhi an opportunity to satisfy himself that Piyarelal is not in bad health. The restrictions suggested in Martin's letter need not be applied but of course the jail authorities will as usual be present throughout the interview, and will be fully justified in bringing it to a close should it be diverted into undesirable channels.

They agree that Mr. Gandhi cannot be allowed access to other prisoners in the jail as requested in his second letter.

It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that, as Mr. Gandhi is a State prisoner, the rules regarding the classification of convicted prisoners do not in any way apply to him.

Your sincerely,
(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Forwarded with compliments for perusal and return.

The purpose of this communication should be passed on to Mr. Gandhi.

(Sd.) E. E. Doyle,
3-10-30.

Perused and returned.

(Sd.) R. V. Martin.
The Supdt. Y. C. Prison.

4-10-30.

This is a letter addressed by one Seth Goverdhanlal Amulakh of Kalol (Baroda State) to Mr. M. K. Gandhi. It bears the date 27th May 1930.

The writer has put in it several questions to Mr. Gandhi in connection with his views as expressed by him in his newspaper *Navajivan*, regarding *Ahimsa*, untouchability, renunciation, cow-protection, boycott of foreign cloth and goods, his observations about ancient *rishis* and *munis*, picketing of liquor shops, etc., and demands explanation from him as to why he propagates such views which are calculated to bring the country to ruin. He further refers to the exhortation of Mr. Gandhi to raid the Government salt depots at Dharasana and elsewhere and asks him to justify in what way it was proper to loot the salt belonging to and in possession of Government. He declares that the British Government is all powerful and holds away over the whole world and asks him to explain in what way they would be cowed down into submission by his threats of civil disobedience, and other things, and accede to his demands ?

This letter is returned untranslated as it contains nothing but abuse of Mr. Gandhi.

Tribhovandas Chunilal Shah,
C/o. Shah Karsandas Nanlal
Grain Merchant.

Letter No. 1.
Bombay, 27th May 1930.

Adorable by the world and revered Bapuji,
Yeravda Mandir.

On reading some of the letters published in the *Navjivan* of the 25th, I thought of examining my speed on the *takli* and in so doing I have spun 51 threads on the *takli* in one hour which I send herewith. I do not know the test and the number of the yarn.

The *takli* is the one of the manufacture at Bardoli which is sold in the local Khadi Bhandar.

The slivers were obtained from the Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati Ashram through brother Hasmukhram.

The out-turn of yarn on *takli* with speed depends largely upon the attention paid in drawing threads while giving twists to the *takli*. Threads are drawn with ease and speed if they are drawn from a distance of one foot from the snap of the fingers where the sliver is held. In the beginning the thread drawn will not perhaps be even, but I think the daily experience will remove that difficulty (lit. complaint). I have learned how to ply spinning-wheel since, 1923-24. I learned how to ply *takli* from brother Hasmukhram (Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati) a few months ago and now I have been making good use of it along with the whole of Bombay.

Bows from your humble servant,
TRIBHOVAN.

Shri Ram.

Vengurla, Vaishakh
Vadya -, Samvat 1986.
Dated 25th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

On Saturday, Vaishakh Vadya 5, Samvat 1986, date 17th May 1930, full five weeks have been completed since I left you.

As intimated in the last letter I am going to write this letter as well as succeeding letters in Marathi (of course with only the beginning in Hindi which is dear to all of us).

Non-violence letter.

The (name of the) last was truth. The name of this one is given above. There is no certainty that the order of the qualities given in the last letter will remain the same: in your battle of life the quality of non-violence holds the highest place. In order that this quality should enter deeply into one's mind must give up enmity to all and become fearless ; and this servant is making an honest effort in that direction. May this be known.

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. M. SHEVALKAR.

The annexed card bears the following address—

R. M. Shevalkar,
Swadeshoddharak Sangh,
(Association for the uplift of the country)
Camp Malvan, Sarvir Bungalow,
Malvan (District Ratnagiri).

Directions issued to all the governments by Shri Dadaji—

Message of Dada.

1. Every government shall have a Dharma Secretary who would also be the Education Minister. The Dharma Secretary should be well-acquainted with the teachings of all religions. School children shall be given religious education from the very beginning.

2. No person shall be allowed to change his religion unless he would defeat by arguments five learned men of his own religion. And even after this he would be allowed to change his religion after the receipt of the sanction of the Maha Sabha Office by him. In case he contravened this condition he shall be awarded imprisonment for 6 months.

3. The presidents of all religious societies should be asked to see that nothing is introduced in the religions of the Hindus, the Musalmans, the Christians, etc., against their religions respectively.

4. A government which does not care for the grievances of its subjects, should bear it in mind that it will be made to bow before the will of the ruled through civil disobedience.

5. No government shall covet to seize other countries.

6. The cow and other milch cattle shall be protected. Government should stop the slaughter of milch cattle and other cattle used for agriculture.

7. Nobody shall be allowed to build a temple, a mosque or a church. Permission, however, would be given on the person's giving this assurance that people would be attending the religious services held there regularly.

8. Widows shall be given pensions through the Dharma Secretary Money received from a particular religion would be utilised on the followers of that very religion.

9. Every religious faqir shall possess a certificate to prove that he adopted religious mendicancy with the permission of such and such a guru.

10. (a) Girls should be married between 12 and 14 years of age. Under special condition their marriage could be contracted between 9 and 11, but for that a certificate from the Municipality or the Police would be necessary.

(b) At the time of marriage the bridegroom shall not demand any money nor shall the bride demand any ornaments.

(c) If the bridegroom ever demands money a report to that effect should be made by the guardian of the girl and he would be made to marry that girl in case he fails to marry another girl within a prescribed period.

(d) After the age of 40 no man shall be allowed to marry a virgin.

(e) No boy shall be married before the age of twenty.

(f) No boy or girl shall be married to a girl or a boy of different religion.

(g) If a man or a woman commits adultery under compulsion or by mistake, both shall be considered as if they are free from the guilt.

(h) A man can marry a girl of a different faith only when he is fully acquainted with all the religions.

(i) Marriages between a high-class Hindu and a low-class Hindu shall be permitted.

(j) The guardian of a girl shall inform the Municipal office of the marriage of his ward.

11. Since untouchability has been partly responsible for the downfall of the Hindu society and since Untouchables are very much looked down upon, and since a Brahmin and a Shudra are equal in spirit, it is ordained that so far as *puja path* and *janeo* and *Khan pan* are concerned no distinctions shall be observed provided all are clean. All will eat the food cooked by the followers of different castes.

12. If a party of women goes about bathing in the Ganges all the year round or for some time, then the Police should be empowered to stop their going out of their houses. In case a Policeman revises the modesty of a woman he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to 3 years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000.

13. Peace of the world lies in observing the laws of nature.

14. Every government should see that a country is not dominated by foreign merchants to such an extent that the country is brought on the verge of ruin. In case any harm is done by foreign merchants the inhabitants of that country shall boycott their goods. The responsibility for this ruin will fall on the shoulders of government.

15. Every government should prohibit the use of intoxicants. Wine can be sold as medicine by the physicians and doctors only.

16. Government should do away with unemployment and the unemployed should be helped by money so that they may not become immoral.

17. If a country is suffering at the hands of a particular government, the governments of other countries should come to the rescue of the former.

18. Government should remit land-tax in proportion to the loss suffered as a result of famine.

23rd May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

I learnt about the letter from you to the children of the ashram and I (also) learnt news about your health. We are keeping good health and we attend the prayer daily.

Prabhudasbhai daily relates to us (stories from) Ramayan, and we take much delight in them. Mahesh at times makes mischief during the prayer; I make mischief at home some times. We remember you daily. Bapu ! when will you now come with Swaraj ? Write to me a separate letter. I spin daily a small quantity. When will you return now ?

Yours obedient,
MAHESH and NAVIN.

(Ashram Batch)

Udyog Mandir,
Sabarmati.

Most revered Bapuji,

You must have received my detailed letter. My work is going on pretty well. 50 spinning-wheels which I had began to manufacture are ready. For the present, the work of manufacturing pinjans (carding instruments), patlas for preparing the slivers, *takli*

boxes, ateran, falkas, etc., is going on. Many people come down to buy these things. I have been trying my best to meet the demands from all.

I had fallen ill a short time ago : it is now all right. My weight has decreased by three pounds. I am thinking of taking more of ghee and milk, but if I take more of the same, what should I do if I cannot manage within Rs. 10 ? Please, reply to this when you get time. I hope your health is all right.

Humble salutations from
Your ever remembering NAVIN.

Revered Bapuji,

You forgot to write to me a letter ! I was, indeed, expecting a letter from you. I am regular in every things.

For the present our classes are closed, and we remain engaged here for the most part of (our) time in doing only that which you like most. While formerly we produced yarn for *khaddar* that would be sufficient for 50 persons, we produce now as much yarn for *khaddar* as would suffice 200 persons.

My health is all right in all respects. My weight has also increased by 15 pounds. But after the attack of small pox, I have been suffering from some throat-trouble. My voice has become hoarse. I feel well for two days and the trouble revives. I tried (the remedy of) hot water with salt mixed in it but it produced no effect. Will you, please, suggest me now some (other) remedy ?

My mother had a severe attack of asthma 20 days ago. Now she is cured of it; but she has become exceedingly weak.

Humble bows from
Your obedient KANU
Humble bows from JAMMA.

Vaishakh Vad 13, 1986.
Monday.

Revered Bapuji,

I have written a letter to you last week. Did you receive it ? Yesterday noon, after offering joint prayers, making a mark of turmeric powder on his forehead and garlanding him with the cotton thread spun by you at Karadi, the inmates of the Ashram bade brother Angad (Reginold Reynold) farewell. Tears came out of his eyes while leaving the Ashram. He had endeared himself to the children. He himself will also feel very much the separation of the children. He left by a horse-carriage speaking " Jai, Jai" "Vande Mataram" and saluting with his cap. Till he reached a long distance we expressed our love by waving handkerchieves and caps.

The Ashramite brother Angad, extremely straightforward and kind and a worker with concentration, has carried away the hearts of many inmates of the Ashram. Our prayer is that God may fulfill his good hopes.

Your letter to Maniben has been received. On reading it she is gratified. She will get something written (to you) at leisure. Her daily programme is as follows :—

2½ hours—Kitchen work ;

1½ hours—Prayer twice ;

2 hours—Spinning ;

The rest of the time is spent in doing personal miscellaneous work. Though Vrujlal spins much and cards also, yet he does not work with devotion. He is more of self-willed and careless. He finds it difficult to attend the prayer in the morning and gymnasium in the evening. Pushpa, Mangala, Shanta, Balbhadra, Latika, Manu, Nanu, Mavo, Dudhibahen, Gangabahen, Totaramji and we all, residents of the falia (street), are well by the! grace of God.

Humble salutations from
BHAGVANJI.

Vidyapith,
Vaishakh Vad 8, 1986.
19th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

I came here after seeing you last and since then I am engaged in the work here. I passed some days in getting rid of the fatigue with which my body was full. All of us are happy here. Narharibhai has gone to the Surat district, from here.

Since permission has been given to write you letters, I naturally thought that if I wrote to you about Kamalnayan's health, you could make some proper suggestions about it. He is here. Yesterday all of us had gone to see Kakasaheb, (and) he advised to keep him here and Jankibahen who had come here the day before yesterday, also desired so. As for the diet, fruits and milk are continued as before ; and Jankibahen said that the vaidya (native doctor) of Nasik who had treated him formerly had preferred the diet of fruits and milk. But of late it seems that Kamalnayan does not relish fruits and milk. It is thought that if milk is turned into whey and given to him, he will relish it. This idea is intended to be put into practice. Kakasaheb gave advice to give him butter. Should he be allowed to eat butter with roti ? Or should butter or ghee alone be given (to him) ? Please, make suggestions regarding his diet.

On receipt of news from you we are very much gratified. The importance of *takli* (spinning instrument) sung by you is quite proper. And the joy derived from playing it is greater than that derived from playing the spinning wheel. From the artistic point of view *takli* is superior and therefore, there is no wonder if greater joy is derived from its plying. Wherever the students from the Vidyapith go, they teach (others) how to ply the *takli*. We expect blessings from you.

Humble bows from your child

MAGAN DESAI.

Revered Mahatmaji,

Udyog Mandir,
Sabarmati, 23rd May 1930.

I do not want to give you trouble by writing you a letter while you are in the jail. But (today) I am writing this letter because I think it necessary to do so. My brother Chhaganlal had come from Rangoon on the occasion, of Maganlal's marriage. I found his attitude towards me the same as it was in Rangoon. He poisoned against me the ears of revered Adashree that I have spent much. He made Adashree write to Mantriji that immediate explanation should be demanded from me as to how much I have spent, what was the conversation that took place between Dr. Maheta and Gandhiji and why the rest of the money given for expenditure has not been got credited to the Ashram at Bombay. I was to write to Ada ; (but) I thought it more proper to write to you than to him. Here Narandasbhai refuses to give me anything for expenditure. He says, " You have spent in Rangoon as much as your four months' expenditure, and, therefore, we cannot give you any sum till the next month until you have obtained sanction from Bombay. This month I came to Rajkot and I had to overdraw ; moreover one month's pay of the servants was also in arrears. The Ashramites have stopped the working of the *Kosh* (leather bag) in the garden, and as the garden began to dry without water, the gardener brought hire bullocks from Vadaj and watered the garden by working the *Kosh*. I do not know why the working of the *Kosh* was stopped. Now we water the garden by means of hired buttocks. which costs Rs. 20 per month. A *Kosh* and other materials have been bought at the cost of Rs. 15 to 20; the water charges; the tailor's charges for the covers made for the furniture-bedstead, the cost of chairs and bought at the time when my revered father paid a visit amount to Rs. 75 which is additional. Thus the figure of cost rose up to Rs. 150 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 200.....* So long as my father and Mahatmaji have not prohibited, it is not at

* One sentence here is not clear.

all reasonable on his part to say as above in their absence. He said, " Gandhiji has given instructions to give Rs. 150 for expenses, I would not pay a single pie more than that sum, and that would also require the sanction of Revashankerbhai". I have no money at present. He has firstly refused to give me any money. My father has allowed me to spend (upto) Rs. 200. I naturally require this amount for expenditure. I, therefore, hope that you would write to the *mantri*. I keep all accounts. I will send them to you if you want to see them. I request you to arrange so that we would not be in difficulty. I hope your health is all right. Please reply immediately to this letter.

Respects for Ratilal P.

Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati,

Dated 26th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

We read all your letters received from jail.

I had written a letter to you last time, but it was delayed as it was posted late. To-day also posting time is already past.

I work for 5 hours in the office. One day in a week is devoted to Ashram Samachar. The demand for *Ashram Samachar* is increasing day by day. It has risen to 100 from 60.

Revered Ba has asked me to convey her humble salutations to you.

Letters from Rukmini are regularly received. Both have joined the satyagraha. I have written to them that letters can be written to you. Keshubhai is engaged in the spinning-wheel work. I shall positively write to you at length next week.

Humble salutations from
RADHIKA.

Vidyapith, Ahmedabad,
Monday, the 13th of Vaishakh Vad.

Most revered Bapuji,

You must have received my first letter regarding the health of Kamalnayan and diet.

Mahavir, Prithviraj, Lalji and Vithal—all the four have arrived at the Vidyapith. For the present they have been engaged in spinning and carding. But in a few days I will send them to Dharasana. They will do the work of nursing, going on camp errands or will do some other work.

As for me, I am to remain confined in Vidyapith jail. One should be content with whatever he has been entrusted. Every one will have a chance of being tested. Hoping to get it I have sat silent.

With humble salutations from
MAGAN DESAI.

Shri Hari Om

Truth is always victorious
Most revered Bapuji,

Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati,
Dated Monday, 25th May 1930.

It has been my good fortune today to read the first of your letters addressed to me. I do not know whether you have received my letter written immediately after reading your letter of 13th May 1930. Perhaps it might not have been given to you as I had written about the liquor shops. I had also written a letter when you were travelling. As there was no reply to it, I felt that Anandi and others get replies soon and why not I do ? Hence I did not write. We all are in sound health. I hope that all are in good health on your side. We all the girls have an intense desire to see you. But how can we do that unless the secretary does us the favour of giving permission. Our school has become an industrial home for spinning and carding. At 8 o'clock, prayer; from 8-30 to 10-45 spinning or carding. In the afternoon from 2 to 5-15 the same industry.

I feel slothful to write down my diary. I do not like also to take exercise in the morning. I do not feel pleasure in taking exercise. I do not go (to take exercise) for the last two days. Premababen becomes haughty a little'. If we put our ideas (before her), she will say " Be silent, you wiseacre " ! She becomes irritated for unimportant reasons. For a trivial thing she would say, ' you will not be allowed your meal ! You lovingly asked all the young children to attend the 4 o'clock prayer, while Prema-baben would say " Pushpa ? Mathuri ? Satyadevi ? Why do you not attend the prayer ? You will not be allowed to take your meal in the afternoon". Elder Panditji Chhaganlal observed the rules of our Vinay Mandal, but Premababen has introduced her own. There is much still (to be written). But you will say, "look here, you again became impudent". Hence I stop. Many children complain that Premababen now-a-days scolds them very much. I have written this to you as all complain.

Just now I am going to see the revered Imam Saheb in the jail palace. Hence this will suffice. If anything. offensive is written, it is my humble desire that you should forgive me.

Humble bows from your
mischievous girl
SHANTA.
Please, excuse me.

Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati,
Dated Monday, 26th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

I had received your letter many days ago. I daily thought of replying to it and I could not write on account of idleness.

The tiling which you had inquired of me will now take place after Swaraj is attained. For the present under the present circumstances I have no mind to do it. Therefore, please, do not be anxious about it. It is my desire that it should take place at your hands after your return. If you are present, there will be no hesitation in going outside the caste. And I hope that it will take place by your blessings too. I write this just now as you had inquired about it.

I work in the kitchen for the present. The time is as follows:— In the morning 8 A.M. to 12-30 P.M., in the evening 4 to 7 P.M. For my own work (the time) is as follows :—In the morning from 5 to 8, washing of clothes, (fetching of) water, (cleansing of) vessels, sweeping, etc., and from 1 P.M. to 2 P.M. I spin. At present for the last nearly 8 days I am unable to spin as I was suffering from a left-hand finger trouble; now I feel better. I will begin (spinning) from today. From 2 to 3 at Balmandir. Almost all the children behave well. But Vimala is very mischievous. From 3 to 4 sewing. Thus I have arranged my time table. I play on guitar for half an hour at night. My health is good. Dhuru returned from Ranavav. His health is good. Manju had fever again, but now she is better. She has sent salutations from Ranavav. My mother has an ardent desire to come here, but I do not think she will be free from there. Many times I hope to receive your letter. I hope now that you will write letters to me without fail. I shall try to write replies to your letters. Please to correct (my) errors. I live under the control of revered Narandas Kaka.

Humble salutations from
KUSUM.

Udyog Mandir, (Industrial Home),
Sabarmati, Monday, 26th May 1930.

Revered Bapuji,

Your letter is to hand.

1. I try to keep my body in good health. It can be said that generally my health is all right.
2. The experiment of not taking milk went on well for two months; it would have gone on yet for some time, but I could not get linseed oil after my coming here and as I committed two or

three other mistakes I got fever. I persisted for two days, but thereafter I gave up persistence and began taking milk. It is being continued still. My conscience is biting me, but I do not dare to leave it. The quantity of milk drunk ranges from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 1 lb. according to requirement.

3. Four months ago, I used to take milk, and manika including dried grapes at the time of the breakfast in the morning. I gave up taking dried grapes along with milk and got myself accustomed to taking rab (preparation of wheat flour, ghee, sugar, etc.) suits me and I will be accustomed to it. Hence I do not wish to revive habit of taking dried grapes again. In the first instance dried grapes are not produced in India ; all kinds of them come Afghanistan. If it is produced, the produce is very small. And on the other hand they are very dear also. Yet I shall certainly take them if required.

4. As for work I do not do it. Whatever little I do, it is this: In the morning I do some digging, then I make flour into dough for an hour, spin 160 threads of 25-30 counts, spin on takli for half an hour with a view point of devotion; half an hour or three quarters of it I devote to Gita along with Girirajji, at night after the prayer, I devote half an hour or three quarters of it to Gita with Ganpatrao. I ring dinner bells morning and evening and serve dinner. I stay in the Jamuna Kutir. Six times a day I come and go back which takes up about an hour. I go out to take walk for an hour at night, read for a short time and pass the rest (of the time) in taking rest, sleep, bath, etc.

5. I make a little of the precept renunciation of reward. Hence it can be said that my mind is calm at present. Otherwise what can be said about my mind ?

6. Understanding that (you) have leisure to reply, I take the opportunity of asking you two or three questions.

1. Do you make any slight distinction between Brahmi state, Sahajavastha, Dnyanavasha (and) Atma Darshan or you consider them to be one and the same ? If there is any distinction, please let me know with illustrations, its form or if they are one and the same its form and quality not in the language of the Gita but in your ordinary language (lit. language of experience).

2. Is there any difference between your mental condition when you were occupied in work continuously with people outside and that at present when you have got seclusion or is it the same ? If there is any difference (please state) its form.

In conclusion I make one humble suggestion I like very much all the notes in the * Anasakti yog. But all of them are concise. But now you have got leisure'. Hence taking each Adhyaya (Chapter)

* Translation with comments of Shrimad Bhagwad Gita by Mr. Gandhi.

in succession if you will give a full synopsis of each at length, your opinion about Gita will become completely clear, and it will serve as a guide to votaries. What is the number of subjects in each Adhyaya, which are the principal ones of them, classification of the verses, extensive elucidation of controversial and doubtful verses, explanation at length of the meanings of the words Sankhys, Dhyana, Dnyana, Abhyasa, Yoga, Sanyasa, Tyaga, Yadnya, Anasakti, Bhakti, etc., with illustrations inter-connection of Adhyayas continuation of verses etc., all these things should be included into it.

Humble salutations from
BALKRISHNA.

Satyagraha Ashram.

Most revered Bapuji,

I am doing well (and I hope) you might (also) be doing well. Why do you not write a letter to me ? Why do you not write replies to the two letters which I wrote to you ? As I want to go to the Udyog Mandir and the house is locked, I write (this) letter in pencil. I have been trying to spin more. That is all.

Written by
Padmavati with respects.

Monday, dated the 26th May 1930.

Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati,
Dated the 26th May 1930.
Day of Silence.

Revered Bapuji,

As I was making much mischief of late I am made to work in office. I was being driven away, but I was at last allowed to stay. At present I am working in the office.

Respects from Vishnu.

Dated the 26th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

I have received your letter. On reading the letter I felt the pleasure of having seen you.

I have returned to-day from Bombay where I stayed for two three days.

Kaku's father has died. Bachu had called him for two days on some important work. In the meanwhile great changes took place at Dharasana and he has remained out. He is at present (engaged in) the Vidyapith. Then time comes, he will be sent again.

Revered Nath is at present at Lonavla. I had gone to see him. He said that as there was not special work, he had not gone to the Ashram, but that he would positively go there. He is all right.

I never miss the opportunity of reading the Gita whenever I get leisure. My mind is at peace.

As I do not think it proper to throw at once the responsibility of (taking care of) all the children on Bachu, I have decided to call three children here, but that will be done, after the situation here has calmed down a little. There will be no anxiety for the livelihood of the children.

Your living sticks daily quarrel with me and continue to chant the Mantra of your name. I have promised them that I too would not go to see Bapu without his permission.

Written by obedient GANGA
with respects.

Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati,
Dated the 26th May 1930.

At six in the morning

Revered Bapuji,

I have informed all that letters from here will also be sent on Monday. I have received your letter of Monday last.

Letters received from you last time were published. Now they will not be published. I have written to Thakkar Bapa about the well. If he requires any sum it will be paid to him.

Referring to the programme of work, over three fourths of the time of the day is given to spinning and very little time is allotted to reading. In what other way than this can more importance of spinning be shown ?

I have noted the details about the food. What is to be said when you do not allow the want of sweet lemons to be felt in giving up taking them. Weight is comparatively all right. Does raw milk transform into curd perfectly now ?

As you have been allowed newspapers to read, you must surely be getting news worth knowing. Imam Saheb, Pyarelalji, (and) Manilal have come in (your) neighbourhood.

Yesterday night Ranchhodlalbhai with about 50 others left for Dharasana. Probably Bhai Joshi also joined them. News has been received that all of them have been arrested. The information is that the train was stopped at Barejadi and they were arrested. Many of the good workers of Gujarat have been arrested. Mira Bahen has become greatly restless since about four days. She will not now stop. She has gone to Agra on some business. The work in the city has been started. As Bhai Mathuradas's help was asked from here, his help has been given. Perhaps now he will leave the work of *Khadi* and join the fight work.

Ganga Bahen is daily thinking of joining the struggle. Hence it seems that she too will go in two or four days, I shall not obstruct because her enthusiasm is very great and her thoughts about it

throughout the day are very acute. I have not yet given my assent. Narharibhai has been wounded severely (and) now he has been arrested. He will come in (your) neighbourhood in a day or two. The sisters from the Ashram who were working in Surat have been nursing those wounded at Dharasana. All the sisters are engaged in the work of picketing at different places. Letters from some (of them) are received. Information was received about revered Ba having gone to Dharasna. The news is that she has been doing very good work. We receive here her letters. Lila Bahen Bhansali is there (lit. on that side) Bhansalibhai takes care of the children here. In the beginning he left the children at the house of Hasmukhrai against our wish. As we protested against this, he felt sorry. But Bhansalibhai has subsequently brought them back. All take their meals in the kitchen, and take their lessons from Bhansalibhai. (Bhansalibhai patrols the whole night).

Out of those remaining sisters who were here, Lakshmi Bahen, Sharda Bahen, Lilavati Bahen Asar, Shanta Bahen (of Vedchha) and Parvati Bahen have been serving as pickets at different villages with the batch of Khurshed Bahen. Nani Bahen (of Lemdi) is also among them.

Here Sarojini Bahen seems to be a little calm at present. A new khadi class has been opened for the sisters. Six sisters have joined it to learn, at their own expense. Sarojini Bahen has been given charge of the class. Still, more sisters will join it. Applications are being received. One brother Punjabhai who visits Budhabhai often, has promised to give Rs. 1,000 by way of help towards giving scholarships to sisters.

In the last week two Bengali sisters have come (to the Ashram), on advice from the Abhaya Ashram. Both are well educated and have good ideals, and they take an interest in staying here. They intend to stay (here), for one month.

Annapurna Devi and Sunmani Devi will return to their native place in their company.

Kalavati Bahen, Krishna Bahen and Chardrakanta are well and have been working satisfactorily. I have written about Prema Bahen to you in my last letter that she works quietly and satisfactorily. Velan Bahen works in the Dairy. She thinks of visiting Bardoli. I have assented to it. Santok Bhabhi keeps accounts etc. of the Gaushala. Nirmala Bahen Pandya goes there in the afternoon. In the morning, she cards and spins for two hours and conducts an infant class. Dudhi Bahen manages the Bal Mandir. She conducts a class also.

All the girls have well awakened since the last week, and have begun to take interest in industrial pursuits (lit. industry). For prayers also they are more active.

Dhiru and Rambhaoo attend the Spinning class in the city. Balbhadra, Kanu and others pass the whole of their time in Udyog Mandir. Satyavrata does carpentry work in the afternoon Nagin has been giving fair work in the works. Keshu has been saying that he would perhaps be able to look after the works because it is not likely that he would get suitable work in the city and I have been asking him to conduct our works. Plenty of articles are produced everywhere, but as those articles are not good from our point of view and as we do receive plenty of demands for those articles though the same be made good outside (the Ashram), I have asked him to do as much work as he can in that direction. Again, it is likely that Keshu will take up the work here as Ranchhodbhai has been arrested. The kitchen is conducted by him alone. I have not done anything about what you wrote in your last letter. You may write what you think proper.

Prabhudas still requires injections. He is just going there. His work on the spinning wheel progresses fairly well. Padma's speed can be regarded to be fair.

Balkoba's health is now all right and he will give replies to your questions.

Chimanlalbhai's health is good during this week. He goes out for a walk in the morning after seven o'clock to take' sun bath. His rank is 8th in the register. The cough of Babu has now subsided. Though Jagrupji has been weaving (cloth) he appears to be anxious to join the fight. Twice or four times I had to calm him. Now he does not ask me anything. Govindji's work of taking classes has increased. His chest is weak. So today he will be going to Dr. Talvalkar with Prabhudas. Vadilal has been giving good work here as a volunteer without any remuneration. His food expenses are paid from here.

Giriraj is calm. I have asked him to prepare a scheme for tannery. To call back the tanner who has gone away is thought of but he demands increased pay.

Bhagwanjibhai's work is progressing well. Shripatrao has after all stayed on now though he wanted to go away. He has, no doubt, to work hard as there is great demand for the articles.

Munnalal is very restless. He is of a haughty temperament also He asked for being allowed to fast and live in solitude, but he has been given a room in Hridayakunj and kept engaged. Five other persons have come to learn khadi work. Parnerkarbhai remains engaged in the Gaushala. The total quantity of milk produced is $4\frac{3}{4}$ maunds. In all $2\frac{1}{4}$ maunds of milk is sent to Vidyapith and Ranchhodlalbhai's mill, morning and evening. The co-operative dairy has been closed. As two cows were stolen yesterday night, they spent in the whole day in search of them.

Still they have not been traced. The cows were carried away through the river after cutting the wires of the fences near the house constructed for Pannalalbai on the bank of the river. Parnerkarbai will now sleep there. Giriraji will sleep in the Gaushala. As regards agriculture, the yield of vegetables and the garden is good. At present no vegetable is sown since the last few days. The produce will be harvested after fifteen or twenty days. That department has been working satisfactorily as Tolaramji (is there). Ganga Devi is all right. Manibahen Bhagwanjibhai gives fairly good work, Krishnamaiya Devi has also begun doing work of late. Shankarbai's father, Bhukhabhai, stays here at present. One day a rumour was afloat that Shankarbai was not to be found during the raid (on the salt pans) at Dharasana; but he had stayed at Navsari on some business. He is at Dharasana now. News has been received today that Ambalal who was here has been arrested at Dharasana along with 50 volunteers and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Raojibhai Shivabhai is at Dharasana.

Methewji has not become calm yet. Bahen Amina has read your letter. Perhaps she will write to you. She is all right. When Imam Saheb was arrested, (she) said "Well, it is good". He has requested (us) to make (necessary) arrangements at the time of her confinement. Do not feel any anxiety on that score.

The four boys who were released are Prithviraj, Mahavir, Vithal (and) Lalji. Narharbai has now sent them all away to the Vidyapith, to do the khadi work.

Jagrup works on loom in the Dela. Gop is learning the asans. All the children are given to ply Rentias in the Dela, and the work of carding is also going on well.

I do not know whether the well adjoining the Dafter office is cleansed or not. Chimanbai also does not know (about it). The water of that well is not used for drinking purposes. It will be got cleansed if necessary.

The letter received from you was read to Radha. She does good work in the Daftar office. She will write to you a letter today.

Bahen Prabhavati's letter has been forwarded. I have asked her to send me letters intended for you. I have been receiving letters from her inquiring about you and when she has any business.

The work at Vijapur is going on well. Krishna is at Kadi. He had been here for a day. He will do good work at Kadi.

News about good health is received often from Rajkot. Purshotam now feels better. Information has been received that Bhai Jamnadas who had gone to Dharasana received good beating there. There is no letter from him written by himself. Information has also been received that he has gone from Dharasana to Bombay. It is to be wondered that he has not written any letter.

All go often to see those in the local jail. All (of them) are well. *Roti* is sent from here only for Abbas Saheb. Besides almonds, grapes, ghee, etc., had been sent from here. Two dozen oranges were sent yesterday as they were asked for.

Letters are being received from Bhai Vrij Krishnaji. Bhai Devdas is in jail at Delhi. News is received about him. I am writing a letter to Shushila today asking her whether she will come to see Bhai Manilal or whether we may see him ? I wrote to revered Ba asking her whether she would like to see Kanti and others, but as she replied in the negative so (only) Babibahen, Kamu and others saw them and they took away Manu to Rajkot. I refused to allow them to take her away, but would they listen at all ? Manu was also greatly anxious (to go). I asked her to stay over, but she has gone. She had fever on the day she left.

Ramnarayanji is at Ajmere and is in a preplexed state of mind. He has been appointed the president of the Samiti, but he is not able to do any work as there are dissensions, etc. He has, therefore, sought my advice. I have written to him that office, the atmosphere would surely become pure owing to his pure conduct adding that he should not give up that post, and that if he were to give up the post, it would be proper if he would take up the work of village organisation as he intend to do. I have also written to him that in spite of all this, he can establish an Ashram.

Umia is in the Ashram at Hatandi. No letters are received from her. Letters from Rukhi are received. Kusum very often shows a desire to write a letter to you, but she does not find what to write.

Bhai Jairamdas is conducting the *Young India*. No vegetable is sent now for Dr. Kanuga and I have been informed that his health is improving. He, Haribhai and other doctors had gone to Dharasana.

When Bhai Reginald left (the Ashram) in the afternoon yesterday, all had gathered together in the Hridaya Kunj to give him a send off. The Bhajans of Ramdhun and Nirmal Jyoti were sung. A mark of the turmeric powder was made on his forehead and he was garlanded with the skein of yarn spun by you. On seeing that yarn, he was overcome and could not utter a word. He only said this much: "You have to fight with foreigners, while I have to fight with my own countrymen (lit. country)". He said " what greater present could there be for him than the yarn spun by you " ? and added that he would preserve that skein.

Bhai Chhotalalji is working in the Saranjain Karyalaya at Bardoli. Sumangalprakash and others are doing good work at Rohtak. Zainu, younger brother of Bhai Badru who had come here from Hyderabad, stayed for fifteen days. He gave (us) great satisfaction.

He has gone to Rohtak to work along with Sumangalprakash. His age is 24 years. This was arranged through Kashinathji.

Bhai Ratilal has again gone out of control. This has happened because he was asked to render accounts (of the money) as a letter was received from Revashankarbhai to that effect because he made too much expenditure during the last two months. I had a talk with his brother Maganlal who on his way to Rangoon, had come here from Rajkot the day before yesterday.

At 1 P.M.

Gangabahen has returned after she had been to Dharasana, and Bombay. Durgabahen conducts the kitchen at present. Baba had fever for two days. Katu, Vimu, Daya, Dnan, Shanta (and) Jaya are well. Lakshmi seems to have become wise since your letters are received.

A Swiss woman named Zolingir is here since a month. She had met you at Lahore. She is very quiet and spins in the afternoon. In the morning she does sweeping work. She cleanses kitchen vessels. She takes part in cleaning the latrines. She is to stay for a short time. She amuses children.

The Parsi Bungalow is (now) full of weavers. They have to weave more of yarn received from outside.

Revashankarbhai is at Bombay and news has been sent to him about you. Bhai Ratilal has received a letter from Doctorsaheb. He writes to Ratilal that it is his duty to join the fight.

Punjabhai is in Ahmedabad (lit. in the city). He had come here twice and he said that he intended to reside near the Ellis Bridge.

Letters are received from Sitle Sahaya. He writes that he is in great comfort.

Gangabahen has just returned from the Prantik Samiti where she had gone to obtain news regarding the campaign. Bhai Joshi has not been arrested. He has not been arrested as he was not a volunteer. She says that he has gone to Dharasana.

Bhai Jaisukhlal is at Chalal. Owing to the insistence of the Spinners' Association to turn out fine yarn, 50 Rentias are worked there. He writes that the work will not last long. Kasumba and others have gone to Chalala. He writes that they will stay there.

No amount has been received from Gordhanbhai. I think of going to him personally in a day or two.

I do not propose to write about Vishnu.

This letter will seem to you very long. Still, in supplying you with information, something must have been left out also.

Humble salutations from your
obedient child NARANDAS.

P. S.

What about an interview with you ? Will you propose any names ? I could have come this time, but I have written to Mathuradas that

I am not inclined to come. He will perhaps come. This time I will send you Takli Shikshaks (a guide to Takli) and Vanat Shastra (art of weaving) which were omitted to be sent to you.

Enclosures 1-9.

1. The first is a booklet in Hindi entitled " Kya Avatar ? Kahan ? ", i.e., " What is an incarnation ? Where ? " It is written by Gangadhar Brahmachari and is published by R. S. Gupta at Khandwa (C. P.). The booklet gives (in verse) information about the advent of a new Avatar in the person of one Keshavanand who stays at Sainkheda near Gadarwada Railway station in C. P. It is printed at the Syadvad Printing Press, Saugor.

2. The second is also a booklet in Hindi entitled "Pramana Keshav," i.e., " Proofs for Keshav". It gives proofs to substantiate the belief that Keshav is an incarnation of God. The book is written by Gangadhar Brahmachari and is printed by K. D. Seth at the N. K. Press, Lucknow.

3. The third is a book of Hindi songs entitled " Keshav Vinaya ", i.e. "Prayers to Keshav". It contains devotional songs written in praise of Keshav who is supposed to be an incarnation of God. The explanation of the songs is also given. It is written by Gangadhar Brahmachari. The explanation is given by Munshi Shankerlal Lachhiram and the book is published by R. S. Gupta at Khandawa (C. P.) It is printed at the Bhagwan Printing Press, Saugor, C. P.

4. The fourth one is a book in Hindi entitled " Nara-Narayana" i.e., "Man evolved into God". It raises many questions about the condition of man and then those questions are answered by the aid of philosophic quotations especially from the Bhagavadgita. It is written by Mayanand Chaitanya of Mandhata-Onkarjee (Namad).

5. The fifth is a book in Hindi entitled "Chamatkar Nirnay", i.e., "Analysis of Miracles". The author refutes the theory that some miracles are worked by means of supernatural power by the yogis. It is the considered opinion of the author that there is nothing in the world which cannot be accounted for. Every so-called miracle is the result of the combination of three forces viz: the substance, action and will. It is published at Gwalior.

6. The sixth is a book in Hindi and Marathi entitled "Padyavali", i.e. "A collection of songs". It contains devotional songs in Hindi and Marathi with a synopsis of the Gita in both language freely rendered. The songs are composed by Shri Mayanand Chaitanya and are printed and published at Gwalior.

7. The seventh is a book in Hindi entitled " Shrimad-Bhagavad-Gitopanishad ". It is a rendering of the Gita in Hindi verse. It is written by Shri Mayanand Chaitanya and is printed and published at Gwalior.

8. The eight is a philosophic pamphlet entitled " Sarvanga yoga " in Hindi verse. An advertisement of the ' Vidnyana Shala', i.e. "School of Scientific Learning", is also appended together with a letter requesting that the book be kept in libraries. It is printed and published at Gwalior.

9. The ninth booklet seems to be a collection of some of the articles appearing in several issues of a magazine in Hindi entitled— "Divyadrishti", i.e., "Celestial Sight". All the articles are of a religious nature. One article is headed " Religion and Politics." It is also mainly religious in outlook and insists on the observance of orthodox Hinduism. The editor of the magazine is Shri Mayanand Chaitanya. It is printed and published at Gwalior.

Enclosures 10-11.

10. " Swarajya Siddhant" or Principle of Heaven is a translation into Gujarati by the late Manishankar Ratnaji Bhatt of the original "The New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine" in English by Swedenborg. It contains purely philosophical matters pertaining to the religion of the Jews. It is printed at Shri Saraswati Printing Press, Bhavnagar, and published by the Swedenborg Society of India, 10, New Nagpada Road, Bombay 8.

11. "Tarananan Be Avashyako " or "two essential elements for salvation". Is a translation into Gujarati from the original presidential address in English delivered at the annual meeting of the Indian Swedenborg Society, Bombay. It deals with pure theology.

Mysore, India.
23rd January 1932.

G. R. JOSYER, M.A.F.R.E.S.,
MEMBER
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE
FOUNDER
MYSORE STATE CONGRESS
VICE PRESIDENT
MYSORE Dt. AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
AUTHOR

"SOCIOLOGY", TIPPU SULTAN", "PROBLEM OF WEALTH" " BRAHMANOPHOEBIA",
"ANDREW CARNEGIE", "ARYA MAHILA KEERTI" ETC.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Jail, Poona.

Dear Sir,

I have ventured to send under separate cover a book, and enclose herewith a letter, for Mahatma Gandhi. I am not a politician, and ; both the book and letter are merely a personal offering without any

political purpose. Therefore, I shall be glad if you will see no objection to forward them to Mr. Gandhi and kindly inform me of the same.

Thanking you.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. R. JOSYER.

Railway Station

Pretoria, South Africa.

Private

Dear Sir,

First of all my excuse for not addressing you by any titles due to you. Secondly for taking the liberty of troubling you at all on a personal matter when doubtless you have so many more important things to worry about. Thirdly for asking you to recall me to your memory. This you may be able to do when I state that some 22 years ago I was introduced to you by your friend Mr. Polak.

I was then Station Master Walkrust and you were at the time carrying on a passive resistance movement on the Natal border. Subsequently I was transferred to Pretoria where you saw me once or twice, and where I am still Stationed. And after this rather lengthy introduction I will not take up your time further but come straight to the point.

This morning there was a cable in the " Rand Daily Mail" to the effect that you had been cured of an old complaint of yours viz. " Blood Pressure ", and as I myself have been suffering from this for years, and the doctors beyond putting me on a vegetarian diet seem to know of no remedy, I made up my mind to write to you and ask whether perhaps you would do me the kindness to send me a line to tell me as to how you succeeded in curing yourself of this ailment.

I realise of course that it is a sort of presumption I am taking in thus approaching you, and I feel that I am not entitled to expect a reply. Nevertheless, knowing you both personally and by repute I think that you may possibly feel disposed to favour me with any such advice as may be helpful, and for which I should be extremely grateful.

Yours with respect,
(Sd.).....,

Address:—

M. PELS,
Station Master,
Pretoria, South Africa.

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital,
Parel, Bombay.
5th May 1930.

Below letter addressed to the Superintendent, Central Prison, Yeravda, regarding the Medical Board's Report on Mahatma Gandhi's health, published as a Press Communique in the Times of India, dated the 7th May 1930.

Forwarded for information, with . compliments, to Major R. V. Martin, I.M.S., Poona

(Sd.) JIVARAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D., M.R.C.P. (London).

Yeravda Central Prison Office
: Dated 26th January 1932.

Dear Sir,

Ref :—Your letter dated 23rd January 1932.

The book has been delivered to the addressee

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) M. G. Bhandari,
Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To

G. R. Josyer Esquire, M.A., F.R.E.S.,
Member Royal Society of Literature, Mysore.

Most revered Bapuji,

Since no result was produced by the letter you had written to Sir Hydari about me I returned to the Ashram on Wednesday last and visited Jalalpur, Dharasna, etc.

I would (like to) work anywhere but I believe that I shall be more useful in the (present) righteous war. I have left my motherless daughter Shanta for the purpose of education at the Vedic Ashram, Begumpeth. She is also reciting your name. Please send your blessings to us.

Your servant,
RAMGOPAL SANDHI of Hyderabad (Deccan).

Shri Ram

Satyagrahe Ashram,
26th May 1930,

Submitted to Bapuji with obeisance.

I am in receipt of your kind letter. The health of Gangadevi has improved to some extent. Dr. Gulbai is treating her still. The original complaint from which she was suffering has been cured

75 per cent. Injections are being given so that the root of the trouble may be removed. She takes milk and oranges for food as in the past. She sews clothes when she gets any for being sewn, from the office. She does no other work besides this. She believes that she must do this much work at least, I am keeping good health by your blessing. My eyes are free from any complaint at present.

Yours favour's object,
TOLARAM.

Om

Gujarat Vidyapith,
Ahmedabad, 25th May 1930.

Revered Father Bapuji,

I offer loving obeisance at your feet. Your letter to hand. You must have come to know what Shri Ganga Behen and Shri Magan Bhai had written to you about me.

Now I am keeping good health. I still continue to suffer from constipation. I shall begin to take the medicine given by Shri Ganga Behen from today. She has asked me to eat a little bread also as mere fruit will not agree with me. I am therefore, likely to begin taking the Ashram bread.

Respected mother and Bhuaji Bhai had come to see Prahlad. They saw him and me also. Brother Prahlad is (now) keeping good health. He suffered a little from fever. Kaka Saheb had milk given to him by telling the doctor. Let this be. All the rest of the brothers are doing well.

Respected father gets newspapers to read and has got Charkhas also but he is confined in a dark cell from 5 p.m. to 6 a.m. and is not allowed to see Swami Anand. He gets 18 inch bread to eat.

My programme

I get up at 3-45 in the morning and pray till 4-30. (At times I do not get up on account of weakness and also on account of laziness). From 4-30 to 5 I wash my mouth and roll up my bed. From 5 to 6-15 I learn English from Mr. Pandurang Deshpande. From 6-15 to 8 I wash my hands and face, fill drinking water, sweep my room, bring milk and take my breakfast. The time between 8-30 to 10 is spent in taking a bath at the river (half an hour to go and come back and an hour for bathing and washing clothes). From 10 to 11 I take fruit and milk. From .11 to 11-30 I spend my time in prayers at the school. From 12-30 to 2 I read newspapers. From 2 to 3 I take sleep. From 3 to 4 I take food, fruit and milk. From 4 to 5 I spin (yarn) on the charkha (at least 160 yards). From

5 to 6 I play. From 6 to 7 I take food (fruit and milk) and take a walk. From 7 to 7-30 I pray. From 7-30 to 8-30 I converse with friends while moving about, listen to news and chat. Before 9 o'clock I go to sleep. This has been my programme so far, but henceforth I shall arrange to spend one hour in the morning in taking a walk and shall begin to study thereafter.

When I have to come to the Ashram I do so in the morning utilising the time allotted to bathing and eating. When I have to go to the city I go there in the evening. This is now my fixed programme. Some work I do before or after the time fixed for it. Now-a-days I feel very lazy owing to weakness. At times I feel giddy while standing. I have not made any change in my diet so far. Perhaps there will be (a change) now. Everything else is all right.

Respected Ganga Behen and Magan Bhai take care of me. Respected Kaka Saheb also continues to cause instructions to be given to me. What more shall I write ?

Your child
'KAMAL'

To

Revered Bapuji,
Yeravda Jail, Poona.

From

Kamalnayan, Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

Vidnyan-Nauka Karyalaya,
Lashkar, Gwalior, 26th May 1930.

To

The Great Mahatma,
Shriman Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Har-Narmade

Though the present writer has not been known to you still he is fully acquainted with you as an outshining resplendent personality. Along with this I have sent to you a few works and writings of Bhagwan Shri Mayanand Chayatanyaji. I have come to know that you are going to make a comparative study of the Gita and if it be so this literature willt be of help to you in that direction. But even if you consider the universal religion of the Paramatma of no use (to you) still if you lay aside your settled opinions for a while and read them from the point of view that '* wise men accept the words (of advice) of even a child if they are appropriate? you will find that Divine Vision is the only means of establishing complete peace in the whole of the world and awakening the right

*Original in Sanskrit.

aspect of truth and loving humanity with a view to securing success and that it alone can bring peace to the whole of the world without discrimination of caste and creed and thus establish unity and love everywhere. I have already sent the books to you but the above fact will be ascertained to a great extent on experiencing the actual demonstration of the Divine Vision. It is hoped that you will read these (books) at your leisure with an acute discernment and give your opinion on them. The writer of this letter will consider himself amply rewarded if you will consider the books worth a perusal and take the trouble of reading them carefully.

A servant of the

Vidnayan-Nanka

S. R. Desai,

(Note : Pages 2 and 3 of the letter are dated 27th May 1930)

To

Most revered Bapuji.

From

Chandrakanta.

Udyoga Mandir,

Sabarmati, 26th May 1930.

Most revered Bapuji,

Please accept crores of obeisances (from me). I am in receipt of your kind letter. I was highly pleased to receive your letter. I have already given you a great deal of information about myself before the receipt of your letter. Bapuji, I remember you very much. I have already written to you in my previous letter that my mother is here. She is staying at the bungalow of her sister's husband at Sabarmati. She has been able with great difficulty to obtain the permission of respected Narayandas to allow me to stay with her for a week at Sabarmati Station. I am there since the 21st. I come to office every day in the morning, do my work and return at 10 o'clock. I do not wish to stay here but have to do so, so that mother may not be displeased. I tried to make her live in the Ashram but now she does not again eat her food from the kitchen. I persuaded her a good deal in this respect but she says, "Why should I eat when I am not going to stay here ?" She had begun to eat when she was thinking of staying (there). Let it be. What can I do in this matter ? She sends her dutiful respects to you. I have now given up my own wishes and have decided to do what I am ordered to do or what God wants me to do, and I am trying to act accordingly. One has to suffer in consequence of having wishes of one's own and it is my experience that it leads to the breach of discipline. I have suffered much on account of entertaining a wish to go out and work and have neglected the work of the Ashram owing to my mind being perturbed. But, I shall not do so again. I am trying not to swerve from my duty and shall try my utmost to make my body completely useful in every kind of work

Bhaiya (brother) is still in the Punjab. He is doing much work there, but has not been arrested so far. We continue to receive letters from him. But he cannot give much news for lack of time. He writes just about his welfare and good health only so that I may not be anxious.

Sister Krishnakumari is still here and she does not mean to go away nor has she any desire to do so. But her uncle is sending for her. She says: ' I shall not be able to do anything by going there alone and I shall have to sit at home.

I work in the office in the morning and stay in the noon at Sabarmati Station. As a general rule my programme is confined to spinning. And when I am sent for by the office at noon I give up spinning and go to work. For there is sufficient work in the office.

I trust you must have received my first letter. What more shall I write ? I wish to write continuously and never come to a stop.

Kanta sends many respectful salutations to Bapuji. It is hoped that you will oblige your unfortunate daughter by writing to her a few lines.

Your kindness-seeking daughter,
KANTA.

Letter No. S.D. 2499, dated 25th June 1930 from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Political) Poona, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

In continuation of my letter No. S.D. 2389, dated the 20th June 1930, I am directed to return herewith the remaining 6 Hindi letters addressed to State Prisoner M. K. Gandhi, together with their translations prepared by the Oriental Translator to Government, and to state that they may be disposed of in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. S.D. 2162, dated, 8th June 1930.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 428 of 1930.

Inspector-General of Prisons Office
Poona, 25th June 1930.

To

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Copy forwarded with compliments for information in continuation of this office Confidential No. 411, dated 21st June 1930.

Six Hindi letters together with their translations are herewith returned.

(Sd.) S. R. Choubal,
Major I.M.S.,
for Inspector-General of Prisons, .
Bombay Presidency,

SECTION III**Home Department***H. D. (Spl. Br.), File No. 750 (57)***SECRET****TELEGRAM**

No. 260-S., dated the 25th January 1931.

From:

Home, New Delhi.

To:

Bombay Special, Bombay.

Clear-the-Line,

It has been decided to release unconditionally Gandhi and permanent and officiating members of All-India Congress Working Committee who have held office since January 1st, 1930. Object of this action is to allow full facilities for discussion of Prime Minister's statement. Position in regard to general or extensive amnesty remains unchanged and is dependent on assurances on which we can rely that civil disobedience movement will be abandoned. So far as can be ascertained following members of Committee are included in the releases, but our information is not complete and if Local Government is satisfied that any person not named comes within the category they should release him without reference to the Government of India :—

(1) M. K. Gandhi, (2) Jawaharlal Nehru, (3) Jamnalal Bajaj, (4) Shivaprasad Gupta, (5) Abul Kalam Azad, (6) Jairamdas Daulatram, (7) Sardar Sardul Singh Cavisher, (8) Rajagopalachari, (9) Vailabhbbhai J. Patel, . (10) J. M. Sen Gupta, (11) Pattabhi Sitaramayya, (12) Dr. Satyapal, (13) S. V. Kowjalji, (14) Mangal Singh, (15) Lala Dunichand, (16) M. A. Ansari, (17) Mathurdas Tricumji, (18) Mufti Kifayatullah, (19) Syed Abdullah Brelvi, (20) Hansa Mehta, (21) Govind Kant Malaviya, (22) Afzal Haq, (23) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. We have included Mrs. Naidu because she is previous President of Congress, is held in great respect, and Will probably exercise moderating influence.

2. It has also been decided to withdraw notifications declaring All-India Congress Working Committee an unlawful association in order that discussions may take place without legal impediment. This does not involve withdrawal of notifications relating to other unlawful associations.

3. Action will be announced in a statement to be issued by Viceroy on afternoon of January 25th, text of announcement will be wired as soon as it is issued. Subsequent to its issue local Governments are requested to take necessary action which will include release of prisoners concerned and withdrawal of notifications relating to All-India Congress Working Committee which

should be published in Gazette Extraordinary. As act of grace wives of any persons coming within category should also be released. We are stating date of release in separate telegram.

4. It is to be anticipated that demonstrations will take place on release of best known prisoners. It is very desirable that if this can be avoided they should not be associated with clashes with police and pending orders, trust, subject to prevention of violence, local Governments will do everything possible to avoid clashes. We are addressing you separately regarding Independence Day celebrations.

5. It may be assumed that until they reach decision one way or another Congress will continue civil disobedience activities. Government of India desire that local Governments should make no change in their policy towards these and counter measures should continue. It is however undesirable that while attitude of Congress is under consideration persons now released should be re-arrested if this can be avoided and Government of India would request local Governments not to arrest any of these persons without previous reference to them. They wish however to be promptly informed if any released persons take active part in civil disobedience movement.

Addressed to all local Governments and Administrations. Repeated to Secretary of State for India.

SECRET

D. O. No. S. D. 452.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Bombay, 25th January 1931.

I am to inform you that it has been decided to release Mr. Gandhi and the members of the All-India Congress Working Committee to allow facilities for the discussion of the Prime Minister's statement. The Viceroy is issuing a statement on the subject this evening and it will appear in tomorrow's newspapers. Orders for the release of prisoners confined in Yeravda Jail will follow by the midnight train.

2. You are aware that tomorrow (January 26th) is the anniversary of the so-called "Independence Day" and the Congress have made full arrangements to celebrate it. It has therefore been decided to make the releases on or as soon as possible after the evening of January 26th but not before, so that the prisoners in question may take no part in them.

3. The main question will be in respect of the arrangements for releasing Mr. Gandhi. The news will of course be received in Poona by tonight or tomorrow morning, and it is to be expected

that elaborate preparations will be made to receive him. The local officers will be able to gauge the extent to which they will be made by what happens on the day itself. It will therefore be necessary carefully to choose the time of his release and to make the best arrangements to get him away as quietly as possible. It will be best to inform Mr. Gandhi himself tomorrow morning of his impending release and to ascertain his wishes and his intended movements. He will probably desire to go straight to Bombay or to Ahmedabad and to get away as quietly as possible without any demonstrations in Poona ; and he may in fact prefer not to leave until the morning of the 27th.

4. It will be best that you, Martin, Perry, Stewart and a representative of the Southern Command should meet and devise a plan of action. You might also call in Mackie and Griffith if they are in Poona. Griffith is expected back from Delhi tomorrow.

5. Will you please arrange to inform Government as soon as possible of the arrangements which you decide to make and send a copy of your letter to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay ?

6. I attach for your information a list of the prisoners from this Presidency who are being released. You will see from the Viceroy's statement that it is not intended to release any other prisoners. Although she is not a member of the All-India Congress Working Committee, it has been decided to release Mrs. Naidu in view of the fact that she may take part in the deliberations. The Bombay Government have decided to release Piarelal as Mr. Gandhi's companion. As regards Mathuradas Tricumji, the Bombay Government apparently have no authority to issue a warrant for his release, as he was convicted in Delhi. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is being consulted about this.

7. I am sending a copy of this letter to Martin.

G. F. S. COLLINS.
25/1.

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prison, Poona.

List of prisoners to be released.

1. Vallabhbhai Patel.
2. Jamnalal Bajaj.
3. Mathuradas Tricumji.
4. Jairamdas Daulatram.
5. Dr. N. S. Hardikar.
6. Syed Abdullah Brelvi.
7. Mahadev Desai.
8. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
9. Pyarelal Vandravandas.

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL);

An order for the release of State Prisoner Mr. M. K. Gandhi is put up. It may be shown to R. L. A. for advice whether it is in order. This seems to be the first occasion on which such an order has been issued releasing a State prisoner unconditionally.

The draft will do as slightly amended.

G. F. S. COLLINS.

25/1.

Issued,

To

The Superintendent,
Yeravda Central Prison,
Poona.

Order.

The Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct you to release from your custody Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi who is at present under personal restraint in the Central Prison at Yeravda in pursuance of the warrant of the Government of Bombay, dated the 3rd May 1930, issued under the provisions of Regulation XXV of 1827.

Dated at B. C, this 26th day of January 1931.

By order of the Governor in Council,

SEAL.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

*Statement issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on the
25th January 1931.*

In order to provide opportunity for consideration of the statement made by the Prime Minister on the nineteenth of January, my Government in consultation with local Governments have thought it right that the members of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress should enjoy full liberty of discussion between themselves and with those who have acted as members of the Committees since the first of January 1930, in accordance with this decision and with this object and in order that there may be no legal bar to any meeting they may wish to hold, the notifications

declaring the Committee to be an unlawful association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act will be withdrawn by all local Governments and action will be taken for the release of Mr. Gandhi and others who are now members of the Committee or who have acted as such since the 1st of January 1930. My Government will impose no conditions on these releases because we feel that the best hope of the restoration of peaceful conditions lies in the discussions being conducted by those concerned under terms of unconditional liberty. Our action has been taken in pursuances of a sincere desire to assist the creation of such peaceable conditions as would enable Government to implement the undertaking given by the Prime Minister that if civil quiet were proclaimed and assured Government would not be backward in response. I am content to trust those who will be affected by our decision to act in the same spirit as inspires it and I am confident that they will recognise the importance of securing for these grave issues calm and dispassionate examination.

Mackie wants orders from Government :—

1. He wants Government to agree that the Independance Day demonstrators who may attempt to proceed to Yeravda should be held up at the Bund Bridge.
2. That if the demonstrators squat down at the Bridge they should be dealt with according to. standing orders.

(Sd.) C. B. B. CLEE.

Mr. Mackie says that the D. S. P. and D. M. are out, but will probably return by the afternoon. There is no crowd yet at Bund Bridge; he however wants orders should the situation occur.

I told him, after consulting H. M., to do, (1) as regards, (2) they may be allowed to stay there, if they are peaceful. The straight road from the Railway-crossing to Bund Bridge should be kept open and police be stationed at the necessary point to tell Europeans that they should go by this road and not the Bund Gardens road.

I told him that Inspector-General would arrive at Kirkee at 4-1 p.m.

(Sd.) G. F. S. COLLINS.

26th January.

P. S. G. for information.

(Sd.) H. R. GOULD.

28th January

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
Poona, 26th January 1931.

Government of
Bombay.

My dear Collins,

With reference to para. 5 of your Demi official letter No. S.D. 452 of the 25th instant.

I convened a meeting this morning at Mackie's at which were present:—

- (a) Mackie,
- (b) Brigadier Harrison,
- (c) Major Forbes, B. M.,
- (d) Major Martin,
- (e) N. P. A. Smith, P. A. to Inspector-General of Police,
- (f) (f) Condon, A. S. P.
- (g) Myself.

Both Perry and Stewart are in the District and not at Head Quarters.

It was there decided to get Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Pyarilal away by the train leaving Poona at 23-15 hours arriving Victoria Terminus at 5-45 hours on the 27th : operation orders being :

Two motor-cars will come to the Jail at about 10-30 p.m.—take Gandhi, Pyarilal and Mrs. Naidu on board—The second car being a spare—in case of break-down or accident, and if there is no demonstration—entrain the occupants at Kirkee—otherwise at Chinchvad.

We are arranging with the Railway authorities for two and one first class berths to be reserved on the train for Gandhi, Pyarilal and Mrs. Naidu respectively.

I have issued orders to Wickham, by special messenger regarding the release of Mathuradas Tricumji who is at present at Thana.

I am sending Wilson a copy of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) E. E. DOYLE.

P. S.—The corrections in the times and place of entrainment were necessary as it was discovered that the train at 24-00 hours runs only two days a week.

The plan therefore is to entrain at Chinchvad—arriving Victoria Terminus at 5-45 a.m.—on 27th.

Mrs. Naidu intends staying at the Taj. Gandhi's intentions are not known.

Yours,

(Sd.) E. E. DOYLE.



Times of India

18m July 1930.

**APPENDIX
STEPS FOR PEACE**

[Home Department File No. 750 (56) and 'Bombay Chronicle'].

NEGOTIATIONS WITH LEADERS.

Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to see Mr. Gandhi and Pandits M. and J.

Nehru

VICEROY SUPPORTS MOVE

Interviews in Jail to be Private

The following letter which has been addressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency's reply are published:—

Simla. July 13

Dear Lord Irwin,

We would beg leave to draw Your Excellency's attention to the political situation in the country, which, in our opinion, makes it imperative that some steps should be taken without any loss of time to restore normal conditions. We are alive to the dangers of the civil disobedience movement with which neither of us has sympathised nor been associated, but we feel that in the contest between the people and the Government which has involved the adoption of a policy of repression and consequent embitterment of popular feeling, the true and abiding interests of the country are apt to be sacrificed.

Restoration of Normal Conditions

We think that it is our duty to our country and to Government that we should make an endeavour to ameliorate the present situation by discussing the question with some of the leaders of the movement in the hope and belief that we may be able to persuade them to help in the restoration of normal conditions.

If we have read Your Excellency's speech aright, we think that while Your Excellency and your Government feel compelled to resist the civil disobedience movement, you are not less anxious to explore every possibility of finding an agreed solution of the constitutional problem. We need scarcely say that we believe that with the cessation of the movement there will be no occasion for a continuance on the part of Government of the present policy and those emergency measures which have been passed by Government to implement that policy.

Persuading Congress Leaders

We, therefore, approach Your Excellency with a request that you may be pleased to permit us to interview Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru so that we may put our point of view before them and urge them in the interest of the country to respond to our appeal to enable the big issue of constitutional advance being solved in a calm atmosphere. We desire to make it plain that in going to them we shall be going on our own behalf and we do not profess to represent either Government or any party. In taking this step if we fail in our attempt the responsibility will be ours.

Should Your Excellency be pleased to grant us permission to see these gentlemen in jail we shall request you to issue necessary orders to the Local Governments concerned to allow us necessary facilities. We further request that if necessary permission is granted to us we may be allowed to talk to them privately without there being any Officer of Government present at our interview.

We further submit that in our opinion it is desirable that we should see them at the earliest possible date. Reply to this letter may be sent to Mr. Jayakar at the Hotel Cecil.

Yours sincerely,
Tej Bahadur Sapru.
M. R. Jayakar.

Viceroy's Support to Peace Move

Simla, July 16

Dear Mr. Jayakar,

I have received your letter of 13th July in which you and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru state your desire to do all in your power to bring about return of peaceful conditions in the country and ask for permission to approach Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

With this object I had occasion in my address to the Legislature on 9th July to define the attitude of myself and my Government both to the civil disobedience movement and to the constitutional issues. We consider that the civil disobedience movement is doing unmixed harm to the cause of India and many important communities, classes and parties hold the same view. With their help, therefore, Government must continue to oppose it by all means in their power.

But you rightly recognise that we are not less anxious to see the achievement of the solution of the constitutional problem by agreement among all interests concerned.

Self-Government for India

It is evidently not possible for me to anticipate the proposals that will be made by the Government of India after they have had time to consider the Statutory Commission's Report or by the Round Table Conference and still less the decisions of Parliament.

But I made it plain in my speech that it remains my earnest desire, as it is that of my Government, and I have no doubt also that of His Majesty's Government, to do everything that we can in our respective spheres to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree of the management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility. What those matters may be and what provisions may best be made for them will engage the attention of the Conference but I have never believed that with mutual confidence on both sides, it should be impossible to reach an agreement. If, therefore, you believe that by the action proposed you may be able to assist in the restoration of normal conditions in the country, it would not be right for me or my Government to interpose any obstacles to your efforts.

Nor do I think that those who have stood side by side with my Government in steadily opposing the civil disobedience movement and whose co-operation I so much value would wish me to do so. On hearing from you, I will, accordingly ask the Local Governments concerned to issue the necessary instructions which will enable you to make your public-spirited attempt in the cause of peace in India.

Yours sincerely.

Irwin.

Times of India

19th July 1930

NEW PEACE MOVE

LIBERALS' THANKS TO VICEROY

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association has issued the following statement:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association feel grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for according the requisite facilities to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar for their public spirited attempt in the cause of peace in India by negotiations with Congress leaders. The Council appreciates the patriotic move of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and earnestly hopes they will be successful in their task. The Council trusts that the assurances conveyed by His Excellency regarding the intentions of His Majesty's Government as well as of the Government of India will allay the existing suspicions and make it possible for all parties to participate in the London Conference. The Council expects that the Congress as well as the authorities will create a favourable atmosphere for the success of this mission of peace by avoiding all occasions for conflict

SECRET**TELEGRAM**

Dated the 19th July 1930

From

Governor,
Jhansi.

To

Sir Ernest Hotson,
Home Member, Poona.

P.) The following telegram, dated the 18th July 1930 has been received from His Excellency the Viceroy :—

" Private and personal"

Please refer to my telegram No. 638-S, dated the 16th July 1930, I gather that Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will probably ask for permission to see Gandhi within the next week or so possibly during your absence in Simla. Will you give the necessary instructions to your Home Member so that no delay may occur on receipt of their request for permission. I should be glad if they might be allowed to see Gandhi in private, and the time of the interview should not be restricted. It is possible that they will desire more than one interview, and this should be granted.

True copy.

Assistant Superintendent,
Home Department (Special),
19th July 1930.

Despd. Jhansi, 13-00 hrs.

Reced. Poona, 14-30 hrs.

Reced. in S. B., 16-25 hrs.

Decoded, 17-05 hrs.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. S.D. 3080.
HOME DEPARTMENT,
Poona, 20th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

It is understood that the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri, London, proposes to send the following telegram to State Prisoner, M. K. Gandhi :—

"I support Sapru, Jayakar, beg you to do everything possible produce favourable atmosphere Round Table Conference stop Am satisfied

unanimous or nearly unanimous Indian delegation has great chance of obtaining substance of national demand stop Urge earnestly statesmanship must negotiate when opportunity promises well stop Regarding the All Parties delegation on British side while sharing apprehension expressed there it is after all Parliamentary tactics of which Macdonald Benn are best judges. "

2. I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that, immediately on receipt, the telegram should be delivered to Mr. Gandhi, and a report to that effect submitted to Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. C.

20/7

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. S.D.-3081.
HOME DEPARTMENT,
Poona, 20th July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay:

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons
, Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that Mr. M. R. Jayakar, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will probably ask for permission to see State prisoner M. K. Gandhi. In that event, I am to request that you will take steps to ensure that the required permission is granted immediately. The interview should be allowed to be held in private, i.e., without the formality of any Government officer being present, and there should be no restriction as to its duration. If more than one interview is desired, similar permission should be granted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. C.

20/7

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department

CONFIDENTIAL.

TELEGRAM.

Dated the 20th July 1930

From

Governor,
Simla.

To

Sir Ernest Hotson,
Home Member, Poona.

My telegram of the 19th July regarding Sastri's message to Gandhi. Secretary of State, now requests us to pass it on direct to Gandhi as from Sastri. Will you please have this done ?

True copy.
Asstt. Supdt.
H. D. (Special).
21st July 1930.

H. D. (Special).
The original of the above telegram
has been sent direct to H. M.

SECRET

No. S.O.-3095.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL).
Poona, 21st July 1930.

From

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To

The Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Sir,

With reference to my letter No. S.D.-3080, dated the 20th July 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to request that you will arrange to have the telegram, quoted in my letter under reference, communicated immediately to Mr. Gandhi as emanating from the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri.

2. It may be explained that the message was addressed to His Excellency the Governor with a request that it might be transmitted to Mr. Gandhi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. C.

21/7

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department

R. I. No. S.D. 5537, dated 23rd July 1930.
No. 547 of 1930

From

Major E. E. Doyle, D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

To,

The Secretary to Government,
Home Department, (Special),
Poona.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office :
Poona, 22nd July 1930.

Sir.

With reference to your No. S.D. 3080, dated the 20th July 1930 and No. S.D. 3095, dated 21st July 1930, I have the honour to inform you that the communication was delivered as directed. The reply being :

" Thanks cable depend upon doing my best. Am praying for light Love."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Sd). E. E. Doyle,
Major, I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency.

Times of India
21st July 1930

" TIME FOR CONCILIATION NOT YET "

Mr. Patel's Advice

"Don't be misguided by any talks of conciliation and don't relax your activities, for the time, for conciliation has not yet arrived." This statement was thrice repeated by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting President of the Congress, in the course of an address to a mass meeting at the Esplanade Maidan, Bombay, on Sunday evening. A large number of women came to the meeting in a procession which started from Congress House, and marched along Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi Road

Mr. Patel at the outset expressed his satisfaction at the progress the movement had made in Bombay, and said that women in India were regarded as uncultured and generally moving about in purdah, but in the present struggle they had shown that they were prepared to stand side by side with men and take their due share in the battle for freedom. The people of Bombay had played an important part in the struggle, but he wanted to warn them against resting on their laurels as so much had still to be achieved. They must bear in mind that whatever they had done so far was very little compared to what they had still to do.

" Do not be led away by the attempts that are now being made for a compromise," he continued ; " for we have not yet reached that stage. When we reach that stage our people will not have to write to the Viceroy to seek permission to see Mr. Gandhi. The doors of Yeravda Jail will then open automatically."

Proceeding, Mr. Patel said that he had no doubt that Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had the interests of the country at heart, but he did not approve of the methods adopted by them. Mr. Gandhi had already said before that if the substance of Independence was given to India, he would have no quarrel with the British Government. What more were they going to learn from him in jail ? They were told that the Viceroy was very sympathetic towards Indian aspirations; but could they be asked, overlook the fact that his first and foremost consideration would be the interests of his own country. From his speeches and actions it was quite clear that he was not prepared for conciliation.

" STIFFEN THE MOVEMENT "

When Mr. Gandhi launched on his campaign he was fully aware of the fact that it would cause much hardship and misery to the people. The road to Swaraj was not a smooth one. " What does it matter," asked Mr. Patel, " if a couple of crores of poor half-starved people are killed. Let them die so that those who live may get more to eat."

Urging the audience to stiffen the movement, the speaker, said; " India must decide what India wants. The time for conciliation will not come until every civilian in the country feels that it is no longer possible to rule over India." He asked the audience to concentrate on the boycott movement and to take a vow that they would rather go about bare-bodied than buy an inch of foreign cloth. He wanted at least one man from every family to enrol himself as a Congress Volunteer.

" SWADESHI STORE OPENED "

Speaking at the opening ceremony of a Swadeshi Store at Harvey Road, Bombay, on Sunday morning, Mr. Vallabhai Patel commended the efforts of the organisers for the spread of the boycott movement and said: " In times of war the army as it marches along only thinks of ; destruction and it is the duty of businessmen and others who cannot join the war to carry on the work of construction."

Mr. Nanak G. Motwane said that the store would be conducted purely for national benefit without any profit to any individual or society.

Times of India

21st July 1930

FUTILE TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE LIBERALS

Mr. V. J. Patel's View

Benares, July 19

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-President of the Legislative Assembly, addressed a huge meeting this evening on the grounds of the Town Hall, Pandit Malaviya presided and Babu Bhagvandas and Principal Dhruva were present.

Mr. Patel, referring to the Viceroy's statement, said that the Viceroy has gone back upon his declaration of November 1. Mr. Patel said he found it very difficult to understand why the Liberals, who only a few days ago had supported Mr. Gandhi's peace terms which he issued from the jail, and who then felt that Mr. Gandhi alone could deliver the goods, had now suddenly changed.

Let the Liberals, he said, be fair and frank, and be honest enough to say that they did not possess the confidence of the people. Let them say they were not the real representatives of the people. "Those alone are the real representatives of the people who are behind the prison walls and who are suffering lathi charges, and their leader is Mr. Gandhi not Mr. Patel, not Pandit Malaviya ; Gandhi is the Congress. The Congress is Mr. Gandhi. That one man alone represents the millions of India. Have you ever heard of peace terms being discussed by non-combatants ? "

Mr. Patel condemned the alleged excesses of the police and the military. He finally appealed to the people not to slacken their non-violent efforts and to fight to the finish.

Times of India

22nd July 1930

SIR T. B. SAPRU ON HIS MISSION ON PEACE

Arrival in Bombay

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived in Bombay on Monday morning from Allahabad on his way to Yeravda on his mission of peace to Mr. Gandhi. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the other member of the peace mission, who had rushed to Bombay on Saturday morning from Simla owing to the serious illness of his son-in-law, Mr. Brahmankar, has suffered a grievous loss by his death which occurred on Sunday night. Notwithstanding his sad bereavement, Mr. Jaykar has not materially altered his plans and will join Sir Tej Bahadur. They are both expected to leave for Poona on Tuesday.

Interviewed by a representative of The Times of India at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Sir Tej Bahadur Saprú said their conversations with Mr. Gandhi in the Yeravda prison might last one of two days and after that he and Mr. Jayakar intended to proceed to Allahabad to see Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Asked whether they had some agreed lines on which they proposed to open negotiations with Mr. Gandhi for a settlement, Sir Tej Bahadur replied in the negative and added that he and Mr. Jayakar were genuinely anxious for peace and towards that end they were bound to place all facts before these three Congress leaders. He was most anxious not to complicate matters by making any further statement on the subject.

" In the event of Mr. Gandhi desiring to consult the President and acting President of the Congress in the Allahabad prison before being in a position to agree to any settlement, are you armed with any authority to bring about a meeting of the three leaders together for consultation ? " was the next question asked by the interviewer, Sir Tej Bahadur replied that he had not prepared himself for such a contingency but if it did arise he would have to see how to meet it.

Q. " Do you intend to include Mr. Vallabhabhai Patel, who is now in Bombay also on his way to Yeravda, in your peace mission.

A. " We have no such idea at present as the permission given to us to see Mr. Gandhi in prison is limited to two."

The interviewer called Sir Tej Bahadur's attention to the popular belief that His Excellency the Viceroy had authorised him and Mr. Jayakar to negotiate with Mr. Gandhi on certain terms and asked whether there was any truth in such a belief, Sir Tej Bahadur emphatically denied the suggestion and emphasised that he and his friend represented neither the Viceroy nor any political party in this mission and that it was solely their most earnest desire for peace that had induced them to undertake this momentous and delicate task. He could not say that he was very hopeful of success but they would put forth their best endeavours towards a settlement.

SEE MR. GANDHI FIRST

To further questions Sir Tej Bahadur said it would depend on circumstances as to whether the result of their conversations with the three Congress leaders would first be reported to the Viceroy before being made available to the public. Although he was in Allahabad he had not yet met or had any communication with either Pandit Motilal or Pandit Jawaharlal in prison having preferred to see Mr. Gandhi first. Sir Tej Bahadur added that he had only time till the end of this month within which to carry out his mission of peace. He had several engagements at Lucknow and Hyderabad (Deccan) from the beginning of next month till the 26th on which date he would sail for Switzerland to see his son who was convalescing there after some lung trouble. From Switzerland he would go to Germany and then on to England

On his arrival in Bombay Sir Tej Bahadur received a telegraphic message from His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner wishing him success in his mission.

O HG Bomby 22 64.

Honourable Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member, Poona.

PL do. so	Jaykar and I reach Poona tonight staying there with see
No difficulty about	Mr. Gandhi Raja Gobindlal Motilal Ramkrishna Bhandarkar
this. Inform I.G.P	Road kindly issue orders for our interview with tomorrow
	without presence of any official stop Viceroy informed me
	necessary instructions have been issued stop May we also
	request you for permission to Mr. Naidu.

TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU TAJ MAHAL.

(Id.) E.B'H.

22nd July.

Copy of Secretary's Note.

Both I.G.P. and Major Martin informed.

(Id.) G.C.

22nd July.

Times of India
28th July 1930

PEACE PARLEYS AT ALLAHABAD

LONG INTERVIEW

Meeting with Pandits M. and J. Nehru together. Gandhi's Condition

Allahabad, July 27

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar interviewed Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru together in Naini Jail for 4¹/₂ hours this afternoon. The conversations will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Gandhi's Condition. Wants Assurance from Viceroy

Although the negotiations that went on in Yeravda Jail, between Mr. M. K. Gandhi, on the one hand, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, on the other, with a view to bringing about a settlement of the present political deadlock have been kept a closely guarded secret, it is understood that Mr. Gandhi was prepared to reconsider his own and the Congress' decision not to participate in the Round Table Conference, but that prior to doing so he wanted at least some sort of assurance from His Excellency the Viceroy that the latter would meet his (Mr. Gandhi's) demands. This is gathered from the following letter from our Ootacamund correspondent in regard to the interview which Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar had with Mr. Gandhi in the Yeravda Jail, which has been denied by the Government

of Bombay. Our correspondent, quoting the authority of Sir Ramaswamy, now re-affirms that the latter did have an interview with Mr. Gandhi in Jail.

In the course of his letter, dated July 23, our correspondent says : — "I saw Sir Ramaswamy Aiyar on July 22, and he confirmed that he had had an interview with Mr. Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu in the Yeravda Jail. On the 19th when I interviewed him he told me that he was expecting a letter from Mr. Gandhi that day about the compromise and promised to give me its contents. He told me yesterday that he was allowed to see Mr. Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu only for one hour and that, while Mrs. Naidu had no objection to the compromise, Mr. Gandhi wanted at least some sort of personal assurance from His Excellency the Viceroy that his demands would be met. Questioned again as to what attitude Mr. Gandhi would take with regard to the Sapru-Jayakar interview, he said that Mr. Gandhi would refer them to the Nehrus first and would give his decision later ".

Times of India, 29th July 1930.

INDIAN PEACE TALKS

Note and letter to Mr. Gandhi

Allahabad, July 28

At the conclusion of today's conversations with Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar issued the following statement:—

" We again interviewed Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Naini Jail to-day and had four hours conversation with them. We placed before them all the facts in our possession and discussed the situation with them at length. They have given us a note and a letter for Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jayakar is taking the same tomorrow morning to Poona via Bombay. At this stage, we are not in a position to make any further statement."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is staying on at Allahabad.

Times of India, 29th July 1930.

GANDHI INTERVIEW MYSTERY

Bombay Government's fresh denial

Poona, July 28

An air of mystery surrounds the repeated claims of Sir Ramaswamy Aiyar through the Ooty Correspondent of the Times of India to have interviewed Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda Jail at the same time as he interviewed Mrs. Naidu. Last week believing that the Government of Bombay would, not sanction such an interview, I called on the Home Secretary as already

reported, and a few minutes later the Inspector-General of Prisons Major Doyle also arrived. He heatedly denied to the Home Secretary that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar had interviewed Mr. Gandhi in the gaol. At the same time, I was given the impression that the denial also extended to Mrs. Nadia.

This apparently was a mistake under which the Home Secretary also laboured at the time. But when the Ooty Correspondent sent a further affirmation of the interview, I called again on the Home Secretary who categorically denied that the knight had seen Mr. Gandhi but pointed out that he had been admitted to interview Mrs. Naidu. This was a secondary consideration. Mrs. Naidu is a prisoner in the ordinary sense of the word and is entitled to receive visitors in the usual routine.

At the time it was pointed out to me that in ordinary circumstances the authorities would on no account disclose the fact of such private visits having been made. The circumstances however, called for special consideration and so the interview was admitted.

The second inquiry was made by me on receipt of a telegram from the Times of India with the information that the Ooty correspondent had again persisted in the correctness of the report of interview. Next day there appeared the news that not only did the knight verify his statement to your correspondent but gave details concerning Mr. Gandhi's probable course of action, in connection with the Sapru Jayakar peace talks. Sir Ramaswamy's announcement has since been borne out by actual happenings. After the long conferences of the peace missionaries with Mr. Gandhi at Yeravda, Mr. Gandhi despatched them to the Nehrus actually bearing a letter to them.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT

Interview denied

When the matter was brought under the notice of the Home Member. Sir Ernest Hotson on Thursday evening last week, he expressed after astonishment and stated that he would see that further inquiries were made. On Friday Major Doyle was not in Poona and inquiries extended into the week end. This morning, however, Sir Ernest was in a position to deny finally and absolutely, as he put it himself, that Sir Ramaswamy had interviewed Mr. Gandhi on the occasion referred to. " It is really a most extraordinary position. I cannot understand it all," he said " The man was certainly never inside that section of the goal in which Mr. Gandhi is incarcerated. He visited Mrs. Naidu, but the women's section is at least a quarter of a mile away from the male section.

He further stated in reply to a question that Mrs. Naidu was not allowed periodical communication with Mr. Gandhi which, therefore precluded her from acting as intermediary. Sir Ernest recalled the previous denial by the Government and said that he had only had further inquiry? instigated in case any mistake had been made. It was now perfectly certain that no mistake had been made. Neither could he understand any reason for Sir Ramaswamy insisting on the truth of the story

It has been suggested in one quarter that the Government of Bombay should communicate urgently with the Government of Madras asking it to secure a full statement of the whole incident from Sir Ramaswamy Aiyar himself. While nothing was said concerning this possibility by Sir Ernest Hotson this morning, it would not be surprising if such a step had already been taken as the matter has been so generally discussed that a query will almost certainly come from the Government of India concerning it.

At the conclusion of to-day's conversations with Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar issued the following statement :—

" We again interviewed Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Naini Jail to-day and had four hours conversation with them. We placed before them all the facts in our possession and discussed the situation with them at length. They have given us a note and a letter for Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jayakar is taking the same tomorrow morning to Poona via Bombay. At this stage, we are not in a position to make any further statement."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is staying on at Allahabad.

Times of India, 29th July 1930.

SUCCESS OF PEACE MISSION?

Congress and Conference

(From our own correspondent)

Allahabad, July 1928

Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar refused to add to the statement, they issued. After the first interview with the Pandits on Sunday morning, both appeared to be satisfied with the progress of the negotiations and from certain stray remarks they let fall your correspondent gathered that the prospects of settlement are not remote. The Peace Ambassadors even considered possible the representation of the Congress at the Round Table Conference. Pandit Motilal Nehru is believed to be unwell though not seriously ill. His sojourn in jail has not improved his already lowered vitality. It is understood that he is suffering from insomnia.

No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

O NC BOMBAY H 30 28

SIR ERNEST HOTSON HOME MEMBER

POONA

PLEASE ARRANGE INTERVIEW WITH GANDHI TOMORROW MORNING ELEVEN I
WILL MEET YOU AT YOUR RESIDENCE BEFORE PROCEEDING TO JAIL.

—JAYAKAR

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram

Times of India, 1st August 1930.

Mr. JAYAKAR INTERVIEWS Mr. GANDHI

A CHANGE IN PLANS ?

(From our own Correspondent)

Poona, July 31

Mr. Jayakar's conference with Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda Jail in Poona this morning in connection with the peace move instigated by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and himself was of comparatively short duration as he was back in Poona City by one 'O'clock. He had some lunch and immediately left to visit friends so that I have been unable to see him. I am led to believe, however, that contrary to expectations and his original plans, he will not leave Poona tomorrow, but will again visit Mr. Gandhi and proceed to Bombay on Saturday. This has to be definitely verified, however.

Concerning the stories which are going round about Mr. Sastri taking a leading part in the instigation of the peace move and being in close cable communication with Mr. Gandhi. I have been told at the Servants of India Society Headquarters that they know nothing whatever of such happenings and that it was not considered likely for one moment that Mr. Sastri would act independently from such a distance when the machinery of the organisation in India existed for such matters.

Times of India, 4th August 1930

Mr. JAYAKAR'S PEACE TALKS

AWAITING VICEROY'S REPLY

Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrived in Bombay from Poona of Sunday morning after having had two interviews with Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda Prison. He told a representative of The Times of India that till then he had received no reply from His Excellency the Viceroy to the request made by him and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to allow Mr. Gandhi to confer with Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Yeravda Jail, nor had he heard from Sir Tej Bahadur of the receipt of any reply.

Allahabad, August 3.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru leaves for Lucknow to-night on professional business and will be away for four or five days. No reply has yet been received from H. E. the Viceroy regarding permission for a meeting between Mr. Gandhi and Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Bombay Chronicle

4th August 1930.

JAYAKAR SEES SARDAR & MALAVIYA

Mr. Jayakar had an interview with Pandit Malaviya and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Esplanade Lock up. The talk it is understood mostly centred round the Peace Parleys.

It is understood that the imprisoned leaders impressed upon Mr. Jayakar that it was idle, at this stage, to expect Government to have any compromise with the people, which would be really honourable to the country.

Times of India

6th August 1930.

NEHRUS TO SEE Mr. GANDHI

Viceroy's Consent

TRANSFER FROM NAINI TO YERAVDA JAIL

PEACE TALKS

(Through Associated Press)

Allahabad, August 5

It is understood that, in reply to the proposal made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. His Excellency the Viceroy has permitted the removal of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from the Naini Central Prison to the Yeravda gaol to facilitate the peace talks with Mr. Gandhi.

This report, however, has not yet been officially confirmed.

Times of India

7th August 1930.

DOMINATION STATUS

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S HOPES

Moulana A. K. Azad's Criticism

New Delhi, August 6

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, interviewed, was not hopeful of a settlement materialising from the Gandhi-Sapru talks. He felt that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had been drawing too glowing a picture of the whole of the affair and had been telling certain Congressmen that the Government was inclined to concede Dominion Status with certain reservations forthwith. This was

not borne out by the policy of the Government, when " in addition to the full dose of repression," they had arrested five members of the Congress Working Committee in Bombay.

He felt that the Moslem attitude towards the civil disobedience movement was fast improving despite the efforts of the Ali Brothers.

Times of India
8th August 1930

PEACE PARLEYS

NEHRU STILL IN NAINI

Maulana Azad Nominated Congress President

Rugby, August 6

The Viceroy of India has given permission for Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress leaders, being removed from the gaol at Allahabad to Poona, to confer with Mr. Gandhi on the unofficial suggestions for discontinuing the civil disobedience movement—British Official Wireless.

MR. JAYAKAR NOT YET TOLD

With reference to the peace conference between Mr. Gandhi and the Nehrus which, according to reports, is to begin in the Yeravda Jail on Friday morning it appears that so far as Mr. M. R. Jayakar is concerned, he has received no communication from the Viceroy on the subject, and that therefore, he is not proceeding to Yeravda himself unless and until he receives some communication that his presence is desired at the conference.

No ORDERS AT ALLAHABAD

(From our own correspondent)

Allahabad, August 7

Inquiries in official circles disclose that no orders have yet been received for the transfer of Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Naini Jail to Yeravda. It is probable that these orders when received will be secret, in which case the departure from here will be known only to a few officials. Investigations are proceeding.

(Through Associated Press)

Allahabad, August 7

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are still in Naini Central Jail. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru returns here to-morrow morning.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S ATTITUDE

In a statement to the Press, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel contradicts the Press statement that he has sent a message to Mr. Jayakar, " giving my blessing to the peace move and assuring those working for this object of my willingness to place my services at their disposal." He says: " My views on

the so-called peace negotiations have been clearly expressed by me in my Benares speech, and in nothing that has happened since, have I seen any reason to alter them in the slightest degree."

Times of India

9th August 1930

PEACE CONFERENCE

VICEROY'S PERMISSION

NOTE TO MR. JAYAKAR : DATE NOT FIXED.

Questioned about the latest news regarding the peace conference at the Yeravda Jail, Mr. M. R. Jayakar told a representative of The Times of India that he had heard from His Excellency the Viceroy that permission had been given for the transfer of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from the Naini Jail to Yeravda but he had as yet heard nothing of the date when they would be removed. It would appear therefore that the report published in some quarters that the Nehrus would reach Yeravda on Friday morning was unauthorised and incorrect.

SIR T. B. SAPRU SEES NEHRUS

Allahabad, August 8

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru returned from Lucknow this morning and told the Associated Press " Statements have appeared in the press about Pandit Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru having gone to Poona to see Mahatma Gandhi. These statements are premature. I have to-day met them in Naini Jail and am still in communication with His Excellency the Viceroy about their visit to Yeravda. "

SECRET

TELEGRAM

No. 244, dated the 10th August 1930

From

Upao, Naini Tal,

To

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Poona.

Clear-thin-Line.

P. The two Nehrus and Dr. Mahmud will be sent by special train to avoid risk of demonstrations en route. The Commissioner, Allahabad, will communicate direct to the Government of Bombay the time of arrival of the Special at Poona.

[True copy]

CONFIDENTIAL**TELEGRAM**

Dated the 10th August 1930

From

Commissioner, Allahabad.

To

Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, Poona.

Nehrus and Mahmud leave here special train at twenty-one hours to-night. Arrive Itarsi eight hours ; Kalyan twenty hours ; Kirkee twenty-three hours ; Poona twenty-three-and-half hours to-morrow Monday.

[True Copy]

Times of India
12th August 1930

NEHRU LEAVE FOR POONA**PEACE MISSION.**

SECRET DEPARTURE FROM NAINI TAL

POLICE ESCORT

(From our own correspondent).

Allahabad, August 11

Shrouded in the utmost secrecy the departure of Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru was so carefully planned and thought out by the authorities and carried out so effectively that besides the members of the Nehru family, only about 30 persons were present on the Naini Station on Sunday evening to wish them success in their mission at Yeravda. The police received orders in the morning but it was late on Sunday evening that " Anand Bhavan " received information that orders had been issued for taking Pandit Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal and Dr. Mahmud by a special train to Poona. Immediately Mrs. Motilal Nehru accompanied by her two daughters Mrs. V. L. Pandit and Miss. Krishna Nehru, her son-in-law, Mr. R. S. Pandit and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru left by car for Naini Jail, where they were permitted to converse with the prisoners. About an hour later Mr. Ikram Husain's car left the jail with the three prisoners for the Naini Railway Station.

DEPARTURE AT NIGHT

On the way Pandit Motilal asked whether Shri T. B. Sapru would accompany them to Poona. Mr. Ikram Husain said " no ". Except for this and a few other monosyllabic exchanges, the journey was done in silence. Close on the wheels of the Deputy Superintendent's car came a car from " Anand

Bhavan " with members of the Nehru family. The two cars reached Naini Station at about 8-45 p.m. As they descended from the cars, their forms were vaguely discernible in the faint light of the moon filtering through the clouds. It was difficult to place Pandit Motilal in the darkness as he was wearing Khaki but Pandit Jawaharlal's familiar figure clothed in white was easily recognised.

As they stepped out on the platform, the moon emerged from the clouds and the sudden access of light was accompanied by a burst of ' jais ' from a group of about 30 persons who had assembled on the platform.

PANDIT MOTILAL ILL

Pandit Motilal looked grave and signs of ill-health were visible on his face, the pallor of which was accentuated by the soft moonlight. Pandit Jawaharlal looked fresh and cheerful. The demonstrators stood at a distance and the Nehru family formed a group round the two Pandits. A few words were spoken as all knew that the moment of parting was imminent. Farewells were exchanged and it was not long before the special with a first class bogey, a third class compartment and a brake van steamed out of the station, carrying the Nehrus and Dr. Mahmud with their escort for the fateful Conference with Mr. Gandhi.

Two Deputy Superintendents of Police, Mr. Mahmud Khan and Mr. Smith Waite travelled in the first class compartment with the Nehrus and Dr. Mahmud. A Sub-Inspector with a few constables was accommodated the third class compartment.

Shri Tej Bahadur Sapru left for Bombay this morning by the mail. It is understood that the special train will not go to Bombay but will be diverted to Poona from Kalyan, thus saving considerable time in the journey.

It is expected that the Gandhi-Nehru meeting will take place in the Yeravda Jail on Wednesday morning at 11 O'clock.

Bombay Chronicle
12th August 1930

AWAY WITH PEACE TALKS

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth League :—

" That this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth League strongly condemns the various peace moves carried on by leaders of the National struggle for freedom to reach compromise with British Imperialism and reaffirms that the only and immediate objective, the Youth Movement stands for and supports is Complete National Independence and calls upon the youth of the country to carry on intensive and extensive agitation against the possible betrayal of Independence.

"

Times of India

13-8-1930

NEHRUS ARRIVE IN POONA

PEACE MISSION

CONFERENCE IN JAIL ON WEDNESDAY

HOPES OF SUCCESS

(From our own correspondent)

Poona, August 12

The Nehru special train from Allahabad, arrived at Kirkee last night at half past ten.

The special train was met at Kirkee by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Condon, who took charge of the prisoners and took them in a taxi to Yeravda. Nobody except Railway and Police officials were present and no special police bandobast had been made along the road to the jail.

From the arrangements made in Poona, it appears the conference will be a protracted one.

FREE CONVERSATION IN JAIL.

Later.

Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal, it is officially admitted have arrived in Yeravda Jail, but what is happening behind the jail walls will remain a secret so far as information to be supplied by Government is concerned. It is understood, however, that the prisoners concerned will be given every opportunity to confer freely and that beyond the fact that they are prisoners and under guard they will not be interfered with in their movements in the jail.

It is believed that Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar will meet Mr. Gandhi and the two Pandits in the jail to-morrow morning.

The special train which brought the Nehrus to Poona is being retained in readiness for taking them back to Allahabad.

POONA CONGRESSMEN SILENT

All eyes in Poona, to-day, naturally turn on what is going on the jail. The local Congress extremists are remaining silent and refraining from any demonstration against the peace parleys in spite of their preachings of the past few weeks, urging the people to have nothing to do with such peace move. It would, therefore, appear that they, like all other sections, are anxious to give the leaders every opportunity of threshing out the arriving at a solution acceptable to all.

HOPES OF SUCCESS

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar in Poona

(From our own correspondent)

Poona, August 12

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar arrived in Poona by the "Deccan Queen" this evening on their second visit since they undertook the momentous mission to bring about peace—a mission which at the present moment appears to show every possibility of being carried to a successful conclusion.

The demeanour of the two men to-night is decidedly different to what it was when they left Poona last time. To-night they have an air of assurance and confidence about them which seems to indicate that the wind is at least blowing in a favourable direction.

As always, both are silent on the actual interviews which have taken place. They did not believe that Mr. Gandhi would have conferred with the Nehrus in the Yeravada Gaol before their arrival, as has been generally accepted, and it is not unlikely that they have some definite information on the subject.

When they arrived in Poona they had agreed to meet at eight o'clock in the morning.

LETTER FROM MR. GANDHI

Sir Tej Bahadur is the guest of Mr. Kamat in Ganeshkhind Road, while Mr. Jayakar is staying with relatives in Poona City. Arrangements had just been made for their meeting when an official from Yeravda Gaol arrived on the platform and delivered a letter to them. They then announced that they would meet Mr. Gandhi at half-past eleven to-morrow morning in the Gaol. The letter was not an official one, so it is believed to have been a direct communication from Mr. Gandhi himself.

The two peace missionaries were besieged by pressmen at Poona Station on their arrival and bombarded with all kinds of questions. While parrying most of them, they both extended the utmost courtesy to the newspaper men and assisted them as far they felt they could. General Motors have placed a motor car at the disposal of the two gentlemen while they are carrying on their negotiations in Poona. They expect to be in Poona on this occasion for at least two days.

DEPARTURE FOR POONA

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning and was received at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. M. R. Jayakar. Both Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar left the same evening by the "Deccan Queen" for Poona to renew their peace conversions in the Yeravda Jail.

It is expected that by the time they enter the Yeravada jail on Wednesday morning for the prosecution of their mission, Mr. Gandhi would have had conversations with Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud.

Times of India
14th August 1930

POONA PEACE CONFERENCE

FOUR HOUR SESSION

CONVERSATIONS TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY

GREAT RETICENCE

(From our correspondent)

Poona, August 13

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar entered the Yeravda Jail at 11-30 this morning and came out again at 4 O'clock. What happened two gentlemen outside of the gaol knows.

Sir Tej Bahadur, acting as spokesman, stated that they could say nothing whatever, and had said nothing whatever to either news-papermen or members of the public. The only thing he was at liberty to state was that they were to return to the gaol again to-morrow afternoon at 3 O'clock. What happened then would determine how much longer they would remain in Poona.

Anything which is said concerning the conference can, therefore, be purely surmise. Not even the personnel of the conference has been disclosed, but it may be taken for granted that only Mr. Gandhi, the Nehrus, father and son, and the two peace missioneries actually sat in conference. Mrs. Naidu was sent for, but was present for only a few minutes, so that it would seem that she was asked for her views on certain points and not brought into the discussion. It is not unlikely that the late President of the Congress, Mr. V. Patel, might also have been questioned, although in both cases, special permission would have had to be secured from the Government.

The Nehrus are known to have differed on the question of approaching a settlement long before they came to Poona. It might be taken that this difference is still persisting and preventing the conference from reaching finality.

They may wish to fight the whole thing out with Mr. Gandhi to-morrow morning privately, hence the reason for the late appointment for Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar. It may be too that the latter have gone as far as they possibly can, and that now the Congressmen are to consider what their decision is to be. Will this decision be imparted to Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar when they arrive in the gaol to-morrow ? If any decision is reached, how and when will it be made public, and by whom ? These questions are agitating the whole of India, and the grave issues which hang in the balance, it is generally claimed by leaders and prominent people of all parties, demand that no time be lost in giving the public the information.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU AND MR. JAYAKAR**MEETINGS WITH HOME MEMBER****(Through Associated Press.)****Poona, August 13**

The Yeravda Jail peace talks to-day lasted nearly five hours. Besides Mr. Gandhi, Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, it is understood that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was also present. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar went in at 11-30 in the morning. At 3-40 in the after-noon Major Martin the Superintendent of the Jail came out and drove to the Women's Jail in the car in which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had come from Poona. A few minutes later the Superintendent drove back with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was distinguishable by her blue coloured sari. She was cheerful and vivacious and was seated besides the Jail Superintendent. A smile of recognition lighted up Mrs. Naidu's face as she passed press representatives, who were among the small group of spectators standing near the Jail gate. With quick steps she entered the jail accompanied by Major Martin. Scarcely twenty minutes had passed when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Mrs. Naidu and the Jail Superintendent came out together and got into the car which, after dropping Mrs. Naidu at the Women's Jail drove to the city with the other occupants, stopping only for a few seconds to enable Mr. Jayakar to inform pressmen that conversations will be resumed at three to-morrow afternoon.

Before and after the conversations, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar met Sir J. E. B. Hotson the Home Member at his bungalow.

Times of India

15th August 1930

BOMBAY " WAR COUNCIL'S " ATTITUDE**Peace Talks Disapproved**

At a meeting of the " War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held on Thursday, the present political situation, with special reference to the peace parleys at Yeravda, was considered and the following resolution was adopted :—

" The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee views with grave concern the present peace parleys, which it considers to be highly detrimental to the movement for Independence, in which the country is now engaged. It re-affirms the resolution passed at the Lahore Congress declaring complete Independence as our immediate objective, and declares that nothing short of that will be acceptable to the masses of the nation."

Times of India
15th August 1930

PEACE TALKS
FINAL DECISION TO BE MADE TO-DAY
A BOMBAY PROTEST
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Poona, August 14

To-day's peace conference lasted for one hour and 15 minutes.

Mrs. Naidu was brought from the female ward. I believe that Mr. Jairamdas, late editor of "Young India", Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and other members of the Working Committee also attended the conference.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru stated that they would meet again tomorrow morning at 11-30. Questioned further, he had nothing to add.

Sir Tej Bahadur said this morning that, as announced yesterday, they would resume their discussions at the gaol at three O'clock this afternoon. Their future plans depended entirely on what happened during the afternoon.

This statement, probably, means that the imprisoned leaders may ask for more information regarding Government's intentions and demand further assurances before they agree to call off the civil disobedience movement or participate in the Round Table Conference, in which case the negotiations will have to be further prolonged.

FINAL DECISION TO-DAY

TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

(From our own correspondent)

Still another day has gone and I am unable to say that the peace delegates Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have finished their task. " May we say that your happy smiles indicate that the course of the negotiations is proceeding as happily ? " I asked them as they sat in their car before driving away from Yeravda jail. " I am always smiling" Sir Tej replied. " You may say I am wearing my mask," or something to that effect Mr. Jayakar replied, laughing.

I hey gave several minutes to the pressmen who had been waiting at the jail gates and came successfully through the barrage of questions in their usual even tempered manner.

Mrs. Naidu was again summoned from the female ward. She was brought over by a Deputy Jailor in his little two-seater car. A knot of about 20 to 30 people and a number of pressmen eagerly watched her and as she saw them she gaily waved her hand and her broad smiles told how she enjoyed her brief excursion from female ward. She had exchanged

her blue sari of yesterday for a charming orange one and as she stepped from the car and glanced round one would have thought she was about to pay an unexpected social call on Mr. Gandhi.

" No RESULTS SO FAR."

Mrs. Naidu entered the jail about half past three and nothing further happened to interest the spectators until suddenly a white clad figure appeared at the upper window of the building over the jail gates. It was joined by another and another and all eyes turned towards them. Then came recognition and several people waved to old acquaintances. First to be recognised by members of the crowd was Mr. Jairamdas, lately Editor of " Young India." Then Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appeared and beside him, the onlookers claim, stood Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. It is also claimed by those who said they knew him that Dr. Hardikar was in the little knot of men who scanned the faces of the watchers below and glanced momentarily at the jail guard drilling in front of the gates with fixed bayonets. Weather shields over the windows and thick iron bars prevented a close scrutiny of their faces but I received the impression that the tension of the Conference seriousness had been relaxed.

"No results can yet be announced," said Sir Tej Bahadur later outside the jail " because there are' no results so far. We meet again to-morrow morning." It might therefore be surmised that Mr. Gandhi, the Nehrus, the peace missionaries and the others had talked the whole matter out and had reached the waiting stage.

While neither Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru nor Mr. Jayakar admitted it there may be some truth in the rumour that Mr. Jayakar last night despatched a telegraphic message to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla and they were now merely waiting for a reply to that telegram. Such an explanation would fit in very well with the possible reason for Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar not returning to the jail until 3 O'clock this afternoon. If this is the case then no reply has yet been received. Sir Tej Bahadur implied that he hoped that finality would be reached to-morrow.

Asked if the Conference had discussed the manner in which the outcome of the negotiations should be made known to the people of India he replied that as no finality had yet been reached the question had not come up.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

(Through Associated Press).

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar visited Yeravda Jail at 3 O'clock this afternoon and had a conference with Mr. Gandhi, the Nehrus, and other members of the Congress Working Committee who are now in Yeravda. When the peace delegates emerged from the prison, they looked unusually grave. They meet the distinguished prisoners again at 11-30 tomorrow morning.

It is believed that Mr. Gandhi and others met again to-day prior to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar arriving at Yeravda.

Times of India
16th August 1930

REVISED TERMS OF CONGRESS

LETTER TO VICEROY

LEADERS IN JAIL ' EXPLAIN THEIR POSITION & POINTS'

PEACE TALKS RESULT

(From our own Correspondent.)

Poona, August 15

The peace conference lasted two hours and 50 minutes to-day.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar made the following statement : —

" During our present visit to Poona we had three visits to Yeravda Jail.

" The leaders of the Congress have addressed a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy explaining their position and their points, and we are submitting the letter to His Excellency for His consideration.

" We hope to interview His Excellency the Viceroy later".

To-day was the last day of the peace negotiations between Mr. Gandhi and the Members of his Working Committee and the peace missionaries. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. This morning the two missionaries were to continue the conference in the Yeravda Jail, at half past eleven. They did not arrive until afternoon. This is the first occasion on which they have been one minute late in arriving at Yeravda. It is to-day just twenty-nine days since the first announcement of the peace mission was made in the Press.

PEACEMAKERS TO SEE VICEROY

An Earliest Opportunity

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar called on Sir Ernest Hotson, the Home Member, before leaving Poona so that they were unable to catch the 3-30 train and left instead by the Sholapur Express at 4-15. They were seen off by Messrs. Kamat and Gadgil.

Approached again by your correspondent and asked exactly what they meant by " The points" mentioned in their statement, they stated that they regretted very much they could say no more. They had the letter from the Congress leaders to the Viceroy with them, and they would despatch it from Bombay in the morning, whether by mail or courier they could not say. At the same time they would also send a letter from themselves conveying their views on the whole position and their impressions of the discussions for His Excellency's information. They were asking for a personal appointment and would see His Excellency at the earliest possible opportunity.

In the meantime Sir Tej Bahadur will remain in Bombay until Sunday when he will leave for Hyderabad, Deccan, where he has an urgent professional appointment. He will then be ready to go to Simla immediately he receives a message from the Viceroy. Their letter written tomorrow will take a day or two to reach Simla, but between the time of its arrival, with that of the Congress leaders, and the peace missionaries arrival in Simla, His Excellency will have had time to consider the whole position. They believe that the Nehrus will be returned to Maini shortly, which means that the historic conference is entirely over. The matter is in the hands of His Excellency. It can also be taken as certain that the anxious look for announcement will come from the Viceroy and no other source. By the same token it may be taken for granted, unless His Excellency acts without a further conference with the peacemakers, that it will be at least eight to ten days before any statement can be made.

The day's proceedings were without incident, except that the jail authorities had carefully closed the shutters from which the prisoners looked on to the roadway yesterday and were recognised.

TELEGRAM FOR MR. GANDHI
(Through Associated Press.)

Poona, August 13

The scene at Yeravda Jail was not so barren of incident to day as on the past two days. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar went in at midday half an hour later than the time announced, and they were joined by Mrs. Naidu almost immediately.

The room in which, the conversations were held is just over the gate and has windows on three sides. Two of these looking out on the public road were closed to-day though they had remained open till the fag end of yesterday's conversations, when a small group of pressmen awaiting outside were rewarded by glimpses of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, who waved to the pressmen. The pressmen eagerly responded. The closed windows to-day were presumably, a sequel to this fleeting exchange of greetings.

An hour after the conversations started to-day two messages were delivered at the Jail, one telegram to Mr. Gandhi which was brought by a Telegraph Sepoy, and the other a small packet brought by Sir Ernest Hotson's chauffeur.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is proceeding direct to Hyderabad (Deccan) from here on professional business which is likely to occupy him about a week, while Mr. Jayakar will stay in Bombay during the next few days. Both of them have declined to state even when or by what agency they will communicate Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy.

Despite their warnings not to read anything into their facial expression, the absence of Sir Tej Bahadur's natural affableness and the deepening of Mr. Jayakar's frown did not escape notice to-day

BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN'S ATTITUDE

JUST BLUFF OR IS IT A HINT ?

The resolution passed by the Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee deprecating the peace parleys, which are now being carried on between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on the one side and Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru on the other, and affirming support to the Lahore Congress' declaration for independence, has evoked a divergence of opinion in Bombay political circles, both Congress and non-Congress. The view held by the latter is that the resolution is just a piece of bluff and that what really will count is the decision arrived at by Mr. Gandhi and the Pandits Nehru. Among Congressmen a section of them regards the resolution as a hint to Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues in the jail to pitch their demands as high as possible, as it is feared that if such a hint is not given Mr. Gandhi may be prevailed upon to accept what are considered to be " minimum demands ". The extreme section of the Congressmen, however, maintains that there cannot be any peace unless the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference is the grant of complete independence to India.

WARNING TO CONGRESS

Sir Phiroze Sethna, the Liberal leader, interviewed by a representative of " The Times of India " said : " The proper time for passing such a resolution was when Mr. Gandhi gave his interview to Mr. George Slocombe, as also when Mr. Motilal Nehru expressed his views before the same journalist in regard to the terms on which they were prepared to call off the civil disobedience movement. If, as the country devoutly hopes, the leaders with whom Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are carrying on negotiations do come to an understanding, then considering the immense influence they have with the Congress Party, their views are bound to prevail. Further, the country hopes that Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, all realise the very sinister effects on the trade of the country that their campaign is likely to have. Several commercial bodies have already made it clear to Pandit Motilal Nehru in their interviews with him how severely they have been hit; and, what is more, reading between the lines of what they say, it is clear that the Congress must not expect more support from the commercial community if something is not done whereby it is saved from further losses."

SECRET

D. O. No. S. D. 3548.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL)
Poona, 18th August 1930.

Dear,

Will you please see your d. o. letter of the 16th enclosing a letter from Martin regarding the question of further concessions to Nehrus and Vallabhbhai with regard to interviews.

I am to state that, as already intimated by me to Martin, Government have decided that there should be no more interviews and no more concessions of any sort.

Martin's letter is herewith returned.

Yours etc.
G. C.

(Signed)

18th August,

Major E. E. Doyle, D. S. O., I. M. S.,

I. G. Prisons.
Poona.

Times of India.

18th August 1930

PEACE LETTER,

NEGOTIATORS TO SEE VICEROY

GANDHI'S MODIFIED TERMS

The letter which the Congress leaders at the Yeravda Gaol addressed to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar has been despatched to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The letter, it may be stated, was addressed to the peace missionaries themselves and not to the Viceroy as reported. The former, however, had been permitted by the Congress leaders to forward it, to the Viceroy.

There will be some delay in the next step towards peace as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left Bombay for Hyderabad (Deccan) on Sunday on an urgent Professional engagement. He will stay there till Thursday when he will leave for Simla to join Mr. Jayakar. The latter leaves Bombay on Tuesday for Simla. Mr. Jayakar, it is understood will interview the Viceroy at Simla before Saturday next, by which time the latter would have given his anxious consideration to the points raised by the Congress leaders. It is not expected therefore that any further practical steps will be taken towards peace negotiations for at least a week.

WHAT LETTER CONTAINS

MODIFICATIONS OF CONGRESS DEMANDS

It is understood that the letter contains terms for peace which differ considerably from those put forward by Mr. Gandhi in his interview with Mr. Slocombe as well as from those suggested by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the interview he gave to the same journalist in Bombay.

The letter authorises Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to see the Viceroy and to explain to His Excellency the Congress point of view and it is understood that the peace negotiators have requested His Excellency

to take no steps in the matter until they have had an opportunity for fully explaining the course of the conversations.

This is significant not only because the Congress leaders have for the first time since the civil disobedience movement began recognising the Viceroy's position and their willingness to negotiate with the Government but also because it indicates that behind that letter there is a sufficient basis for discussion and for finding a way out of the present impasse. It is suggested that possibly, the terms laid down in the present letter may not be final.

It is understood that the negotiators have been permitted by Mr. Gandhi to publish at some future date the whole of the correspondence and the notes of the conversations which have taken place between them and the Congress leaders.

NEHRUS LEAVE POONA

GANDHI'S LETTER

NO IMMEDIATE STATEMENT BY THE VICEROY

MR. JAYAKAR'S PLANS

Poona, August 19

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Allahabad to-night by special train under Police escort. The Pandits arrived at Kirkee station at 9-45 p.m. from the Yeravda Jail by motor car. The special train steamed off at 9-50 as soon as they and their luggage were on board the train. The platform was deserted at the time of their departure except for a few police officers and the station staff.

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER

NOT YET RECEIVED IN SIMLA

Simla, August 19

Mr. Gandhi's letter has not reached Simla yet, but it is expected tomorrow. It is understood that no announcement on the peace negotiations will be made till the Viceroy meets Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, probably at the end of August.

THE PEACE TALKS

MR. JAYAKAR LEAVES TO MEET THE VICEROY

Mr. M. R. Jayakar left Bombay on Tuesday afternoon for Simla to see His Excellency the Viceroy to explain Mr. Gandhi's letter regarding this peace parleys which took place at Yeravda last week. It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will follow Mr. Jayakar to Simla from Hyderabad (Deccan) where he had gone for professional work.

Times of India
27th August 1930

PEACE DISCUSSIONS

TUESDAY'S CONFERENCE AT SIMLA

DECISION TO BE ANNOUNCED BY VICEROY IN A LETTER TO MR. JAYAKAR ?

SEARCHING FOR A FORMULA

There was another prolonged conference on Tuesday between His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar regarding the Congress terms for peace contained in the leaders' letter.

The discussions will probably not last much longer, says our Special Correspondent at Simla, who declares that it is likely that the decision will be made public in a further letter from the Viceroy to Mr. Jayakar.

The deliberations with the Viceroy have been kept secret but the fact that such prolonged discussions have been necessary indicates that the letter does not contain a frank declaration in the direction of calling off the revolutionary campaign.

The general situation in India shows a marked improvement in most provinces, according to the Government's weekly review. The civil disobedience movement is moribund in the Punjab and is declining elsewhere but economic conditions are deteriorating in Bombay as a result of the Congress campaign.

Improvement in General Situation in India

(From our Special Correspondent)

Simla, August 26

It is stated that a variety of reports are appearing in various places purporting to give accounts of the conversation, which have taken place between His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru over the letter from the Congress leaders. These stories should be classed with the alleged summaries of the contents of the letter which were authoritatively repudiated as soon as they appeared in print.

Mr. Jayakar and Sir T. B. Sapru appear to be taking pride in the success with which the secrecy of their conversations with the imprisoned Congress leaders has been preserved. Their deliberations with His Excellency are strictly confidential and they are not likely to be less careful to keep them so.

The prolonged conference at Viceregal Lodge yesterday was followed by further discussion between Lord Irwin and the two leaders to-day. It must be evident that if the Congress leaders' letter had contained a frank declaration in the direction of calling off the revolutionary campaign, there would have been no necessity for three very long discussions between His Excellency and the negotiators before the fact became clear. -

MUCH THAT IS UNESSENTIAL ?

The probability is, therefore, that the letter is a typical long drawn affair containing much that is not pertinent to the essential point and that the negotiators are for the sake of the general welfare of Indian party politics endeavouring to persuade themselves that the Congress leaders do not mean it to be taken at its face value but rather as something intended to save their faces and thus to enable them to accept the practical requirements of Government.

If this is the case it would appear difficult for Government to do very much in reply. I have yet to discover anywhere in Simla a feeling of optimism towards the outcome of the deliberations. On the other hand there seems no possibility of their lasting much longer and whichever way the decision resulting from them goes, its conclusion will doubtless give widespread relief by ending a period of long drawn uncertainty. It seems likely that the decision itself will be made public in a further letter from His Excellency to Mr. Jayakar.

HOPES OF REACHING A FORMULA

CONVERSATIONS TO CONTINUE

(Though Associated Press)

Simla, August 26

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had four hours' conversation yesterday and three hours' conversation to-day with the Viceroy. The conversation will continue to-morrow and is likely to conclude the day after. Some formula is being worked out and there has been frequent communication between Simla and London. No information is yet available regarding the terms of the formula or the prospect of ultimate success or failure of the negotiations. Probably Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will have to be consulted again if some formula is eventually framed.

SECRET

TELEGRAM

No. 2684-S, dated the 12th August 1930.

From

Home, Simla ;

To

Bombay Special, Poona.

Clear-the-Line

P. In order to avoid demonstrations on the return journey of the Nehrus, the Government of India would request the Government of Bombay, to arrange for a special train, the cost of which will be debited to the Central Government. The Government of the United Provinces may be informed of the timings of the Special, which should be kept secret so far as possible. True copy.

Copies being sent to H.M. & P.S.G.

SECRET

*R. 1. No. S. W. 6237.
14-8-1930.*

TELEGRAM

No. 250, dated the 14th August 1930

From

Upao, Naini Tal;

To

Bombay, Poona.

P. It is presumed by this Government that the Nehrus and Dr. Mahmud will be sent back to Allahabad by a special train. We should be grateful if it could be arranged that the train is timed to reach the Naini Station at night. The exact time of arrival may kindly be communicated to the Commissioner, Allahabad.

True copy.

Below copy of a telegram from the Government of the United Provinces, No. 250, dated the 14th August 1930.

SECRET

No. S.D. 3481

DEMI-OFFICIAL

HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Poona, 14th August 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, in continuation of this Department endorsement No. S. D.-3453, dated the 13th August 1930.

*for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Special).*

SECRET

R.I. No. S.D. 6336, dated 16-8-1930.

TELEGRAM

No. 252, dated the 16th August 1930

From

Upao, Naini Tal;

To

Bombay Special, Bombay.

Clear-the-Line.

P. Please refer to your telegram No. 3497 dated the 15th instant. This Government will be grateful if, in order to save time, your Inspector General of Police could inform Commissioner, Allahabad, direct of arrangements for transfer of Nehrus and Mahmud to the Naini Jail.

True copy.

Below copy of a telegram from the Government of the United Provinces, No. 252, dated the 16th August 1930

SECRET
DEMI-OFFICIAL

No. S.D 3512.
HOME DEPARTMENT (SPECIAL):
Poona, 16th August 1930.

Forwarded with compliments to the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, in continuation of this Department endorsement No. S. D. 3481, dated the 14th August 1930.

for Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department (Special).

SECRET

TELEGRAM

No. S.D. 3573, dated 19th August 1930

To

Home, Simla;
Upao, Naini Tal.

No. S.D. 3574, dated 19th August 1930.

My telegram No. S. D. 3496/3497 of 15th August.

Nehrus and Mahmud will reach Naini Station by special train at 2 a.m.
on morning of Thursday 21st. U.P. Govt. and Commissioner, Allahad. being informed.
Govt. of India

Bombay Special.

Bombay Chronicle
18-8-30

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IN YERAVDA

COURTESY SHOWN BY JAIL OFFICIALS.

Whether peace comes or not, it will certainly be to the credit of those who were in charge of the arrangements that they did their level best, within their limitations, to create an atmosphere for peace. First of all, the Nehrus were transferred from Naini to Yeravda partly in car and partly in a special first class saloon train. They were shown all possible courtesy by the Jail and Police officers while under escort. After their arrival and admission into the great Yeravda Jail, they were allowed food from friends and what is more from fellow-prisoners like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

The actual peace parleys were carried on the first floor of the Red Gate of the Jail in the main room which was neatly furnished with cushioned sofas, and in the middle of which was kept a round table. All there they sat, Mahatmaji, with the two Nehrus on either side, then came Sardar and Kakasaheb Kalelkar on their sides with Jairamdas and Mrs. Naidu on the outside. Messrs. Jayakar and Sapru sat facing all the while wondering what high souls they were trying to persuade to come to peace with the Britishers. All the distinguished leaders sat round this round table without let or hindrance to their own complete satisfaction having explored possible avenues to peace. Not even the Superintendent was present there. They had their lighter moments and jokes, they had their more serious moment and repartees and bitter comments passing against different schools of thought. Of course, the parleys themselves are sealed book; nobody can say just at this moment who will be the first to divulge the great secret.

Whatever happens there was sufficient atmosphere created for peace by giving not the slightest chance for offence to any of the august personages.

-Free Press.

Times of India
22-8-30.

Mr. JAYAKAR INTERVIEWS H. E. THE VICEROY

SIR T. B. SAPRU FOR SIMLA

Simla, August 21

H. E. the Viceroy received the Gandhi-Nehru communication to-day. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is expected here about August 25.

Mr. Jayakar was granted an interview this afternoon by the Viceroy.

The report published in the press purporting to be Gandhi-Nehru communication to the Viceroy is characterised in political circles in Simla as mere speculation and it has no foundation in fact.

The strictest secrecy is maintained as to what happened at the interview, and it can be stated with absolute certainty that no authorised statement will be available until the Viceroy has had full opportunity to discuss the situation with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and communicates the considered views of the Government of India to the Secretary of State. In the meantime any speculation in the press about the text of the Congress leaders' communication to the Viceroy may be safely regarded as utterly untrue.

SIR T. B. SAPRU
URGENTLY CALLED TO SIMLA
(From our own correspondent)

Secunderabad, August 21

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been suddenly summoned to Simla and will very probably leave Hyderabad this evening or at the latest, tomorrow morning. It is surmised that his sudden departure is in connection with the peace negotiations.

Sir Tej Bahadur has been arguing here the Wanarpathi Samasthanam Succession appeal and was not due to leave before he had finished arguing the appeal. His sudden departure to Simla will necessitate his return as early as possible to continue arguments in the case.

A WEEK'S STAY IN SIMLA ?
(Through Associated Press)

Secunderabad, August 21

Interviewed, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that he was leaving for Simla to-morrow by the Peshawar Express as previously arranged and would return to Hyderabad in about ten days on professional business.

NEHRUS BACK, IN ALLAHABAD

Allahabad, August 21

Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru with Dr. Mahmud arrived by special train at Naini early this morning and were taken to the Central Jail.

Times of India
23-8-30

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S TRIBUTE TO THE VICEROY
Departure for Simla

Secunderabad, August 22

" I know the immense interest the public evince in the peace move but it must be evident that neither Mr. Jayakar nor I can open our lips on the subject till the right time arrives. It is a duty I owe the country and the Viceroy that I should not jeopardise or in any way interfere with the progress of the peace move." declared Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of an interview to the Associated Press prior to his departure to-day for Simla.

Sir Tej Bahadur testified to the splendid health of Mrs. Naidu and the fitness of Mr. Gandhi. Paying, a handsome tribute to the Viceroy Sir Taj Bahadur said, " It is my fervent belief that India has never had a greater friend than Lord Irwin."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left in the afternoon for Simla by the Peshawar Express.

Times of India

25-8-30

THE PEACE MOVE CONVERSATIONS AT SIMLA

Mr. Jayakar awaiting Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

GROUND FOR DISCUSSION

All eyes in India are turned towards Simla where peace negotiations are in progress. The Viceroy has received the letter of the Congress leaders and has had long interviews with Mr. Jayakar, one of the peace missionaries.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is expected in Simla on Monday for the more critical discussions which will follow. The fact that the conversations continue show that there are grounds for discussion.

Reports received from different parts of India seem to indicate that the Civil Disobedience movement is petering out everywhere, except in Bombay which is supplying the bulk of the Congress funds.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT FIZZLING OUT

(From our special correspondent)

Simla, August 24

The great interest being taken by Bombay City in the visit of Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to Simla over Mr. Gandhi's latest communication containing stipulations for peace makes one wish that one could write of high expectations here and of imminent happy conclusions. But there is an old proverb that runs : " Blessed is he that expects nothing, for he shall not be disappointed." That describes the attitude towards this subject of everyone from many parts of India, whom I have met here, and I think opinion in Simla in both unofficial and official circles is much the same. What is in the new Gandhi-*plus*-Nehru letter few people know. The summary of it that has already appeared in the papers those who do know its contents will not confirm, and one who has read the letter tells me categorically that the summary bears no resemblance to the real thing. But most people have yet to be convinced that Mr. Gandhi is in a different mood from that which made Sir Sankaran Nair stalk out from the chair at the Gandhi meeting, over which he consented to preside in Bombay in 1921.

MR. JAYAKAR'S EFFORTS

One hears here nothing but sympathy for Mr. Jayakar and his courageous and self-sacrificing efforts to bring the Congress leaders from revolutionary to constitutional lines of political work. If most or many hardly expect him to succeed, if they feel that he is engaged in a forlorn hope, they make up for that by warm hearted admiration for his patience, skill and perseverance and by a very sporting wish that he may be successful.

Mr. Jayakar had a three hour talk with His Excellency on the day of his arrival, that is last Thursday. He has since been busily engaged day by day in discussing the bearings of the position and thus preparing the way for the more critical discussions which may be expected to follow when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, according to the programme long since arranged between them, arrives here to-morrow.

The fact that the conversations still continue proves to demonstration that they have not yet been broken off ; that they have not yet failed ; that there still remain grounds for discussion.

On that we must found what optimism we can.

BOMBAY'S OBDURACY

Meanwhile, there is one word more that one might add for the reader on the Bombay side, and it is that the rest of India is not, as Bombay is in this matter. Bombay is still reported to be all for Mr. Gandhi and the Congress. Bombay is reported in common conversations among non-official visitors from other parts of India still to be subscribing the funds or the major part of them, which enable Mr. Gandhi's campaign to be carried on by his successors in the Congress dictatorship. But other parts of India are sick and tired of the picketing and of the preaching of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes and sick and tired of the hairsplitting in which Congress sympathisers are indulging in connection with the Round Table Conference. Official quarters are understood constantly to be receiving reports, showing that the revolutionary movement is everywhere petering out and more and more becoming the subject of impatience and spontaneous counter-propaganda, and non-official estimates of the situation thoroughly concur with these.

A MISLEADING REPORT

(From our own correspondent)

Secunderabad, August 23

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left for Simla last evening, and is travelling by the Grand Trunk Express. According to the representative of a local paper to whom Sir Tej Bahadur gave an interview, Sir Tej Bahadur is supposed to have said that there is no truth whatever in the Press report that he was urgently sent for from Simla. As a matter of fact no such statement was made in the report referred to, and it is obvious the matter was misrepresented to Sir Tej Bahadur, who could not have seen the report in question when he granted the interview. What your correspondent actually said was that it is surmised that Sir Tej Bahadur's going to Simla is in connection with the Gandhi peace move. It was a mere surmise and not a definite statement as the local Press representative is at pains to make it appear. Undoubtedly, Sir Tej Bahadur was misled by his interviewer regarding your correspondent's statement and will know that it is so when he comes to see the report for himself.

Times of India

28-8-1930

SECRET CONVERSATIONS AT SIMLA

CONTINUED ON WEDNESDAY

(From our special correspondent)

Simla, August 27

The secret conversations over the Gandhi-Nehru letter still continue. They are even likely to continue for a little longer before reaching their conclusion. Their hardy life is possibly giving rise to a little optimism in regard to them. The Home Department, which is of course the branch of Government immediately concerned in them and responsible for what is said in them on the official side, will not even admit that the meetings between the negotiators are still going on. That possibly indicates the occupation of a certain amount of time in references to His Majesty's Government. People are at any rate hopeful that the expenditure of so much time and trouble by His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Jayakar will not be altogether fruitless. That it will be so appears unlikely in one way if not in another.

One hears immense admiration for the untiring and unbreakable patience which His Excellency is showing over the whole problem at issue. Mr. Jayakar and his colleague Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru are as reticent in regard to the proceedings at Viceregal Lodge as the Home Department are but I had lately had a conversation with another Indian gentleman to whom Lord Irwin gave audience and with whom His Excellency discussed the Statutory Commission's report, the general constitutional issue and kindred questions.

VICEROY'S PATIENCE

So sympathetic, so interested was His Excellency that the first audience was followed by a second. Every aspect of the position was explored and discussed and the visitor came away from Viceregal Lodge astonished at the Viceroy's intimate knowledge of every side of the matter and of all that has been written and said about it and marvelling at the patience and lively interest with which His Excellency entered into every detail and at his broad-minded sympathy towards every argument that could be advanced. This visitor's experience was not singular. Everyone who had the honour of discussion with the Viceroy on the great problem comes away similarly impressed.

Unstinted too is the admiration shown towards Mr. Jayakar for the earnestness with which he is devoting himself to the negotiations. It is recalled that it was his constructive brain together with those of three Mahratta political confreres, which saw the need to break down the boycott of the Legislatures some ten years ago and his and their persistence and vigour in their faith which brought it to an end. There is a feeling that as Mr. Jayakar has now similarly thrown himself heart and soul into the design and production of a peace platform, he in the same measure deserves to have success crown his courageous and high spirited effort.

UNCERTAINTY TO END FINAL PARLEYS WITH CONGRESS LEADERS

There seems a general expectation that the conversations when they shortly conclude will be practically, if not quite, decisive one way or the other as regards the parleys with the Congress leaders. And there is a feeling too that it is high time to end the uncertainty which their continuance has caused and prolonged.

I was lately discussing the general political situation with a distinguished non-official whose name is well-known throughout the length and breadth of India and I expressed regret at the angry line taken by a large section of the English non-official community in Calcutta, because I said I regarded it as a sign that the English non-official community were losing patience. Swiftly and with flashing eyes, the other turned round upon me. And I am very glad to hear it (he exclaimed) "for it is time the Congress were made to understand that they are not the only people who matter in India and I wish there were more with the same amount of courage, for then those who like me who have so far resisted the Congress and its unconstitutional tactics would feel that we had better supporter." He was a Hindu.

SUBTLE CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

I heard another point of view from a Muslim non-official whose name is also known all over India. "It is all very well (he said) to declare that the revolutionary Congress movement is exhausting itself. That may be true as the position is seen from Simla. But I travel all over the country as you know and I tell you that the Congress are subtly but intensively preparing far worse trouble for the future. They are everywhere in the smallest villages as well as in the towns teaching the masses of the people that to disobey the law is all right, that the police are worthy only of the foulest and ought to be defied and that after all even if you get sent to jail, that is not a very serious matter, as jail is now thanks to the efforts of the political leaders in the Assembly quite a comfortable place." "The Congress are in this way," concluded my Muslim informant, "laying up a store of new trouble beside which the ruin of the trade of Bombay will be but a small matter. And he added some further information to prove his point and drive it home.

RELEASE OF PANDIT NEHRU

PEACE NEGOTIATOR'S EFFORTS AT SIMLA

(Through Associated Press)

Simla, August 27

For some time past rumours have been current that owing to his present state of health, the Government have been considering the question of releasing Pandit Motilal Nehru from jail. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have been making strenuous efforts in this direction, and since their arrival in Simla, they have made strong personal representations to the Viceroy, who is giving the closest attention to the matter.

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar are meeting the Viceroy again this afternoon and will continue the discussion on the present political situation. The closest secrecy is still maintained as to the nature of the conversations now going on, but whatever might be the final shape in which the present negotiations may emerge, it can be safely assumed that Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar will have to see Mr. Gandhi and the Nehrus once again before any public announcement can be expected.

Much rough ground in the meantime has been broken. Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar have been in close touch with Lord Irwin and his Cabinet during the last few days, and have kept them fully informed of all the points of view. The Viceroy himself is understood to be discussing the situation with the Indian leaders with great frankness and sympathy.

Times of India

29-8-30

FINAL STAGE OF PEACE MISSION

Simla Talks Notes

To be shown to Nehrus and Mr. Gandhi

NOT UNSATISFACTORY

Simla, August 28

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar left Simla to-day for Allahabad. They intend to see the Nehrus and Mr. Gandhi to convey to them the result of their talks with the Viceroy. Nothing is known yet as to the nature of the many interviews they had with Lord Irwin.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, they stated the reports which had appeared in newspapers purporting to be contents of Mr. Gandhi's letter or the nature of the conversations at Simla were wholly inaccurate and misleading. They declined to make any statement except that their work had to be prolonged for a short while before the result could be announced.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar who left for Allahabad to-day did not look depressed. They were not communicative but by the manner in which they were clinging to their little attache case, they showed that they were carrying some document of importance on which apparently they intend to obtain the opinion first of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad and thereafter of Mr. Gandhi at Yeravda.

It appears that they have taken full notes of the final conversation with the Viceroy and feel that the result of their mission to Simla is not unsatisfactory. All, however, depends on how these notes are received by the Congress leaders.

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar while feeling that the wholesale arrests of members of the Congress Working Committee is unfortunate at this time are undaunted in proceeding on the final stage of their mission. They expect to return to Simla in a week on their last trip in this connection. Both of them were seen off at the station by a number of friends who wished them success on their delicate mission.

Times of India

30th August 1930

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
VISIT TO PANDIT NEHRU
TO TAKE A HAND IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS?
Sudden Departure.

(From our own correspondent.)

Madras, August, 29 Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" left to-day for Allahabad to interview Pandit Motilal Nehru. His sudden departure is understood to be in connection with the peace mission of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar.

Times of India

1st September 1930

NEHRU'S LETTER TO MR. GANDHI.
PEACE TALKS
PANDIT MOTILAL WEAK BUT CONDITION NOT DANGEROUS
LONG CONVERSATION

Allahabad, August 31

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar met Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, again this afternoon.

The Nehrus have given the peace negotiators a note for Mr. Gandhi which they are taking to Poona.

LONG CONFERENCE

Allahabad, August 30

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, who arrived from Simla at about 4 p.m. yesterday, did not interview Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru, but will do so sometime to-day.

Later.

It is understood that there has been improvement in the state of Pandit Motilal Nehru's health, since his return from Yeravda. There is no fever, but sometimes his sputum is tinged with blood. There is great weakness, but his condition cannot be said to be dangerous.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar went at three o'clock this afternoon to interview Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal and were with them in the Naini Tal Jail till 6-45 p.m. Pandit Motilal told them that he was feeling slightly better to-day.

INCONCLUSIVE INTERVIEW
Key to Settlement with Pandit J. Nehru

Allahabad, August 31

According to the Pioneer, the talks yesterday between the Nehrus and the peace missionaries were inconclusive. The key to a settlement may, however, be regarded as lying with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If success is reached here, success at Yeravda will be comparatively easy. Today the negotiators will be helped by a prominent Congressman, who has been anxious to secure peace. The whole matter now rests with the Pandits.

Times of India

2nd September 1930

LITTLE HOPE LEFT

Mr. M. NEHRU "UNCOMPROMISING"

Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar not returning to Simla

DEPARTURE FOR YERAVDA

(From our own Correspondent)

Allahabad, September 1

The result of the last two days' peace negotiations is believed to be most unsatisfactory " the uncompromising attitude" of Pandit Motilal Nehru having led to a virtual breakdown.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar left Allahabad this morning for Bombay " en route " to Poona with the letter from the Nehrus to Mr. Gandhi which, it is presumed, announces to Mr. Gandhi the fact that the negotiations have broken down.

No Peace in Sight:

All indications show that only an unforeseen occurrence is now likely to restore peace in India.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar do not propose to return to Simla. The former is proceeding from Poona to Hyderabad and then returning to Allahabad to prepare for his departure to Europe on or about September 20. Mr. Jayakar is sailing on October 4.

It is stated that the Nehrus have kept their Congress friends in Allahabad posted with all the details of their conversations with the mediators, and it is thus that I am able to give what happened in the jail despite the strict secrecy maintained by Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Gandhi.

Times of India

3rd September 1930

THE LAST HOPE

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MR. GANDHI

Peace Emissaries Interview With Bombay Governor

TELEGRAM FROM SIMLA ?

A surprise was in store for Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar when they arrived at Poona by the Deccan Queen on Tuesday night. A telegram, presumably from Simla, was handed to them and they discussed its contents with the Assistant Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay who had come to the station to meet them.

Within a few minutes of their arrival they found themselves on their way to Ganeshkhind in a Government House car. Although there was a big dinner party at Ganeshkhind on Tuesday night, His Excellency found time to grant an interview to them lasting about fifteen minutes.

It is generally believed in Poona that the mediators were asked by the Viceroy to see Sir Frederick Sykes immediately on their arrival in Poona. Questioned later, Sir Tej Bahadur said : "The Governor wished to see us, so we went. That is all."

Although the peace missionaries have seen the Bombay Home Member several times in the past, this is the first occasion on which the Government of Bombay or Government House have taken official notice of the peace negotiators.

Notwithstanding what took place at the interview with the Governor, Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar will see Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda Jail at 11-30 on Wednesday morning. Other Congress leaders now in that jail will also be present.

WEDNESDAY'S MOMENTOUS TALKS

PEACE TALKS

SIR T. B. SAPRU AND MR. JAYAKAR

SEE BOMBAY GOVERNOR

(From our Special Correspondent)

Poona, September 2

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrived in Poona to-night by the "Deccan Queen" on what is believed to be the final visit to Yeravda Jail. They were met by Mr. B. S. Kamat with whom Sir Tej Bahadur will stay while he is in Poona. Mr. Jayakar will put up with his relatives in Poona City.

On alighting from the train, the peace emissaries were met by Mr. E. W. Trotman, Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, placed in a Government House motor car waiting at the entrance to the station and whisked off to Government House without any loss of time. This is the first occasion, so far as is known, that the Government House or the Government of Bombay have paid any official attention to the peace missionaries, although they have made several calls on Sir Ernest Hotson, the Home Member.

MESSAGE FROM SIMLA ?

When they alighted from the train a telegram was handed to them which apparently surprised them. It is presumed that it hails from Simla containing a request from the Viceroy to see the Governor of Bombay immediately on their arrival in Poona. A similar request must have been made to Sir Frederick Sykes to grant an interview to the peace emissaries; for the Governor found time to receive them at Government House despite the fact that there is a big dinner party at Government House to-night. The political mediators hardly expected this development and drove to Ganeshkhind without any luggage so that it is unlikely that they would be able to join the dinner party to-night. It can therefore be safely affirmed that the visit to Government House is in connection with the important business in hand.

NO DECISION YET

Mr. Jayakar was asked at the station if he had decided how the correspondence etc., relating to the peace negotiations was to be made available to the press in the event of the negotiations breaking down.

" We have not yet considered that point", he replied, " It is not our work as intermediaries to consider such hurdles before we come to them."

" Well, in the event of the negotiations being carried to a successful conclusion, will you be prepared to make an announcement to-morrow ? " he was asked.

" That too is a point which has not yet been reached and on which we cannot at present enlighten you," came the reply.

TO SEE GANDHI ON WEDNESDAY

Later

The visitors reached Government House at 8-40 and after conversing with the Governor for fifteen minutes they left Ganeshkhind at 8-55.

" There have been no developments," said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru late to-night after his return from Government House. " His Excellency wished to see us, so we went out. That was all. I cannot tell you anything more Our plans remain as they were and we will see Mr. Gandhi in jail to-morrow morning."

The peace missionaries will thus meet Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda jail at 11-30 a.m. to-morrow. From this it is evident that their programme will be followed unaffected by their interview with the Governor to-night. The other Congress Leaders now in Yeravda jail will, it is understood, also participate in the peace talks between Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Gandhi.

DEPARTURE FOR POONA

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar accompanied by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu", arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the Calcutta mail from Allahabad en route to Poona to see Mr. Gandhi in the Yeravda Jail. They left for Poona on Tuesday afternoon by the Deccan Queen.

Questioned as to the progress of their peace negotiations Mr. Jayakar stated that they were unable to make any statement to the press until after they had seen Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar is on his way to Madras and it is not known whether he will accompany the peace negotiators to Yeravda.

Asked about the latest condition of Pandit Motilal Nehru's health they said that he was much better and there was no cause for anxiety.

CONGRESS TERMS

(Through Associated Press)

Allahabad, September 2

An unconfirmed rumour is current in Allahabad that it may be possible for the Congress leaders to suspend the civil disobedience movement on the following conditions, namely, (1) the Governor-General gives an undertaking to support the claims of the country at the Round Table Conference and (2) General amnesty is granted to political prisoners. On the fulfilment of these conditions it might be possible for the Congress to suspend the civil disobedience campaign, but nationalist propaganda by meetings and similar other methods would be continued.

The impression of a lady Congress member, however, was that the interview between the mediators and the Nehrus was disappointing and there was little hope of peace for frustrating, as the Congress leaders were firm in their original demands. On the contrary, some of those who had an opportunity of seeing Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar after the interviews gathered from their light-hearted and cheerful conversation that they were going to Poona with hopes of success.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayengar, editor of the Hindu was present at the interview in Naini Jail.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

Lucknow, September 1

Chowdhary Khaliq Uz-Zaman, the new President of the Congress, interviewed said that the boycott still continued to be the principal item of work before the country. The result so far achieved was greatly encouraging, but there was scope for stiffening it. Whether the peace negotiations were being carried on or not there was no question of slackening their efforts. The Congress must continue to pulsate with vigorous life and the fight must be carried on, whatever peace talks might go on behind the prison bars. He was confident that the leaders in jail who were considering the peace terms would at some stage or other take the country into their confidence. It would then be time to decide whether the present Congress operations should cease or go on but that stage had not arrived.

Times of India
4th September 1930

POONA PEACE TALKS

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY ON FRIDAY

PEACE CONFERENCE WITH MR. GANDHI

To BE RESUMED ON THURSDAY

(From our own correspondent)

Poona, September 3

The peace negotiators Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, accompanied by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of The Hindu, arrived at the Yeravda Jail at about noon to-day where they were met by Major Martin, the Jail Superintendent. The party went across to the female compound where they remained almost an hour. They came out accompanied by Mrs. Naidu with whom they had presumably been conferring. They then entered the main building to meet Mr. Gandhi.

Once more Major Martin, it is understood, has given up his bright and comfortable office to the Conference so that it may be conducted under the most favourable circumstances and it is worth noting that the windows which look into the main road have been carefully shuttered. It will be remembered that Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Patel were recognised through these windows during the last conference.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY ON FRIDAY ?

4 HOUR TALK ON WEDNESDAY .

The Conference in the Yeravda Jail to-day was composed of the two peace missionaries and their new colleague, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. Mrs. Naidu, M. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, lately editor of " Young India ". and, of course, Mr. Gandhi himself as the central figure

The meeting in the office of the Jail Superintendent lasted three and three quarters hours, while the visit to Mrs. Naidu earlier in the day took up nearly an hour.

While it is no good trying to draw inferences from the expression on the faces of the three mediators, Mrs. Naidu, whom they accompanied back to the ladies' ward of the jail, appeared to be in her usual buoyant spirits. "I can't talk to you. I am a prisoner" she remarked laughing, as the pressmen gathered round the car. Mr. Jayakar, on behalf of the conference, stated that they had nothing further to say than that they would be seeing Mr. Gandhi again to-morrow.

I learn that the actual discussions will be carried on again tomorrow and that Mr. Gandhi will then consider the whole position and give them a reply on Friday when they will once again go to see him.

When I saw the intermediaries to-night at Mr. B. S. Kamat's comfortable home on Ganeshkhind Road, they were all chatting cheerily with their host and Mr. N. C. Kelkar who was no doubt enjoying the meeting with a fellow editor. This fact, which leads one to believe that there is not much weighing heavily on the minds of the negotiators, coupled with the knowledge that there will be two more visits to Yeravda Jail tomorrow and on Friday, encourages one in the hope that the eleventh hour negotiations now going on are not incapable of leading to a solution of the present deadlock.

"You may say that Mr. Gandhi has given us and our move every consideration possible" said Sir Tej Bahadur.

"Could I add that he also gave you encouragement?" I asked.

Sir Tej Bahadur smiled and replied something to the effect that that was another matter altogether a matter on which they were not prepared to say 'Yes' or 'No'."

ANOTHER TRIP TO SIMLA ? (Through Associated Press)

Poona, September 3

The Yeravda conversations now seem likely to continue longer than any one, including the participants, anticipated. It is possible that the discussions will not be over tomorrow and may extend day more. This circumstance must considerably alter the impression created by reports of the trend of talk in Naini Jail. It is reliably stated that to-day's discussion was very general in character and considerable ground still remains to be covered before anything decisive crystallises.

The present indications are that one or the other of the peace makers may have to make another journey to Simla.

ALL CHANCES OF PEACE WRECKED ?

REPORTS IN BOMBAY

Reports current in Bombay on Wednesday indicated the probability of an early official announcement of the breakdown of the Sapru-Jayakar peace negotiations with the imprisoned Congress leaders.

The peace missionaries' visit to Mr. Gandhi on Wednesday was considered a mere formality. Pandit Motilal Nehru it appears, has already wrecked all chances of peace by agreement by going back from the position taken up by Mr. Gandhi.

The Pandit is reported to insist among other things on the release of all so-called political prisoners including those convicted of violence, as well as of the accused undergoing trial at Meerut. He is not prepared to recant the Congress resolution repudiating the public debts of India.

A prominent politician in Bombay declared that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar who was called up from Madras to join the peace discussions at the Naini Jail, vainly pleaded before Pandit Motilal Nehru on bended knees to modify his uncompromising attitude.

Times of India
5th September 1930

PEACE TALKS AT POONA

Another Meeting Fixed

FOR FRIDAY

(From our own Correspondent.)

Poona, September 4

The conference to-day between the peace emissaries, Sir T. B. Sapro and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, together with Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, and Mr. Gandhi continued for fully three hours. The emissaries who had gone into the jail at 11-30 a.m. emerged only at 2-30 p.m. They announced that they would return to Yeravda again to-morrow at one o'clock to continue the talks.

They do not expect that Mr. Gandhi will give his final word to-morrow and it is also uncertain whether they will be returning again on Saturday to continue the talks. It will depend, they said, when interviewed, on tomorrow's conversations.

PEACE CORRESPONDENCE

TO BE PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON

(Through Associated Press.)

Poona, September 4

It is understood that the correspondence relating to the peace negotiations will be released to-morrow afternoon.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapro and Mr. M. R. Jayakar came out apparently in the best of spirits. Mr. Jayakar met the pressmen with one of his rare smiles. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar carried a big volume on "International and Dominion Relations." It was noticed that Mrs. Naidu, who joined in the conversations immediately they began, did not come out with the peacemakers from the place where conversations took place, being presumably still engaged in consultation with Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

Times of India, 6th September 1930

NO COMMON GROUND

RIGHT TO SECEDE DEMANDED

Congress Leaders ask for Complete National Government

THE VICEROY'S OFFER

Sir T.B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar concluded their peace conference with Mr. Gandhi on Friday afternoon when after an hour's meeting they issued statement announcing that the negotiations had failed.

The peace negotiators have issued a lengthy statement embodying the correspondence that has passed between them and the Congress leaders since the parleys began about seven weeks ago.

This shows, on the admission of the Congress leaders themselves, that there is no common ground between them and the Government and that the differences between them are of such a fundamental character that the gulf is unbridgeable.

Mr. Gandhi first based his demands on two conditions one of which was that the Round Table Conference should be restricted to a discussion of the transitional safeguards in connection with the grant of full self-government to India but when this was not approved by the Nehrus, particularly the younger, he changed it.

Government have no desire for peace. They found unsecede from the Empire at her desire and her right and power to deal with the eleven points mentioned in his letter to the Viceroy. The reference to an impartial tribunal of India's debts and British rights and concessions was also one of the conditions.

This practically formed the basis of a joint statement issued by the Congress prisoners which was rejected by the Viceroy, who held that discussion on the basis of their proposals was impossible. He re-affirmed his address to the Legislature.

This was interpreted by the leaders to mean that the Government have no desire for peace. They found an unbridgeable gulf and decided to carry on "India's grim struggle for freedom" with the weapon of nonviolent civil disobedience.

TERMS FOR CALLING OFF SATYAGRAHA.

(From our own correspondent.)

Poona, September 5

The two peace negotiators, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, remained at the Yeravda prison for about an hour today. When they came out, they made the following statement:—

"We regret to announce that the present negotiations have failed. We are releasing the correspondence in the course of to-night or to-morrow."

REASON FOR FAILURE

Text of Correspondence

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar made the following statement embodying the correspondence that has passed between them and the Congress leaders in jail in the course of the last two months :—

The facts connected with the efforts which we have been making for over two months for the restoration of peaceful conditions in the country are as follows :—

On January 1930, Pandit Motilal Nehru gave an interview to Mr. Slocombe, special correspondent of the Daily Herald (London) with regard to his views about attending the Round Table Conference. This interview has already appeared in India. Shortly thereafter Mr. Slocombe had a conversation with Pandit Motilal Nehru in Bombay as a result of which certain terms were drafted by Mr. Slocombe and submitted to Pandit Motilal Nehru and approved by him at a meeting in Bombay at which Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Slocombe alone were present. One copy of these terms was sent to Mr. Jayakar by Mr. Slocombe as agreed upon by Pandit Motilal Nehru as the basis of his (Mr. Jayakar's) or any third party's approach to the Viceroy. Mr. Slocombe likewise addressed a letter to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at Simla forwarding a copy of these terms. In the course of this letter Mr. Slocombe said that Pandit Motilal Nehru had agreed to our acting as intermediaries for the purpose of approaching the Viceroy on the basis of these terms. We give below the full text of this document.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S OFFER

Statement submitted to Pandit Motilal Nehru in Bombay on June 25, 1930, and approved as the basis of an informal approach to the Viceroy by a third party : " If in certain circumstances the British Government and the Government of India, although unable to anticipate the recommendations that may in perfect freedom be made by the Round Table Conference or the attitude which the British Parliament may reserve for such recommendations, would nevertheless be willing to give a private assurance that they would support the demand for full responsible Government for India subject to such mutual adjustments and terms of transfer as are required by the special needs and conditions of India and by her long association with Great Britain and as may be decided by the Round Table Conference, Pandit Motilal Nehru would undertake to take personally such an assurance—or the indication received from a responsible third party that such an assurance would be forthcoming—to Mr. Gandhi and to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If such an assurance were offered and accepted, it would render possible a general measure of conciliation which should entail the simultaneous calling off of the civil disobedience movement the cessation of Government's present repressive policy and a generous pressure of amnesty for, political prisoners and would be followed by the participation of the Congress in the Round Table Conference on terms to be mutually agreed upon "

NEGOTIATOR'S LETTER TO VICEROY

On the basis of this document we interviewed the Viceroy at Simla more than once in the early part of July last and explained to him the situation in the country and ultimately wrote him the following letter :—

SIMLA, July 13

Dear Lord Irwin,

We would beg leave to draw Your Excellency's attention to the political situation in the country which, in our opinion, makes it imperative that some steps should be taken, without any loss of time to restore normal conditions. We are alive to the dangers of the civil disobedience movement with which neither of us has sympathised nor has been associated but we feel that in the contest between the people and the Government, which has involved the adoption of a policy of repression and consequent embitterment of popular feeling, the true and abiding interests of the country are up to be sacrificed.

We think it is our duty to our country and to the Government that we should make an endeavour to ameliorate the present situation by discussing the question with some of the leaders of the movement in the hope and belief that we may be able to persuade them to help in the restoration of normal conditions.

If we have read Your Excellency's speech aright we think that, while Your Excellency and your Government feel compelled to resist the civil disobedience movement you are not less anxious to explore every possibility of finding an agreed solution of the constitutional problem. We need scarcely say that we believe that with the cessation of the movement there will be no occasion for the continuance on the part of the Government of the present policy and those emergency measures which have been passed by the Government to implement that policy.

JAIL INTERVIEWS SOUGHT

We therefore approach Your Excellency with the request that you may be pleased to permit us to interview Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru so that we may put our points of view before them and urge them in the interests of the country to respond to our appeal and enable the big issue of constitutional advance being solved in a calm atmosphere.

We desire to make it plain that in going to them we shall be going on our own behalf and we do not profess to represent either the Government or any party in taking this step. If we fail in our attempt the responsibility will be ours. Should Your Excellency be pleased to grant us permission to see these gentlemen in jail we shall request you to issue the necessary orders to the local Governments concerned to allow us the necessary facilities. We further request that if the necessary permission is granted to us we may be allowed to talk to them privately without there being any officer of the

Government present at our interview. We further submit that in our opinion it is desirable that we should see them at the earliest possible date. The reply to this letter may be sent to Mr. Jayakar at the Hotel Cecil.

Yours Sincerely,
(Signed) TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU,
(Signed) M. R. JAYAKAR.

To the above letter the Viceroy made the following reply : —

THE VICEROY'S REPLY
GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTS
Explained

Simla, July 16

Dear Mr. Jayakar,

I have received your letter of the 13th July. You and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru state your desire to do all in your power to bring about a return of peaceful condition in the country and ask for permission to approach Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with this object.

I have had occasion in my address to the Legislature on 9th July to define the attitude of myself and of my Government both to civil disobedience movement and to the constitutional issues. We consider that the civil disobedience movement is doing unmixed harm to the cause of India and many important communities, classes and parties hold the same view. With their help, therefore, the Government must continue to oppose it by all the means in their power, but you rightly recognised that we are not the less anxious to see the achievement of the solution of the constitutional problem by agreement among all the interests concerned.

It is evidently not possible for me to anticipate the proposals that will be made by the Government of India after they have had time to consider the Statutory Commission's report or by the Round Table Conference and still less the decisions of Parliament, but I made it plain in my speech that it remains my earliest desire, as it is that of my Government and, I have no doubt, also that of His Majesty's Government, to do everything that we can in our respective sphere to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree of the management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility.

What those matters may be and what provisions may best be made for them will engage the attention of the conference but I have never believed that with mutual confidence on both sides it should be impossible to reach an agreement. If, therefore, you believe that by the action proposed you

may be able to assist in the restoration of normal conditions in the country it "would be right for me or my Government to interpose any obstacles to your efforts, nor do I think that those who have stood side by side with my Government in steadily opposing the civil disobedience movement and whose co-operation I so much value would wish me to do so. On bearing from you, I will accordingly ask the local Governments concerned to issue the necessary instructions which will enable you to make your public-spirited attempt in the cause of peace in India.

Yours Sincerely,
(Signed) Irwin.

TALKS IN YERAVDA PRISON

MR. GANDHI'S TERMS

With these two documents we interviewed Mr. Gandhi at Yeravda Jail in Poona on the 23rd and 24th July 1930. During the interview we explained to Mr. Gandhi the whole situation and gave him the substance of our conversation with the Viceroy. Mr. Gandhi gave us the following note and letter to be handed over to Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru at Naini Jail Allahabad :—

" Constitutional Issues "

"(1) So far as this question is concerned, my personal position is that if the Round Table Conference is restricted to a decision of the safeguards that may be necessary in connection with full self-Government during the period of transition. I should have no objection, it being understood that the question of independence should not be ruled out if anybody raises it. I should be satisfied, before I could endorse the idea of Congress attending the Conference, about its whole composition.

" (2) If the Congress is satisfied as to the Round Table Conference, naturally civil disobedience would be called off, that is to say, disobedience of certain laws for the sake of disobedience-but (i) peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shop will be continued, unless the Government themselves can enforce the prohibition of liquor and foreign cloth, and (ii) the manufacture of salt by the populace will have to be continued and the penal clauses of the Salt Act should not be enforced. There will be no raids on the Government salt depots or private depots. I will agree even if this clause is not made a clause in these terms, but is accepted as an understanding in writing.

" (2) (a)-Simultaneously with the calling of the civil disobedience, all Satyagrahi prisoners and other political prisoners, convicted or under trial, who have not been guilty of violence or incitement to violence should be ordered to be released ; (b) properties confiscated under the Salt Act, Press Act and Revenue Act and the like should be restored ; (c) Fines and

securities taken from convicted Satyagrahis or under the Press Act should be refunded; (d) all officers including village officers, who have resigned or who have been dismissed during the civil disobedience movement and who may desire to rejoin Government service, should be restored—

N.B.—The foregoing should refer also to the non-co-operation period (of the Viceregal) Ordinances should be repeated.

TO BE SHOWN TO NEHRUS

" This opinion of mine is purely provisional because I consider that a prisoner has no right to pronounce any opinion upon the political activities of which he cannot possibly have a full grasp while he is shut out of personal contact. I, therefore, feel that my opinion is not entitled to the weight I should claim for it if I was in touch with the movement. Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Sapru may show this to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and those who are in charge of the movement.

" Nothing is to appear in the press. This is not to be shown to the Viceroy at this stage.

" Even if the foregoing terms are accepted I should not care to attend the Conference unless in the event of my going out of prison I gained the self-confidence which I have not at present and unless among those Indians who would be invited there was a preliminary conversation and agreement as to the minimum by which they should stand under all circumstances. I reserve to myself the liberty, when the occasion of testing every Swaraj scheme by the ability to satisfy the object underlying the eleven points mentioned in my letter to the Viceroy. (Sd.) M. K. Gandhi, 23rd July 1930. Yeravda Central Prison."

" JAWAHARLAL MUST DECIDE "

The following is Mr. Gandhi's covering letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru : —

" My position is essentially awkward. Being temperamentally so built, I cannot give a decisive opinion on matters happening outside the prison walls. What I have therefore given to our friends is the roughest draft of what is likely to satisfy me personally. You may not know that I was disinclined to give anything to Mr. Slocombe and wanted him to discuss things with you but I could not resist his appeal and let him publish the interview before seeing you.

" At the same time I do not want to stand in the way of an honourable settlement if the time for it is ripe. I have grave doubts about it but after all, Jawaharlal's must be the final voice. You and I can only give our advice to him. What I have said in my memorandum given to Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar is the utmost limit to which I can go. But Jawaharlal and, for that matter, also you may consider my position to be inconsistent with the intrinsic Congress policy or the present temper of the people.

THE ELEVEN POINTS

" I should have no hesitation in supporting any stronger position up to the letter of the Lahore resolution. You need therefore attach no weight to my memorandum unless it finds an echo in the hearts of you both. I know neither you nor Jawahar were enamored of the eleven points brought out in my first letter to the Viceroy. I do not know whether you still have the same opinion. My own mind is quite clear about them. They are to me the substance of independence. I should have nothing to do with anything that would not give the nation power to give immediate effect to them. In restricting myself to the three only in the memorandum I have not waived the other eight. But the three are now brought out to deal with civil disobedience I would be no party to any truce which would undo the position at which we have arrived to-day.

Yours Sincerely—(Signed) M. K. Gandhi 23rd July 1930. Yeravda Mandir."

Accordingly on the 27th and 28th July we saw Pandit's Motilal Nehtu and Jawaharlal Nehru at Naini Jail, Allahabad and after a review of the entire position in the light of the Viceroy's letter and Mr. Gandhi's note and the letter referred to above, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru gave us the following two documents to be taken to Mr. Gandhi at Yeravda, Poona.

THE NEHRU'S REPLY

Discussion' with Mr. Gandhi Desired

Memorandum dated 28th July 1930 by Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, Central Prison, Naini Allahabad :

We have had long conversations with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and they have informed us of the various events which led to their seeking interviews with Gandhiji was with us in our respective prisons in order, if possible, to terminate or suspend the present hostilities between the people of India and the British Government. We appreciate their earnest desire for peace and would gladly explore all avenues which might lead to it, provided such a peace was an honourable one for the people of India who have already sacrificed so much in the national struggle and meant freedom for our country. As representatives of the Congress, we have no authority to alter in any material particular its resolutions, but we might be prepared under certain circumstances to recommend a variation in the details, provided the fundamental position taken up by the Congress was accepted.

" We are, however, faced with an initial difficulty. Both of us are in prison and for sometime past have been cut off from the outside world and the national movement. One of us for nearly three months was not allowed any daily newspaper. Gandhiji has also been in prison for several months. Indeed, almost all our colleagues of the original Working Committee of the Congress are in prison and the Committee itself has been declared

an illegal organisation. Of the 360 members of the All India Congress Committee, which is the final authority in the national Congress organisation subject only to the full session of the Congress, probably 75 per cent. are in prison. Cut off, as we are, from the national movement, we cannot take upon ourselves the responsibility of taking a definite step without the fullest consultation with our colleagues and especially with Gandhiji.

AGREEMENT ON ESSENTIALS

As regards the Round Table Conference we feel that it is unlikely to achieve anything unless an agreement on all vital matters is previously arrived at. We attach great importance to such an agreement which must be definite and there must be no room for misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have made it very clear and Lord Irwin has also stated in his published letter to them that they are acting on their own behalf and cannot commit him or his Government. It is, however, possible that they may succeed in paving the way to such an agreement between the Congress and the British Government. As we are unable to suggest any definite terms for truce without consulting Gandhiji and other colleagues, we refrain from discussing the suggestions made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and by Gandhiji in the note of his dated 23rd July which has been shown to us. We might however, say that we agree generally with Mr. Gandhiji's 2nd and 3rd points. But we should like to discuss with him and others details of these points and specially his point (1), before we can finally make our suggestion. We suggest that this note of ours be treated as confidential and be shown only to such persons as see Mr. Gandhiji's note dated 23rd July 1930.

FATHER AND SON AGREED

Letter dated 28th July 1930 from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Central Prison, Naini, Allahabad, to Mr. Gandhi, Yeravda Jail; Poona :—

Central Prison, Naini, 28th July 1930.

My dear Bapuji,

It is a delight to write to you again after a long interval even though it will be from one prison to another. I would like to write a length, but I am afraid I cannot do so at present. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the matter in issue. Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar came yesterday and had a long interview with father and me. To-day they are coming again. As they have already put us in possession of all facts and shown us your note and letter, we felt we could discuss the matter between us two and arrive at some decision even without waiting for the second interview. Of course, if anything new turns up at the 2nd interview we are prepared to vary any previously formed opinion. Our conclusions for the time being are given in a note which we are giving to Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. This is more or less brief, but it will, I hope, give you some idea of how our minds are working. I might add that father and I are in full agreement in regard to what our attitude should be

I might confess that your point (1) regarding the constitutional issue has not won me over nor does father fancy it. I do not see how it fits in with our position or our pledges or with the realities of to-day. Father and I entirely agree with you that we can be 'no parties to any truce which undo the position at which we have arrived to-day.' It is because of this that the fullest consideration is essential before any final decision is arrived at. I must confess I do not see an appreciable advance yet from the other side and I greatly fear a false or weak move on our part. I am expressing myself moderately. For myself, I delight in warfare. It makes me feel that I am alive. The events of the last four months in India have gladdened my heart and have made me prouder of Indian men and women and even children than I have ever been, but I realise that most people are not war-like and like peace, so I try hard to suppress myself and take a peaceful view.

" A NEW INDIA "

EFFICACY OF NON-VIOLENCE

May I congratulate you on the new India you have created by your magic touch. What the future will bring I know not, but the past has made life worth living and our prosaic existence has developed something of epic greatness in it. Sitting here in Naini Jail, I have pondered on the wonderful efficacy of non-violence as a weapon and have become a greater convert to it than ever before. I hope you are not dissatisfied with the response of the country to the non-violence creed. Despite occasional lapses, the country has struck to it wonderfully, certainly far more grimly than I had expected.

I am afraid I am still somewhat of a protestant regarding your eleven points, not that I disagree with any one of them, indeed, they are important. Yet I do not think that they take the place of independence ; but I certainly agree with you that we should have nothing to do with anything that would not give the nation the power to give immediate effect to them.' Father had been unwell for the last eight days over since he took an injection. He has grown very weak. This long interview last evening tired him out.

(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL,

Please do not be anxious about me. It is only a passing trouble and I hope to get over it in two or three days. Love.

(Sd.) MOTILAL NEHRU,

We have had another talk with Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. At their desire, we have made some alterations in our note, but they do not make any vital difference. Our position is quite clear and I have no doubt whatever about it. I hope you will appreciate it."

Accordingly Mr. Jayakar alone saw Mr. Gandhi on July 31 and August 1 and 2 when Mr. Gandhi dictated to him the following note :—

" (1) No constitutional scheme would be acceptable to Mr. Gandhi which did not contain a clause allowing India the right to secede from the Empire at her desire and another clause which gave the right and power to India to deal satisfactorily with his eleven points.

(2) The Viceroy should be made aware of this position of Mr. Gandhi in order that the Viceroy should not consider later that these views of Mr. Gandhi had taken him by surprise when they were urged at the Round Table Conference.

(3) The Viceroy should also be made aware that Mr. Gandhi would insist at the Round Table Conference on the clause giving India the right to have examined by an independent tribunal all British claims and concessions given to Britishers in the past."

After that a joint interview took place at Yeravda Jail. Poona, on the 13th, 14th and 15th August, between us on the one hand and Mr. Gandhi, Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru. Vallabhabhai Patel Dr. Mahmood, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mrs. Naidu on the other. As a result of our conversations with them on these occasions the permission to show it to the Viceroy. This letter is set out below :—

LEADERS' JOINT STATEMENT

TIME NOT RIPE

"Yeravda Central Prison, 15th August 1930.

Dear friends,

We are deeply grateful to you for having undertaken the duty of trying to effect a peaceful settlement between the British Government and the Congress. After having perused the correspondence between yourselves and His Excellency the Viceroy and having had the benefit of protracted talks with you and having discussed among ourselves, we have come to the conclusion that the time is not yet ripe for securing a settlement honourable for our country.

Marvellous as has been the mass awakening during the past five months and great as have been the sufferings of the people among all grades and classes representing different creeds, we feel that the sufferings have been neither sustained enough nor large enough for the immediate attainment of the end.

Needless to mention that we do not in any way share your view or the Viceroy's that civil disobedience has harmed the country or that it is ill-timed or unconstitutional. English history teems with instances of bloody revolts whose praises Englishmen have sung unstintingly and taught us to do likewise. It, therefore, ill becomes the Viceroy or any intelligent Englishman to condemn a revolt that is in intention and that has overwhelmingly remained in execution peaceful. But we have no desire to

quarrel with condemnation, whether official or unofficial, of the present civil disobedience campaign. The wonderful mass response to the movement is, we hold, its sufficient justification.

What is, however, the point here is the fact that we gladly make common cause with you in wishing, if it is at all possible, to stop or suspend civil disobedience. It can be no pleasure to us needlessly to expose men, women and even children of our country to imprisonment, lathi charges, and worse. You will, therefore, believe us when we assure you and, through you the Viceroy, that we would leave no stone unturned to explore any and every channel for an honourable peace.

But we are free to confess that as yet we see no such sign on the horizon. We notice no symptom of the conversion of the English official world to the view that it is India's men and women who must decide what is best for India. We distrust the pious declaration of good intentions, often well ment, of officials. The age-long exploitation by the English of the people of this ancient land has rendered them almost incapable of seeing the ruin, moral, economic and political of our country which this exploitation has brought about. They cannot persuade themselves to see that the one thing needful for them to do is to get off our backs and do some reparation for the past wrongs by helping us to grow out of the dwarfing progress that has gone on for a century of British domination.

But we know you and some of our learned countrymen think differently. You believe a conversion has taken place, at any rate, sufficient to warrant participation in the proposed Conference. In spite, therefore, of the limitation we are labouring under, we would gladly co-operate with you to the extent of our ability.

UTMOST RESPONSE

Endorsement of Mr. Gandhi's Points

" The following is the utmost response it is possible for us, circumstanced as we are, to make to your friendly endeavour. We feel the language used by the Viceroy in the reply given to your letter about the proposed Conference is too vague to enable us to assess its value in the terms of the national demand framed last year at Lahore; nor are we in a position to say anything authoritative without a reference to a properly constituted meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress and, if necessary, to the A. I. C. C.

But we can say that, for us individually, no solution will be satisfactory unless (a) it recognises in as many words the right of India to secede at will from the British Empire, (b) it gives to India a complete national government responsible to her people, including control of defence forces and economic control and covers all the eleven points raised in Gandhiji's letter to the Viceroy, and (c) it gives to India the right to refer, if necessary, to an independent tribunal such British claims, concessions and the like, including the so-called public debt of India, as may seem to the National Government to be unjust or not in the interest of the people of India

NOTE :—Such adjustments as may be necessitated in the interests of India during the transference of power to be determined by Indians chosen representatives.

" If the foregoing appears to be feasible to the British Government and a satisfactory declaration is made to that effect, we should recommend to the Working Committee the advisability of calling off civil disobedience, that is to say, disobedience of certain laws for the sake of disobedience. But peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and liquor will be continued unless the Government themselves can enforce prohibition of liquor and foreign cloth. The manufacture of salt by the people will have to be continued and the penal clauses of the Salt Act should not be enforced. There will be no raids on Government or private salt depots.

OTHER CONDITIONS

Simultaneously with the calling off of the civil disobedience (a) all Satyagrahi prisoners and other political prisoners, and other political prisoners convicted or under trial, who have not been guilty of violence or incitement to violence, should be ordered to be released ; (b) Properties confiscated under the salt Act, Press Act, Revenue Act and the like should be restored ; (c) Fines and securities taken from convicted Satyagrahis or under the Press Act should be refunded ; (d) All officers, including village officers who have resigned or who may have been dismissed during the civil disobedience movement and who may desire to rejoin Government service, should be reinstated. Note :—The foregoing sub-clauses refer also to the non-co-operation period ; (e) All Viceregal Ordinances should be repealed.

" The question of the composition of the proposed Conference and of the Congress being represented at it can only be decided after the foregoing preliminaries are satisfactorily settled.

Yours Sincerely,

Motilal Nehru, M. K. Gandhi, Sarojini
Naidu, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jairamdas
Daulatram, Syed Mahomed, Jawaher-
lal Nehru."

We sent them the following reply from Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, on 16th August 1930 : —

" Dear Friends,

" We desire to express our thanks to you all for the courteous and patient hearing which you have been good enough to give us on several occasions on which we visited you either at Poona or Allahabad. We regret we should have caused you so much inconvenience by these prolonged conversations and we are particularly sorry Pandit Motilal Nehru should have been put to the trouble of coming down to Poona at a time when his health

was so bad. We beg formally to acknowledge receipt of the letter which you have handed us and in which you state the terms on which you are prepared to recommend to the Congress to call off the civil disobedience and to participate in the Round Table Conference.

" As we have informed you we took up this work of mediation on the basis of (1) the terms of the interview given by Pandit Motilal Nehru, then Acting President of the Congress, to Mr. Slocombe in Bombay on 20th June 1930 and particularly (2) the terms of the statement submitted by Mr. Slocombe to Pandit Motilal Nehru in Bombay on 25th June 1930 and approved by him (Pandit Motilal Nehru) as the basis of an informal approach to the Viceroy by us. Mr. Slocombe forwarded both the documents to us and we thereupon approached His Excellency the Viceroy for permission to interview Mahatma Gandhi and Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru in order to explore possibilities of settlements. Copy of second document referred to above has been taken by you from us.

" We now find the terms embodied in the letter you gave us on 14th instant are such that, as agreed between us, it must be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy for his consideration, and we have to await his decision. We note your desire that material documents relating to these peace negotiations, including your said letter to us, should be published and we shall proceed to do this after His Excellency the Viceroy has considered your letter.

How GOVERNMENT WOULD RESPOND

" Before we conclude, you will permit us to say we had reasons to believe as we told you, that with the actual calling off of the civil disobedience movement, the general situation would largely improve, non-violent political prisoners would be released, all Ordinances with the exception of those affecting the Chittagaong and Lahore Conspiracy Cases would be recalled and the Congress would get representation in the Round Table Conference larger than that of any other single political party.

" We need scarcely add that we emphasised also that, in our opinion, there was substantially no difference between the point of view adopted by Pandit Motilal Nehru in his interview and the statement sent us by Mr. Slocombe with Pandit Motilal's approval and His Excellency the Viceroy's letter to us.

" Yours sincerely,

" (Sd.) T. B. Saprú, M. R. Jayakar".

Thereafter, Mr. Jayakar alone took the letter of the Congress leaders to Simla on 21st August and had conversations with the Viceroy. Sir Tej Bahadur Saprú joined him on the 25th. We then had several interviews with the Viceroy and some members of his Council between 25th and 27th August. As a result of the same the Viceroy gave us a letter to show to

Congress leaders at Allhabad and Poona. The following is a text of that letters :—

VICEROY' ASSURANCE

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, 28th August 1930.

Dear Sir Tej Bahadur,

" I have to thank you for informing me of the results of conversation held by Mr. Jayakar and yourself with the Congress leaders now in prison and for sending me copies of their joint letter of 15th August and of your reply thereto. I should wish you and Mr. Jayakar both to know how great has been my appreciation of the spirit in which you have pursued your self-imposed public spirited task of endeavouring to assist in restoration of normal conditions in India. " It is worth recalling the conditions under which you entered upon your undertaking. In my letter of 16th July.

I assured you it was the earnest desire of myself, my Government and I had no doubt also of His Majesty's Government to do everything we could to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree in the management of their own affairs as could be shown to be consistent with making provisions for those matters in regard to which they were not at present in a position to assume responsibility. It would be among the functions of the conference to examine in the light of all material available what those matters might be made two other points plain in my speech to the legislature on 9th July first that those attending the conference would have the unfettered right of examining the whole constitutional problem in all its bearings, and secondly that any agreement at which the conference was able to arrive would form the basis of the proposals which His Majesty's Government would later submit to Parliament.

" I fear, as you will no doubt recognise, that the task you had voluntarily undertaken has not been assisted by the letter you have received from the Congress leaders.

In view both of the general tone by which that letter is inspired and of its contents as also of its blank refusal to recognise the grave injury to which the country has been subjected by the Congress policy, not the least in the economic field, I do not think any useful purpose would be served by my attempting to deal in detail with the suggestions there made and I must frankly say I regard discussion on the basis of the proposals contained in the letter as impossible.

I hope, if you desire to see the Congress leaders again, you will make this plain.

QUESTION OF ANNESTY

There is one further comment I must make upon the last paragraph of your reply to them dated 16th August. When we discussed these matters I said, if civil disobedience movement was in fact abandoned, I should not desire to continue the Ordinances (apart from those connected with the Lahore Consipracy Case and Chittagong) necessitated by a situation which

" ex hypothesi" would no longer exist. But I was careful to make it plain that I was unable to give any assurance, if and when the civil disobedience movement ceases that Local Governments would find it possible to release all persons convicted or under trial for offences in connection with the movement not involving violence and that, while I should wish to see a generous policy pursued in this matter, the utmost that I could promise would be to move all the Local Governments to consider with sympathy all cases individually on their merits.

CONGRESS REPRESENTATION

" Upon the point of your reference to the representation of the Congress at the Conference, in the event of their abandoning the civil disobedience movement and desiring to attend, my recollection is that you explained that the demand of the Congress was not for a predominant, in the sense of majority, representation of the whole Conference and that I expressed the view that I should anticipate little difficulty in recommending to His Majesty's Government to secure that the Congress should be adequately represented. I added, if events so developed and should be ready to receive a panel of names from leaders of the Congress Party of those whom they would regard as suitable representatives.

" I feel that you and Mr. Jayakar would desire to be clearly informed of the position of myself and my Government as it may be desirable that the letters should be published at an early date in order that the public may be fully informed of the circumstances in which your efforts have failed to produce the result you hoped and they so certainly deserved.

" Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) Irwin."

The Viceroy also permitted us to mention to the Congress leaders the result of our conversations with him on certain specific points raised by us in connection with the letter of the Congress leaders. We left Simla on 28th August and interviewed Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Mahmood in Naini Jail, Allahabad on 30th and 31st August. We showed them the said letter of the Viceroy and placed before them the result of our conversations. We explained to them, with reference to the several points raised in their letter to us of 15th August and not covered in the Viceroy's letter of 28th August that we had reason to believe from the conversations we had with the Viceroy that a settlement was possible on the following basis :—

RIGHT TO SECEDE

(A) On the constitutional question the position would be as stated in the 4 fundamental points in Para. 2 of the Viceroy's letter to us of 28th August.

(B) With reference to the question whether Mr. Gandhi would be allowed to raise at the Round Table Conference the question of India's right to secede from the Empire at will, the position was as follows :—"As the

Viceroy had stated in his said letter to us, the Conference was a free conference and therefore any one could raise any point he liked. But the Viceroy thought it would be very unwise for Mr. Gandhi to raise this question now. If, however, he faced the Government of India with such a question, the Viceroy would say the Government were not prepared to treat it as an open question. If, in spite of this, Mr. Gandhi desired to raise the question the Government would inform the Secretary of State of his intention to do so at the Round Table Conference."

(C) As regards right to raise at the Round Table Conference, the question of India's liability to certain financial burdens and to get them examined by an independent tribunal, the position was that the Viceroy could not entertain any proposition amounting to total repudiation of all debts ; but it would be open to anyone to raise at the Round Table Conference any question as to any financial liability of India and to call for an examination.

SALT TAX QUESTION

(D) As regards granting relief against the Salt Act, the position of the Viceroy was that (i) Salt tax was going to be provincialised, if the recommendation of the Simon Commission in that behalf was accepted ; and (ii) there had already been a great loss of revenue and therefore the Government would not like to forego this source. But if the Legislature was persuaded to repeal the Salt Act and if any proposal was put forward to make good the loss of revenue occasioned by such a repeal, the Viceroy and his Government would consider the question on its merits. It was not, however, possible for the Viceroy to condone open breaches of the Salt Act as long as it was law. When goodwill and peace were restored and if Indian leaders desired to discuss with the Viceroy and his Government how best economic relief could be given to the poorer classes. His Excellency the Viceroy would be glad to call a small conference of Indian leaders.

(E) With reference to picketing, the position was that, if picketing amounted to a nuisance to any class of people or was coupled with mole station or intimidated or use of force, the Viceroy reserved to the Government the right of taking such action as the law allowed or taking such legal power as might be necessary to meet any emergency that might arise Subject to the above when peace was established the Ordinance against picketing would be withdrawn.

(F) With regard to the re-employment of officers who had resigned or had been dismissed during the civil disobedience campaign, the position was: This matter was primarily a question for the discretion at the Local Governments. Subject, however, to there being vacancies and as long as it did not involve dismissing men who had been employed by the Government during the period of their trouble and who had proved loyal, the Local Governments would be expected to re-employ men who had thrown up their appointments in a fit of excitement or who had been swept off their feet

(G) As for the restoration of printing presses confiscated under the Press Ordinance, there would be no difficulty.

(H) As regards the restoration of fines and properties confiscated under the revenue law, that required closer definition. As to properties confiscated and sold under such law, there might be rights of, third parties involved. As to refunding of fines there were difficulties. In short, all that the Viceroy could say was that the Local Government would exercise their discretion with justice and take all circumstances into consideration and try to be as accommodating as they could.

As to the release of prisoners, the Viceroy had already explained his views in his letter to us dated 28th July.

NEHRU'S LAST LETTER

" We made clear to Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Mahmood during their said two interviews with us that, though the time" before us was limited, further progress with our negotiations was possible on the lines indicated above. They, however, expressed their unwillingness to accept any settlement on this basis and gave us a note for Mr. Gandhi which is as follows :—

"Naini Central Prison, 31st August 1930".

" We have further interviews with Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru yesterday and to-day and have had the advantage of long talks with them. They have given us copy of the letter dated 28th August addressed to them by Lord Irwin. In this letter it is stated clearly that Lord Irwin regards discussion on the basis of the proposals contained in our joint letter of 15th August to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar as impossible and under the circumstances he rightly concludes that their efforts have failed to produce any result.

" This joint letter as you know, was written after full consideration by the signatories to it and represented the utmost they were prepared to go in their individual capacities. We stated there that no" solution would be satisfactory unless it fulfilled certain vital conditions and that a satisfactory declaration to that effect was made by the British Government. If such a declaration was made, we would be prepared to recommend to the Working Committee the advisability of calling off civil disobedience, provided simultaneously certain steps indicated in our letter were taken by the British Government in India. It was only after a satisfactory settlement of all these preliminaries that the question of composition of the proposed London Conference and of the Congress being represented at it could be decided.

No COMMON GROUND

" Government have no desire for Peace."

"Lord Irwin, in his letter, considers even a discussion on the basis of these proposals as impossible. Under the circumstances, there is, or can be, no common ground between us. Quite apart from the contents and

tone of the letter the recent activities of the British Government in India clearly indicate that the Government has no desire for peace. The proclamation of the Working Committee as an illegal body in the Delhi Province sooa after the meeting of it was announced to be held there and the subsequent arrest of most of its members can have that meaning and no other.

" We have no complaint against these or other, arrests or other activities of the Government, uncivilised and barbarous as we consider some of these to be. We welcome them, but we feel we are justified in pointing out that desire for peace, and aggressive attack on the very body which is capable of giving peace and with which it is sought to treat, don't go well together. The proscription of the Working Committee all over India and the attempt to prevent its meetings must necessarily mean that the national struggle must go on, whatever the consequences, and that there will be no possibility of peace, because those who may have some authority to represent the people of India will be spread out in British prisons all over India.

GREAT HIATUS

Lord Irwin's letter and the action taken by the British Government make plain that the efforts of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have been in vain. Indeed, the letter and some of the explanations that have been given us take us back in some respects even from the position that was previously taken. In view of this great hiatus that exists between our position and Lord Irwin's it is hardly necessary to go into details. But we should like to point out to you certain aspects of his letter. The first part of the letter is practically a repetition of his speech in the Assembly and of the phrases used in his letter dated July 16 addressed to Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. As we pointed out in our joint letter, this phraseology is too vague for us to assess its value. It may be made to mean anything or nothing. In our joint letter, we have made it clear that complete national government responsible to the people of India, including the control of defence, forces and economic control, must be recognised as India's immediate demand. There is no question of what are usually called safeguards or any delay. Adjustments there necessarily must be for transference of power, and in regard to these we stated that they were to be determined by India's chosen representatives. With regard to India's right to secession at will from the British Empire and her right to refer British claims and concessions to an independent tribunal, all we are told is that the Conference will be a free Conference and any point can be raised there. This is no advance on the previous statement made.

QUESTION OF DEBTS

"We are further told, however, that if the British Government in India were definitely faced with the possibility of the former question being raised. Lord Irwin would say that they were not to treat it as an open question. All they could do was to inform the Secretary of State of our intention to raise the question at the Conference. With regard to the other

proposition, we are told that Lord Irwin could only entertain the idea of a few individual financial transactions being subjected to scrutiny. While such scrutiny may take place in individual cases, its scope will have to extend to the whole field of British claims including, as we have stated, the so-called public debt of India. We consider both these questions as of vital importance and previous agreement as mentioned in our joint letter seems to us essential."

" Lord Irwin's reference to the release of prisoners is very restricted and unsatisfactory. He is unable to give an assurance that all of non-violent civil disobedience prisoners even will be discharged. All he proposes to do is to leave the matter in the hands of Local Governments. We are not prepared to trust in such a matter to the generosity or sympathy of Local Governments or local officials ; but, apart from this there is no reference in Lord Irwin's letter to other non-violent prisoners. There is a large number of Congress men and others who were sent to prison for political offences prior to the civil disobedience movement. We might mention in this connection the Meerut Case prisoners also who have already spent a year and a half as under trials. We have made it clear in our joint letter that all those should be released.

LAHORE AND MEERUT CASES

" Regarding Bengal and Lahore Case Ordinances, we feel that no exception should be made in their favour as suggested by Lord Irwin. We have not claimed the release of those political prisoners who may have been guilty of violence not because we would not welcome their release, but because we felt that, as our movement was strictly non-violent, we would not confuse the issue ; but the least we can do is to press for an ordinary trial for these fellow-countrymen of ours and not by an extraordinary court constituted by an Ordinance which denies them the right of appeal and the ordinary privileges of an accused. Amazing events, including brutal assaults that have occurred even in the open court during the so-called trial, make it imperative that the ordinary procedure should be followed. We understand that some of the accused in protest for the treatment accorded to them, have been on hunger strike for a long period and are now at death's door.

" The Bengal Ordinance, we understand has been replaced by an Act of the Bengal Council. We consider this Ordinance and any Act based on it most objectionable and the fact that an unrepresentative body like the present Bengal Council has passed it does not make it any the better.

PICKETING IN FUTURE

" With regard to further picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops, we are told that Lord Irwin is agreeable to the withdrawal of the Picketing Ordinance, but he states that if he thinks it necessary, he will take fresh legal powers to combat picketing. Thus he informs us that he might re-enact the Ordinance or something similar to it whenever he considers it necessary.

" The reply regarding the Salt Act and certain other matters referred to in our joint letter is also wholly un-satisfactory. We need not deal with it at any length here as you are an acknowledged expert on salt.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES

" We would only say that we see no reason to modify our previous position with regard to these matters. Thus Lord Irwin has declined to agree to all the major propositions and many of the minor ones laid down in our joint letter, the difference in his outlook and ours is very great, indeed fundamental. We hope you will show this note to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and in consultation with them, give your reply to Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. We feel that the publication of the correspondence must no longer be delayed and we are not justified in keeping the public in the dark. Even apart from the question of publication, we are requesting Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to send copies of all the correspondence and relevant papers to Mr. Chaudhari Khaliq-uz-Zaman, the Acting President of the Congress. We feel that we ought to take no steps without immediate information being sent to the Working Committee, which happens to be functioning.

"(Signed) Motilal, Syed Mahmood,
Jawaharlal."

MR. GANDHI'S FINAL DECISION

We accordingly saw Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders in Yeravda Jail, Poona on 3rd, 4th and 5th September, gave them the said letter and discussed the whole question with them. As a result of such conversations, they gave us the statement which is reproduced below :—

" Yeravda Central Prison, September 5, 1930."

" Dear friends : —

" We have very carefully gone through the letter written to you by His Excellency the Viceroy dated 28th August 1930. You have kindly supplemented it with a record of your conversations with the Viceroy on the points not covered by the letter. We have equally carefully gone through the notes signed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and sent by them through you. This note embodies their considered opinion on the said letter and conversations. We gave two anxious nights to these papers and we had the benefit of full and free discussion with you on all the points arising out of these papers. And as we have told you, we have all arrived at a definite conclusion.

" We see no meeting ground between the Government and the Congress as far as we can speak for the latter, being out of touch with the outside world.

We unreservedly associate ourselves with the opinion contained in the note sent by the distinguished prisoners in Naini Central Prison, but

these friends expect us to give in our own words our view of the position finally reached in the negotiations for peace which you, with patriotic motives, have carried on during the past two months at considerable sacrifice of your own time and no less inconvenience to yourselves. We shall therefore, allude as briefly as possible to the fundamental difficulties that have stood in the way of peace being achieved.

VICEROY'S TERMS EXAMINED

" The Viceroy's letter dated 16th July 1930, is we have taken it, intended to satisfy, so far as may be, the terms of the interview which Pandit Motilal gave to Mr. Slocombe on June 20 last and the statement submitted by Mr. Slocombe to him on June 25 and approved by him. We are unable to read in the Viceroy's language in his letter of July 16 anything like satisfaction of the terms of the interview or the said statement. Here are the relevant parts of the interview and the statement.

THE INTERVIEW. " If, the terms of the Round Table Conference are to be left open and we are expected to go to London to argue our case for Dominion Status, I should decline. If it was made clear, however, that the Conference would meet to frame a constitution for free India, subject to such adjustments of our mutual relations as are required by the special needs and conditions of India and our past association, I for one would be disposed to recommend to the Congress to accept the invitation to participate in the Conference. We, must be masters of our household, but we are ready to agree to reasonable terms for the period of transfer of power from a British administration in India to a responsible Indian Government. We must meet the British people to discuss these terms as Nation to Nation and on equal footing.

THE STATEMENT.—" The Government would give a private assurance that they would support the demand for full responsible Government for India subject to such mutual adjustments and terms of transfer as are required by the special needs and conditions of India and by her long association with Great Britain and as may be decided by the Round Table Conference.

And here is the relevant part of the Viceroy's letter :—' It remains my earnest desire, as it is that of my Government and, I have no doubt, also that of His Majesty's Government to do everything we can in our respective spheres to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree of management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with the making of provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility. What those matters may be and what provisions may best be made for them will engage the attention of the Conference, but I have never believed that with mutual confidence on both sides, it should be impossible to reach an agreement'

" We feel that there is a vast difference between the two positions. Where Pandit Motilalji visualises free India enjoying a status different in kind from the present as a result of deliberations at the proposed Round Table

Conference, the Viceroy's letter merely commits him, his Government and the British Cabinet to an earnest desire to assist India to obtain as large a degree of management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters, in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility.

" In other words the prospect held out by the Viceroy's letter is one of getting at the most something more along the lines of reforms commencing with those known to us as Landsdowne Reforms. As we had the fear that our interpretation was correct in our letter of 15th August 1930 signed also by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We put our position negatively and said what would not in our opinion satisfy the Congress. The letter you have now brought from His Excellency reiterates the original position taken up by him in his first letter and, we are grieved to say, contemptuously dismisses our letter as unworthy of consideration and regards discussion on the basis of proposals contained in the letter as impossible.

VOLUNTARY PARTNERSHIP

" You have thrown further light on the question by telling us that if Mr. Gandhi definitely faced the Government of India with such a question (that is the right of secession from the Empire at India's will) the Viceroy would say that they were not prepared to treat it as an open question. We on the other hand, regard the question as the central point in any free constitution that India is to secure and one which ought not to need any argument. If India is now to attain full responsible government or full self-Government or whatever other term it is to be known by, it can be only on an absolutely voluntary basis, leaving each party to sever partnership or association at will. If India is to remain no longer a part of the Empire but is to become an equal and free partner in the Commonwealth, she must feel the want and the warmth of that association and never otherwise. You will please observe that this position is clearly brought out in the interview already alluded to by us. So long, therefore, as the British Government or the British people regard this position as impossible or untenable, the Congress must, in our opinion, continue to fight for freedom.

GOVERNMENT MENTALITY

" The attitude taken up by the Viceroy over the very mild proposal made by us regarding the Salt Tax affords a further painful insight into the Government mentality. It is as plain as daylight, to us that from the dizzy heights of Simla the rulers of India are unable to understand or appreciate the difficulties of the starving millions living in the plains, whose incessant toil makes Government from such a giddy height at all possible. If the blood of the innocent peoples spilt during the past five months to sustain the monopoly of a gift of nature, next in importance to poor people only to air and water, has not brought home to Government the conviction of its utter immorality, no conference of Indian leaders as suggested by the Viceroy can possibly do so. The suggestion that those who ask for the

repeal of the monopoly should show a source of equivalent revenue adds insult to injury. This attitude is an indication that if the Government can help it, the existing crushingly expensive system shall continue to the end of time.

" We venture further to point out that not only does the Government here but Governments all the world over openly condone breaches of measures which have become unpopular, but which, for technical or other reasons, cannot straightaway be repealed. We need not now deal with many other important matters in which, too, there is no adequate advance from the Viceroy to the popular position set forth by us.

UNBRIDGEABLE GULF

" We hope we have brought out sufficient weighty matters in which there appears at present to be an unbridgeable gulf between the British Government and the Congress. There need, however, be no disappointment for the apparent failure of the peace negotiations.

"The Congress is engaged in a grim struggle for freedom. The nation has resorted to a weapon which the rulers being unused to it will take time to understand and appreciate. We are not surprised that a few months of suffering has not converted them. The Congress desires harm to no single legitimate interest by whomsoever acquired. It has no quarrel with the Englishman as such, but it resents and will resent with all moral strength at its command the intolerable British domination. Non-violence being assured to the end, we are certain of an early fulfilment of the national aspiration.

This we say in spite of bitter and often insulting language used by the powers that be in regard to civil disobedience.

" Lastly, we once more thank you for the great pains you have taken to bring about peace. But we suggest that the time has now arrived when any further peace negotiations should be carried on with those in charge of the Congress organisation. As prisoners we labour under an obvious handicap. Our opinion, based, as it must be, on second hand evidence runs the risk of being faulty. It would be naturally open to those in charge of the Congress organisation to see any of us. In that case and when the Government itself is equally desirous for peace, they should have no difficulty in having access to us. (Sd.) M. K. Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jairamdas Daulatram."

We content ourselves with publishing for the information of the public, the material facts and documents, and, in strict conformity with our duties and obligations as intermediaries, we refrain in this statement from putting our own interpretation or offering our own comments on the facts and documents set out above. We may mention that we have obtained the consent of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Congress leaders to the publication of the documents above set out

.

Times of India, 8th September 1930

**CONGRESS BLAMED
FAILURE OF PEACE MOVE
" Moderate Leaders' Appeal to Indians "**

WORK BEFORE CONFERENCE

The leaders of the Congress are blamed for the failure of the peace negotiations undertaken by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah one of Bombay's delegates to the Round Table Conference stated in an interview that the persistence of the Congress in continuing the Civil Disobedience movement was bound to lead to disaster. In trying to ruin Britain it was more likely that India would be ruined first. He appealed to Indians to await the result of the Round Table Conference.

Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Millowners' Association, stated that the whole country deplored the failure. Recent enunciations of policy by Lord Irwin assured the country to support for a Dominion Constitution with suitable safeguards. The time had arrived when leaders who were outside the Congress must speak out. It was their duty.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that if the inception of the Civil Disobedience movement was a blunder the rejection of terms of peace was a still more serious blunder. The heavy responsibility lay on those who attended the Round Table Conference of achieving freedom for India by constitutional means.

DISOBEDIENCE LEADING TO RUIN

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, one of the Bombay delegates to the Round Table Conference, asked for his views on the failure of the peace negotiations at Naini and Yeravda, made the following statement to a representative of the Times of India :

" It is very unfortunate indeed that the efforts of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have failed. The Congress leaders made a mistake on December 23, 1929, when they broke up with the Viceroy and made a demand as a condition precedent to their participating in the Conference as follows: —" That unless previous assurances were given by His Majesty's Government that the purpose of the Conference was to draft a scheme for Dominion Status which His Majesty's Government would undertake to support," etc. Now again, the demands put forward by the Congress leaders as a condition precedent to the calling off of civil disobedience were, in my opinion, more than a mistake. The Congress leaders have failed to appreciate or realise the realities and have ignored the present condition of India.

SURE TO LEAD TO DISASTER

" The persistence of the Congress in pursuing the civil disobedience movement is not only premature, as I have often said, but it is bound to

lead to disaster. In trying to ruin the British, we are more likely to be ruined before we succeed in ruining them. We have many difficulties which must not be lost sight of. To begin with, the Hindus and Musalmans are not united, and it is no use concealing the fact that their relations are far from friendly. The failure of our efforts to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity has left its mark of bitterness, and it is admitted on all hands, including the Congress leaders, that without Hindu-Muslim unity there can be, and will be no Swaraj in India.

RESISTANCE OUT OF PLACE

" I fully understand the feeling of an average man who is moved by his sense of patriotism in sympathising with India's claim for freedom and is willing to make sacrifices to win India's liberty; but patriotism without practical wisdom and statesmanship is not going to lead us very far in the direction of realising our goal. Resistance to Government, when His Majesty's Government themselves, as the highest constitutional authority representing the British Parliament are inviting us to negotiate and come to settlement which may be fair and satisfactory to India's interests, is at this moment out of place.

I would, in conclusion, therefore, appeal to every countrymen of mine to await the result of the London Conference and to help us in the first instance to find a solution and a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question. I am sure our task then will not be difficult when we have to face the British Government at the London Conference. As I have said before, speaking for myself, I am sure that, unless His Majesty's Government and the British delegation mean real business, the Conference will not succeed ".

FAILURE DEPLORED

" LEADERS OUTSIDE CONGRESS MUST SPEAK OUT "

Mr. H. P. Mody, interviewed by a representative of The Times of India, said: " It is no exaggeration to say that the whole Country, barring the section which controls the Congress policy, is deeply disappointed over the failure of peace negotiations which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar so patriotically undertook. Their mission has failed because those who are directing the national movement appear to be obsessed by the thought of the remarkable success it has achieved and because they have failed to recognise that the country will not be able much longer to pay the price which is being demanded. It would appear as if history was repeating itself. I was a member of the All Parties Conference held in Bombay some years ago under the presidency of Sir Sankaran Nair and I vividly remember how leaders from all over the country practically went down on their knees before the Mahatma to induce him to seize the opportunity which had presented itself for an honourable settlement. That was not done, with consequences to India which it is not necessary to dwell upon. Today, the nation having demonstrated its strength in an unmistakable manner, India can have a settlement which would preserve her honour and guarantee her future.

A MATTER FOR NEGOTIATIONS

" The recent enunciations of policy by Lord Irwin," Mr. Mody continued, " practically assured the country of his support and that of his Government to a constitution calculated to secure Dominion Status with such reservations as are inevitable in the circumstances of the case. Whether the immediate attainment of such a status appeals to the Congress or not, there is no denying the fact that it would be regarded with satisfaction by a large and influential section of public opinion. It would all depend upon what reservations and safeguards it was sought to be laid down, and that is pre-eminently a matter for negotiations. The Congress, however, would have nothing to do with a constitution which did not secure to the country a position more or less analogous to that which the Labour Congress demanded and the result is that after weeks of negotiations we are, if anything, farther away from peace than ever before. It is a tragedy which all must deplore.

CONGRESS'S FUTURE POLICY

The question that now presents itself is whether it is possible for the struggle to continue without inflicting further damage on the trade and industries of the country. Let the Congress carry on the fight if they will, but let them revise their political programme in such a way that it may cease to interfere actively with the economic structure of the country which is on the verge of collapse. The time has arrived when leaders of thought outside the Congress circles must definitely and unequivocally declare themselves and face without flinching the obloquy and ridicule which are always the lot of those who are unable to subscribe to popular opinions and demands. It is an unpleasant task and to some it may appear to be politically mischievous. But those who feel that India can by negotiations achieve an honourable settlement of the national demands must speak up or abdicate their position in the public life of the country. There is no question of any hostility to the Congress, which has aroused such tremendous national consciousness. It is merely a question of the duty which men of position and influence outside the Congress owe to themselves and to the country in whose well-being they have a stake which is not to be ignored."

" SERIOUS BLUNDER "

Sir C. Setalvad Blames Congress

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Chairman of the Western India Liberal Association, another of the Bombay delegates to the Round Table Conference, said:

" I have learnt with profound regret the final break-down of the negotiations between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and the Congress leaders now in jail. In my view a serious blunder was committed when in December last the offer of the Viceroy was rejected at the conference at Delhi.

" A false step was taken when the Civil Disobedience movement was launched in February last and a still more serious blunder has been committed now in rejecting the terms that were placed by the negotiators before the Congress leaders.

"Judging by the whole correspondence now published, the impression cannot be avoided that the Viceroy had gone the farthest length and it is a pity that the Congress leaders were not prepared to recognise the sincerity and earnestness of the intentions of the Viceroy and the British Cabinet. The further continuance of the Civil Disobedience movement is certain to affect adversely the economic interests of the country and to retard the very object that the Congress has in view.

WORK BEFORE CONFERENCE

" In the events that have happened the responsibility lies heavily on those who believe in achieving real freedom for India by constitutional means. It must always be remembered that as regards the main objective, namely making India complete master in her own house, there is no difference between any of the political parties. The difference is only one of method. It has been always conceded that the supporters of the Congress are actuated by earnest patriotism, but while that is so they should be prepared to recognise that those who differ from them are also equally sincere and patriotic. The Congress, therefore, should, instead of hampering the efforts of the other parties, allow them free scope and freedom to pursue their own methods for achieving the same end.

" Those who are in favour of the Round Table plan are firmly for the attainment of full internal freedom in fiscal and other matters for India and want her to be immediately self-governing with such reservations and adjustments as may be found necessary in regard to the subjects like the Army, Foreign Relations and Native States for the transition period. There need be no apprehension that at the Round Table Conference they will in any way weaken their demand or will accept a constitution which does not give to India what they are convinced she is entitled to have."

Times of India

8th September 1930

PEACE EFFORTS

WHY THEY FAILED

The publication of the correspondence connected with the peace negotiations should have one, valuable result. It will reveal to India and the world the mentality of those at the head of the Congress movement. The document released by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are clear evidence that the Congress leaders never had any intention of treating the peace move as a genuine attempt at an honourable compromise for the good of the country. They apparently assumed that His Excellency the Viceroy, by consenting

to negotiations, had acknowledged their complete triumph, and that it merely remained for the victors to dictate terms to the vanquished. Instead of showing a desire to meet Lord Irwin half way they hopelessly stiffened their attitude by going back on their previously declared peace conditions on which the negotiations were based. The Viceroy, acting on the principle that a compromise requires concessions, in an honest attempt to meet the cause which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, and the country had at heart, made responses, the full significance of which we shall later show. He even went so far as to permit the demand for the right to repudiate India's public debt, which was never mentioned in the original peace terms, to be raised at the Round Table Conference. Yet all his advances were met with a truculence and an intransigence which bolted and barred the door to friendly adjustment, and which must come as a shock to those who believed that the Congress leaders were amenable to reason. Not only did they multiply and increase their demands but any attempt by Lord Irwin to meet their new points was dismissed as "unsatisfactory"; they wrote pontifically that the "time was not ripe" for a settlement, that the gulf was "unbridgeable", and that Government "showed no desire for peace." With every one of these statements we profoundly disagree, and we believe the vast majority of Indians will think likewise. The negotiations failed because the Congress leaders had neither the goodwill nor the intention to make them succeed. Their attitude is best expressed in the illuminating words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru : "For myself I delight in warfare. It makes me feel that I am alive. The events of the last four months in India have gladdened my heart....."

A CHANGE OF FRONT

Nothing illustrates more vividly the Congress leaders evasion of a settlement by changing their ground than a comparison of their old and new peace terms. The former are important because they furnished the main reason for negotiations ; they encouraged the hope, widely entertained, that only a hair's breadth divided the Congress demands from those of the rest of the country. In the interview which he gave in May to Mr. Slocombe, the representative of the Daily Herald, Mr. Gandhi declared his willingness to negotiate. He was prepared to suspend the civil disobedience movement and co-operate in the Round Table Conference provided that (1) the Conference should give India a constitution granting "the substance of independence" ; (2) his demands for the repeal of the salt tax, the prohibition of liquor, and a ban on foreign cloth should be satisfied ; (3) an amnesty should be granted to persons convicted of political offences on the civil disobedience campaign being called off; and (4) his remaining seven points should be left for future discussion. Those acquainted with the inner history of the peace negotiations know that when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar showed Mr. Gandhi the Viceroy's letter to them promising Government support for as large a share by Indians in the management of their own affairs as possible, and emphasizing that the London Conference agreement would form the basis of the proposals to be submitted to Parliament, Mr. Gandhi expressed the belief that the "change of heart"

for which he had been looking had occurred. Unfortunately after a few days' consideration he modified his views, and in the letter which he gave to the negotiators to be handed to Pandit Motilal Nehru and his son at the close of the interviews he stated that if the Round Table Conference " is restricted to a discussion of the safeguards that may be necessary in connection with full self-government during the period of transaction, I should have no objection, it being understood that the question of independence should not be ruled out if anybody raises it."

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

These terms were at least a basis for discussion, since Mr. Gandhi clearly recognised that there should be certain reservations or safeguards during the transition period. If words mean anything, Pandit Motilal Nehru was also formerly of the same opinion. In the interview published before his arrest he said : " we are ready to agree to reasonable terms for the period of transfer of power from a British administration in India to a responsible Indian Government." But when Mr. Gandhi's letter reached the Nehrus at Naini Tal, the " echo in the hearts of you both " which he regarded as essential to his terms was missing. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a letter to Mr. Gandhi in which his father concurred, said Mr. Gandhi's acceptance of reservations "has not won me over, nor does father fancy it. I do not see how it fits in with our position or our pledges or with the realities of to-day". Yet Pandit Motilal Nehru had only a month before declared that " we are ready to agree to reasonable terms for the period of transfer of power ". A worse example of backsliding was soon to follow. The attitude of the Nehrus had its effect on Mr. Gandhi who, after a fresh interview with Mr. Jayakar, changed his ground by introducing two entirely new demands. These were that India must have the right to secede from the Empire, and that he would insist at the Round Table Conference on a clause giving India "the right to have examined by an independent tribunal all British claims and concessions given to Britishers in the past."

A NEW ISSUE

Another new and highly controversial issue was put forward after the conference, between the Nehrus and Mr. Gandhi in Yeravda prison. The considered opinion of the leaders in a letter handed to the negotiators on August 15 was that no solution would be satisfactory to them unless it recognised India's right to secede from the British Empire, the grant to India of immediate complete self-government with the control of defence and her economic policy, and the right to refer if necessary to an independent tribunal " such claims, concessions and the like, including the so-called public debt of India, as may seem to the National Government to be unjust or not in the interest of the people of India." There was a large number of other points connected with the civil disobedience campaign. If we omit the civil disobedience demands, which were a side issue, it is at once evident that the leaders' terms for the new constitution bear absolutely no resemblance to their previous public declarations or to the proposals with which Mr. Gandhi opened the negotiations. They contain two points of

first class importance—India's right to secede and to repudiate her debts — which were not even hinted at in the Gandhi and Nehru interviews on which the negotiations were founded. By insisting on immediate full self-government they went back on Pandit Motilal Nehru's promise to agree to reasonable terms for the period of the transfer of power.

THE POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT.

Nevertheless the Viceroy was prepared to attempt to satisfy the new Congress demands. In their memorandum prepared after their second interview with Lord Irwin, Sir Tej Bahadur Saprú and Mr. Jayakar definitely laid down the basis on which a settlement was possible. On the constitutional issue His Excellency re-iterated the Government of India's desire to assist India to obtain as large a degree of the management of her own affairs as could be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in which the country is not at present in a position to assume responsibility, and the promise that any agreement reached by the Conference would be submitted as the British Government's proposals to Parliament. The first assurance has generally been interpreted as Government's wish to grant a substantial measure of responsibility to Indians at the Centre, and it is in that hope that the Round Table delegates are proceeding to England. The Viceroy did not prohibit Mr. Gandhi from raising the question of Secession ; he considered it inadvisable at present and said he would have to refer it to the Secretary of State. On the subject of India's financial liabilities, he agreed that it would be open to anyone to raise the question at the Round Table Conference and to call for an examination. On the minor issues he promised to consider the repeal of the Salt Act if the Legislature approved and if any proposal to make good the loss of revenue was advanced. Local Governments would be expected to re-employ officers who had resigned or had been dismissed during the civil disobedience campaign, printing presses confiscated under the Press Ordinance would be restored, prisoners guilty of non-violence would be released and Local Governments would do their best to restore fines and properties confiscated under the revenue law. We mention these concessions at length because they exemplify the spirit in which Lord Irwin met the Congress demands. But His Excellency's efforts were in every case treated with disdain. Neither Mr. Gandhi nor the Nehrus would budge from their position, and replied to the negotiators in terms obviously designed for propaganda purposes, and addressed more to their followers than to men sincerely anxious for peace.

DIVORCE FROM REALITIES

We regret profoundly the failure of the peace negotiations, mainly because we believe that had the Congress leaders adhered to their original terms a settlement was possible. The public are not vitally concerned with problems of secession from the Empire and the repudiation of India's debt; these are matters which can wait. What Indians desire is a form of government which will give them the practical management of their own affairs to an extent which will satisfy them at the moment, leaving the

others to be covered—as in hard fact they must be, since there is no work able or safe alternative by a period of reservations. We have previously expressed the view that more definite terms of reference for the Round Table Conference would have been desirable, particularly on the method and extent of the safeguards and reservations. But we realise that owing to the political position there may be difficulties in the way, and that the Viceroy and his Government must be trusted to do their best to meet Indian wishes. Had the Congress leaders confined themselves to practical issues of immediate concern instead of putting the right to secession in the forefront they might have rendered some valuable help. Actually their attitude is that of a man who proposes to arrange for his divorce before he is married. In another important respect the Congress leaders have shown themselves to be out of touch with realities. They are full of self-satisfaction at the success of their movement, but they refuse to recognise the losses or the suffering it has caused, nor are they perturbed by the growing manifestations of violence such as have been witnessed in Bengal and in the Satara District of the Bombay Presidency, where the ryots took up arms to defy the police. These are very stern realities, yet the Congress leaders can only hope for an intensification of the struggle. An eloquent commentary on their outlook is provided by the striking letter from a Bombay millworker which we publish to-day, bitterly complaining that those who cry for sacrifices have little idea of the ruin they are bringing or the starvation caused to those thrown out of work by the disorganisation of trade and industry.

THE CHOICE

What of the future ? In the face of the Congress leaders' attitude Government have no option but to maintain law and order firmly and without harshness, and, to proceed with their scheme for the farming, by means of the Round Table Conference, of a constitution which will satisfy the demands of those who seek a solution by friendly co-operation with the Viceroy and the British Government. The Congress movement has attained strength mainly because there was behind it, contributing funds and moral support, a section of the commercial community actuated by patriotic motives. These motives we can understand and appreciate, but are they any longer justified ? Do the commercial community, men with a stake in the country and eager for India's prosperity, consider that the country's best interests are to be served by following leaders crying for the moon, who reject all attempts at compromise, who are determined to fight for ideals which have no reference to the needs of the people, ruthlessly condemning India to economic ruin and the impoverishment of the masses ? The issue before them is a plain one; we trust they will not shirk it. We would appeal to the leaders of Indian business and trade fearlessly to declare themselves on the Side of an honourable peace by negotiation ; if they did so they would become the centre of the growing feeling of revolt against Congress tyranny, whose stranglehold is choking the country's economic life. Mr. Gandhi and his friends put no time limit on their programme of lawlessness. It is to continue indefinitely. Yet everyone knows that so far as Bombay is concerned breaking point

will be reached sooner or later, and that even if Government is hard hit, its hurt will be slight compared with the ruin wrought to the fabric of India's economic life and the damage done to India's cause in other parts of the world. Commonsense and fair dealing must triumph in the long run. It is time they had their chance.

Times of India

10th September 1930

"LET PUBLIC JUDGE"

PEACE TALKS FIASCO

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU INTERVIEWED

(From our own Correspondent.)

Hyderabad, September 9

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru concluded his argument yesterday on behalf of the minor Raja in the Wanaparfhi succession appeal, and is leaving Hyderabad this evening.

Interviewed by your correspondent this morning on the recent unsuccessful peace parleys, he declined to say anything more on the subject except that he was requested by three leaders to interence and had complied.

Asked whether in his opinion the Congress leaders had acted wisely in putting forward demands which, they must have known would not be acceptable to the Indian Government, he declined to express an opinion and said he left it entirely for the public to judge.

Asked if he was going to attend the Round Table Conference, he said he had not yet received an invitation. He was, however, leaving for Europe on September 20 and will first visit his son in Switzerland and go on to England afterwards.

COUNTRY BIGGER THAN ALL PARTIES

PEACE MOVE, CLOSED CHAPTER

(Through Associated Press)

Secunderabad, September 9

Interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent this morning, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who is leaving for Bombay this afternoon, declined to express any opinion on the peace move and its failure. However in view of the misapprehensions in several quarters on how he got to it, he reiterated that so early as April last he was approached by an eminent Congressman in Allahabad to trv and effect a settlement between the Congress and the Government. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then declined the suggestion because unless he received an authoritative request he could not do so. The same request was repeated in Bombay in May by two eminent Congressmen now

in jail but as authority was not given, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru again declined to move in the matter.

When he was in Simla towards the end of June on professional business, Mr. Jayakar approached him under circumstances already before the public. When asked for names of the Congress leaders who approached him Sir Tej Bahadur said, " I must decline to disclose the names ". He concluded by saying that " the peace move is with me a closed chapter ".

Regarding the success of the Round Table Conference, he said he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic. While he would have welcomed Congress participation in the Conference, he repeated that the country was bigger than all the parties.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE DEPLORED

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association has received with profound regret the news of the failure of the peace negotiations. The Council deplores that the Congress leaders should have felt necessary to throw away the opportunity of contributing to a peaceful solution of the Indian problem, by their departing further and further at every stage of the negotiations from their original terms which were the basis on which the mediators were authorised to open negotiations. The Council puts on record its high appreciation of the patriotic efforts of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar carried out with great tact, patience and goodwill. The Council earnestly calls upon those who are going to the Round Table Conference to exert their utmost to secure for India full Dominion Status with such safeguards and reservations as may be deemed necessary for the transition period.

Times of India

11th September 1930

The Peace Talk and After

It was only to be expected that Congress propagandists would endeavour to turn the failure of the peace negotiations to their own advantage : they cannot disown their leaders and if they are unable to discover the reasons for the change of front adopted by those leaders, they must at least try to explain it away. All that is intelligible enough, though we doubt if such attempts will meet with any appreciable success. What is less easy to understand is the attitude of some critics who, apparently against their convictions, are trying to make out that whoever was to blame it was not the Congress leaders. For example, in commenting on the release of Pandit Motilal Nehru, The Hindu observes that the breakdown of the peace negotiations might have been avoided if H. E. the Viceroy had made a more definite and clear statement in his last letter and it suggests that a talk with the Pandit should enable the Viceroy to realise the Congress viewpoint and to remove all doubts about the Government's intentions. The criticism implied in that comment does not seem to us fair for, although there have

been times when a clearer statement on some points has been required of His Excellency, it is perfectly clear from the published correspondence that it was not on account of any misunderstanding of Government's intentions that the attempt to bring about peace ended in failure. That failure, as we have stated before, was due to the Congress leaders changing their position, and to their desire to find points of difference instead of points of contact between themselves and the Government, and to their professed belief that the time was not ripe for a settlement. That is the obvious deduction to be made from the correspondence and we are convinced that the more closely the letters are studied the more apparent will it become that it is a correct deduction. It is of course to the interest of the Congress party to foster the belief that H. E. the Viceroy is to blame for the failure of the negotiations; but the evidence is over-whelmingly against that theory. The fact is that the Viceroy went a great deal farther than is popularly imagined to meet the demands made by Mr. Gandhi : he offered him to put it in the common idiom-twelve annas in the rupee, and the offer was rejected with insolence in the hope of getting more. Some day, we hope, the rank and file of the Congress will appreciate how good a chance was offered and will realise too the bad tactics of their leaders who threw away that chance. The best hope of that enlightenment becoming general naturally lies in the published letters, but against their evidence all the forces of prejudice and misrepresentation are busily at work.

The most important issue raised in these negotiations was the constitutional one, and on July 23rd Mr. Gandhi expressed in writing his personal position in regard to it. If, he said, the Round Table Conference were restricted to a discussion of safeguards necessary in connection with full self-government during the period of transition he would not object, it being understood that the question of independence should not be ruled out if anybody raised it. The Viceroy's letter of August 28th meets that demand and makes four points that deserve emphasis. He said that the Government of India and the Home Government would do everything they could to assist the people of India to obtain " as large a degree of management of their own affairs" as would be consistent with safeguards for those matters, in regard to which "they were not yet able to assume responsibility ; the Conference would examine what those matters might be and what provision might be made for them ; the Conference would have the right to examine the whole constitutional problem; and any agreement arrived at would form the basis of the proposals to be submitted to Parliament. That explanation met Mr. Gandhi's first statement on the constitutional issue. But at a later date, under the influence of his associate leaders, Mr. Gandhi raised the question of the right of India to secede from the Empire at her desire, and the right of India to get an independent tribunal to examine all claims and concessions given to the British in the past. Still later, in a joint statement by Mr. Gandhi and the other leaders, came particular insistence on the right of India to refer the public debt of India to an independent tribunal. These latter aspects of the main question were answered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar when they gave a summary of their conversation with the Viceroy.

To the first of those three demands, about the right of India to secede from the Empire, it was replied that Mr. Gandhi could raise any point he liked, but he would be unwise to raise that one : the Government of India were not prepared to treat it as an open question but would inform the Home Government of Mr. Gandhi's desire if he should persist in it. It is obvious that no other answer could have been given—unless indeed Mr. Gandhi had been told that secession is not a matter of right but of power—for the whole tenor of official pronouncements since 1917 has been that India should gradually attain to responsible government "as an integral part of the Empire ". The words are embodied in the Act of 1919 and have more than once been repeated. Yet Mr. Gandhi and his associates, in full knowledge of that fact, raised the question as an after-thought after Mr. Gandhi had expressed his attitude towards, the constitutional, issue. As to the repudiation of debt, H. E. the Viceroy naturally could not listen to any such Bolshevik proposal as total repudiation of all debts, but it is open to anybody to raise at the Conference " any question as to any financial liability of India and to call for an examination". That assurance makes it possible, we imagine, for such questions as India's share in the payment for frontier or other wars to be examined by some such independent body as, for instance, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In spite of assurances of that character, the Congress leaders had the temerity to assert that H. E. the Viceroy had declined to agree to all their major propositions and to many of the minor ones, : " the difference in his outlook and ours is very great and indeed is fundamental". They wrote also of the " unbridgeable gulf" between the British Government and the Congress. What they clearly meant to say was that the Congress had failed to establish a case that it should be regarded as the only Indian party that would be concerned in the coming Conference and that it should have the right of prejudging a number of matters of e highest importance before that conference is held. Having adopted so impossible an attitude they can scarcely be surprised if they find that they are generally regarded not only as bad tacticians but as having betrayed the cause for which they have been ostensibly fighting.

Times of India

12th September 1930

Mr. KELKAR CONDEMNS CONGRESS

FAILURE OF PEACE PARLEYS

(From our own Correspondent)

Poona, September 10

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the Kesari, has openly expressed his dis-agreement with the Congress leaders on the merits of the failure of the peace parleys. Mr. Kelkar would have preferred that no negotiations were allowed to be started at all rather than that they should have ended so disastrously.

In discussing the attitude of the three Congress leaders, Mr. Kelkar has pointed out that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is for immediate independence, so no compromise was possible with him. Pandit Motilal Nehrū was the most practical in his outlook and had obviously not yet forgotten the Nehru Report, but he was afraid of himself, as if he were too moderate, and so he changed his ground and imported a new stiffness in his attitude. With regard to Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Kelkar points out that his eleven demands were concrete practical ideas, but it is difficult to see how they could all be granted immediately or that such self-Government as was in view could help him to their realisation. Mr. Gandhi is somewhat severely criticised for an assurance demanded by him from the Viceroy that the Viceroy should here and now stipulate for the ultimate right, or even the ultimate fact, of separation of India from England.

Continuing, Mr. Kelkar points out that it is an insult to the intelligence of British statesmen for anyone to suppose that it could be a matter for a Round Table Conference or Statutory Constitution, though a plea of independent revolution could be intelligible for the purpose.

Concluding Mr. Kelkar blames Lord Irwin for not being less ambiguous or more helpfully accommodating. But at the same time he opines that, though the country will certainly give a suitable reply to gratuitous repression, still it was regrettable that the psychological moment was not taken advantage of for a compromise by the Congress leaders.

Times of India

15th September 1930

NO REPUDIATION OF INDIA'S DEBTS IN ANY FORM OR DEGREE

VICEROY'S ASSURANCE

FRESH LETTER TO MR. JAYAKAR

Criticism of Public Reference to Private Conversations with His Excellency

SAFEGUARDING INDIA'S CREDIT

His Excellency the Viceroy has addressed another letter to Mr. M. R. Jayakar expressing surprise at the public reference made by Mr. Jayakar and Sir T. B. Saprū in the peace correspondence to certain private conversations they had with His Excellency.

Lord Irwin alludes to a passage in the peace negotiators' statement in which it was said that His Excellency could not entertain any proposition amounting to a total repudiation of all debts, but that it would be open to anyone to raise at the Round Table Conference any question as to any financial liability of India and to call for an examination

Fearing lest this should be misinterpreted as indicating that the Viceroy and his Government might be prepared to entertain the idea of a partial repudiation, His Excellency assures the public that repudiation in any form or in any degree could not conceivably be contemplated. The Viceroy is anxious that the public should have no mis-apprehension in regard to this matter which is of such vital importance to the credit of India.

The report that Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, who, according to the "News-Chronicle", is the world's best chairman, would preside over the India Conference is apparently baseless; for the "Sunday Times" says it is generally regarded as certain that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be the Chairman.

PREMIER TO PRESIDE AT INDIA CONFERENCE

INDIA'S PUBLIC DEBT

NO REPUDIATION OF ANY KIND OR DECREE

(From our special Correspondent.)

Simla, September 14

His Excellency the Viceroy's Private Secretary announces to-night that Lord Irwin sent the following letter to Mr. M. R. Jayakar, on Thursday :—

"You will no doubt have received my telegram thanking you and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for the courageous efforts you have made in the cause of peace. Though they have not resulted in success which we all should so sincerely have welcomed, I know that everybody who has the true interests of the country at heart will feel, nothing but sincere admiration for the gallant endeavours which you have made.

"I sent you a telegram of Saturday expressing my surprise that you should have made public a reference to the private conversations we had in Simla and I have since seen the full text of the Note you gave to the press. As you will remember, the understanding was that, while I had no objection to your informing the Congress leaders of the general position of the Government, I regarded our conversations as confidential. I understand, however, that, as the Congress leaders referred in their letters of August 31st and September 5th to some matters touched upon in our conversations, you considered it right that the public should be more fully informed of their character.

"While I readily appreciate your motives, I regret that I had not the opportunity of approving the Note before it was published, as it contains points in regard to which a mistaken impression might, though quite unintentionally on your part, be conveyed of the attitude of myself and my Government.

"For the most part, these are, not now of practical concern, since the unfortunate conclusion of the conversations deprives them of the interest they might otherwise have possessed and renders it less necessary to restate them more precisely.

NO REPUDIATION AT ALL

" There is, however, one matter of great importance in regard to which it appears to be essential to remove any possible cause of misapprehension. I refer to the passage in which it is said that I could not entertain any proposition amounting to a total repudiation of all debts, but that it would be open to anyone to raise at the Round Table Conference any question as to any financial liability of India and to call for an examination.

This might be misinterpreted as indicating that I and my Government, while rejecting any idea of total repudiation, might be prepared to entertain the idea of a partial repudiation. This, of course, would be entirely remote from the truth, since we could not conceivably contemplate repudiation in any form or in any degree.

" Although I am confident that you did not foresee the possibility of any misinterpretation of this kind when you gave your Note to the press, the matter is of such vital importance to the credit of India that you will, I am sure, agree with me that the public should not remain under any possibility of misapprehension in regard to it. ' I am, therefore, sending a copy of this letter to the press on Sunday evening'—Sd. Irwin."

(The portion referred to by His Excellency is the following where the peace missionaries make some observations after quoting the Viceroy's letter dated August 28th in reply to the Congress leaders' first joint statement ;—' The Viceroy also permitted us to mention to the Congress leaders the result of our conversations with him on certain specific points raised by us in connection with the letter of the Congress leaders. We left Simla on 28th August and interviewed Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Mahmood in Naini Jail,, Allahabad on 30th and 31st August. We showed them the said letter of the Viceroy and placed before them the result of our conversations. We explained to them, with reference to the several points raised in their letter to us of 15th August and not covered in the Viceroy's letter of 28th August, that we had reason to believe from the conversations we had with the Viceroy that a settlement was possible on the following basis:—

"As regards the right to raise at the Round Table Conference the question of India's liability to certain financial burdens and to get them examined by an independent tribunal, the position was that the Viceroy could not entertain any proposition amounting to total repudiation of all debts; but it would be open to anyone to raise at the Round Table Conference any question as to any financial liability of India and to call for an examination."

The Bombay Chronicle

8th September 1930.

CONGRESS DEMANDS

We heartily agree with an Anglo-Indian contemporary that " If the peace negotiations have achieved anything, they have at least shown the public on which side lie reason and conciliation." But our contemporary is quite wrong in suggesting that Government were either reasonable or conciliatory. Apart from the whole history of official crusade against the Congress during the progress of the peace negotiations, even a cursory perusal of the correspondence relating to the peace parleys will clearly prove that Government did not mean business" and, therefore, did not desire any honourable peace. The talks failed mainly because Lord Irwin was unwilling to meet India in respect of two vital points. Let us first take the second point, namely, the claim to refer " to an independent tribunal such British claims, concessions and the like including the so-called public debt of India, as may seem to the National Government to be unjust or not in the interests of the peoples of India." This is not what has been falsely and maliciously called a "repudiation" of debts. It is merely a claim for independent scrutiny of financial obligations entered into on behalf of India without her consent and often not withstanding her protest. The justice of India's case is obviously undeniable. Least of all can it be questioned by Britain which has been posing as a Trustee for India. And this for the very simple reason that a Trustee is under a legal obligation to render an account of his trusteeship to the Ward.

The other point relates to the constitutional position. Here again it is a malicious charge against Gandhiji and Pandit Motilal Nehru to assert that they have gone back on their terms to Mr. Slocombe. Pandit Motilal's "reasonable terms for the period of transfer of power" does not exclude the declaration of India's right to secede from the British Empire. Nor is there any contradiction between Mahatma Gandhi's "substance of Independence" and the right to secede. For without this right, it is evident that the "substance" of Independence would be no more than a shadow of it. On this point also there can be no difference of opinion. Even the Liberals are committed to Dominion Status which as Mr. Sastri has been so emphatically pointing out in London, carries with it the right to secede from the Empire. Whether it is with or without safeguards, it cannot be Dominion Status until the right to secede is recognized The Viceroy has rejected both the major claims. In other words, Britain is not prepared to give India the freedom that is her due and her claim- The most that is intended is, to quote the "Manchester Guardian" a Constitution which, if not Dominion Status, must be much nearer to it than the present constitution "another instalment of "Reforms."

The comments of the British Press on this question are typical of British mentality in the matter of India. Mahatma Gandhi is accused of "insolent rejection" of Lord Irwin's generous proposals" His terms are a challenge to a "self-respecting Government and worthy only of " leaders of a partially

successful military revolution." , They are all thinking in terms of prestige, power and might but not of political justice or right Well may Mahatma Gandhi and his distinguished lieutenants say the Congress is engaged in a grim struggle for freedom. The nation has resorted to a weapon which, the rulers being unused to it, will take time to understand and appreciate. We are not surprised that a few months of suffering have not converted them" In the meantime we could earnestly invite intending co-operators to appreciate Government's rejection of Congress terms and the consequent exclusion of the Congress from the Round Table Conference in terms of the Delhi Manifesto of November.

The Bombay Chronicle, 10th September 1930

THE " STERN TEST ".

An Anglo-Indian contemporary has discovered a chink in the Congress armour. While it is a significantly silent regarding the justice of the two major issues on which the peace negotiations broke down, it questions the supreme and exclusive right of the Congress to represent the Indian nation. For are there not non-Congressmen in India? And is it not, therefore, absurd for the Congress to claim the right that it does claim? These are interesting questions, but they cut at the very root of the universally accepted principles of representation. For assuming their justification, there would be no sense in, for instance, the Labour Government claiming the sole and exclusive right to represent the British nation at the League of Nations or even at the Imperial Conference, in the presence of non-Labour Oppositionists who enjoy the additional advantage clearly lacking in non-Congressmen of being potentially the alternative representatives of the British nation. But we need not dwell at length on this aspect of the unquestionable claim of the Congress Principles of politics and ethics, when sought to be applied to India, are notoriously distasteful to Anglo-India and its patrons and are commonly described as an impertinence or an absurdity. The supremacy of the Congress, however, is amply proved by the Viceroy's letters to Sd. Sapru and Jayakar and by the admissions of non-Congressmen themselves. Sir Phiroz Sethna described the Round Table Conference without the Congress as a "farce" and he found an echo in Mr. Chintamani. And it was an undeniable tribute to the position of the Congress when Mr. Jayakar declared his laudable intention of pursuing peace even to the neglect of the next Legislative Assembly. Mr. H. P. Mody, who negotiated on behalf of the Mill-owners, for economic advantages with the Congress as representing his fellow-countrymen, the Indian consumers, has curiously enough begun to see economic harm in the attitude of the Congress. Mr. Mody's views, of course, do not count much, for he is speaking only for himself. If the Mill-owners do not immediately disown his unpatriotic and impertinent views, the country will know how to deal with them. But even in his disappointment at the refusal of the Congress to run after the shadow, Mr. Mody has been fair enough to recognise the Congress movement as " a national movement"

which has met with "remarkable success". The Congress is congratulated on having "aroused such tremendous national consciousness" and the "nation" on having demonstrated its strength in an unmistakable manner ". If all this is not an admission that the Congress stands supreme and alone as the embodiment of India's "aims and aspirations", then words do not mean what they convey.

Let us examine the position of the Round Table Conference from yet another point of view. We are informed that "a" large number of really representative men from all over India do mean to attend the Conference." A list of likely persons who "do mean " to attend has been published and we have not found even two or three who are "really representative." To take two examples from Bombay, whom do Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar represent? Can Mr. Jayakar speak for India or even for the Hindu Mahasabha which has sent its illustrious leaders to jail in support of the Congress? We are glad to know that Dr. Moonje and Mr. Kelkar are attending today's meeting of the Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha and we have no doubt both of them, who have identified themselves with the national movement will succeed in dissuading Mr. Jayakar from attending the Conference. As for Mr. Jinnah he is the President of an organisation which he has practically killed lest it might be captured by Nationalist Mussalmans who were in a majority on its Council. Whom will he represent? India? Or Mussalmans? Mr. Jinnah, we notice, deplors "the failure of our efforts to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity?" He may well do so. For Mr. Jinnah and to a greater extent, Mr. Jayakar, between them, abused their splendid opportunity at Calcutta in December, 1928. So thoroughly that it did leave its mark of "bitterness" which has been removed not without difficulty. We look at the list of the "delegates " to the Round Table Conference and we wonder if " any one with any pretence to impartial judgment" can assert that the 50 or 60 " representatives" represent between themselves even 60 million Indians out of the 330. Does Sir Chimanlal or Sir Phiroze represent Bombay? Will they hold a public meeting and secure its agreement to their attending the Conference in a representative capacity? We are astonished to see the name of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas among those invited to the Conference. We are astonished because we are sure Sir Purshottamdas, holding the views he does, could not have sought the invitation as most of the others have done and because the commercial community will never stultify itself in the eyes of the country by permitting him to "represent" it. We are bidden to contemplate and shudder at the "stern test" of the R. T. C. Let us apply the "stern test" of the two major issues raised by the Congress and supported by Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs-yes, Muslims and Sikhs also-to the Round Table Conference and its delegates. Who can say that the circumscribed Round Table Conference is a conference between Britain and India or that the so-called Indian delegates are not a body of men who have no right to speak for this country except in so far as they accidentally belong to it. It is no pleasure to us to be brutally frank. But, in the words of Mr. Jinnah, we must all "appreciate and realise" "the present condition of India." They are at liberty to go

wherever they like to attend any Conference they please, provided it is merely a Conference between the representatives of Britain and certain Indians invited in their " individual" capacities to " advise" the British. For, otherwise, it will amount to a participation on false pretences which will not enhance their reputation either for respectability or political honesty.

The Bombay Chronicle, 10th September 1930

PANDIT MALAVIYA AND PEACE PARLEYS

Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya, writes : —

The statement appearing in certain newspapers to the effect that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was in full touch with the course of the peace negotiations is not accurate. He of course, did not know the latest developments nor was he in a position to give or withhold his agreement with the position taken up at the last stage by Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus. When Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar went to consult Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Naini. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru enquired from the Superintendent of the Gaol if Pandit Malaviya was there as he wanted to see him as well. Being informed that Pandit Malaviya had not been brought over to Naini he had to go away without seeing him. When Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar were proceeding to Poona to see Mahatma Gandhi for the final reply it was suggested to them that it might be desirable to have Pandit Malaviya see Mahatmaji before the peace negotiations finally took shape, but owing to his being in Delhi jail it was not found practicable to arrange an interview.

The Bombay Chronicle, 11th September 1930

FAILURE OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

INDIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN COMMENTS

The expected has happened. The must talked of negotiations for peace have broken down. What else could be the fate of a mission so ill conceived and so ill executed ? What more enduring results could be expected of a farce which there was none in the country to bless at the very start ?

The two missionaries of peace began their task by condemning the movement in which the Congress had been engaged for months. That the Mahatma and the Nehrus at all consented in such circumstances to listen to Sir Tej Bahadur and his colleague bespeaks their generous mind. They were willing to show their *bona fides* to the Liberal leaders and the world outside and wanted also to give the last opportunity to Government to make good their egregious blunders and yield to the pressure of public-opinion.

The Mahatma's terms were as modest as they were clear and emphatic and so were those that emanated from Naini. They did not give the Britishers notice to quit. All they wanted the authorities to do was to abandon their usual and time-worn methods of administration and pursue instead a "policy of live and let live." Surrounded by malign influences on all sides and kept at a distance by his short-sighted advisers from the complaints, the agonies, the sufferings, and the reproaches of the people, Lord Irwin was not in a position to respond to the leaders' demands.

" C. AND M. GAZETTE "

Mr. Gandhi appears to be labouring under the delusion that round the walls of his asylum clamour India's millions to follow him along, his fantastic path, never giving a moment's thought to the unfortunate businessmen, whom his preaching has ruined, the thousands who have been thrown out of employment, the students who on his advice, have sacrificed a period of their studies which they can never retrieve the hundreds injured in communal riots and those who still their dying day will carry the brand of jail-bird never were truer words written than those included in his correspondence where he states that he has lost touch with the movement.

And what of the future ? Many will agree with us that it is as well that Mr. Gandhi is not going to attend the Round Table Conference. It would be impossible, to conduct any serious deliberation in the presence of a man who has lost his grip upon the practical side of life and is suffering from monoideism. It is regrettable that the Congress will not be represented but it is far better that the supporters of one extreme section should be absent, than that the Round Table Conference should be wrecked through the inability of a delegate to differentiate between practical politics and ideas.

THE " MADRAS MAIL "

It is obvious that the Congress leaders did not intend to yield one iota, to abate one jot of the impossible terms embodied in Mr. Gandhi's note to the Viceroy last year, and expanded by the resolutions of the Lahore Conference. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who finds war and fighting so pleasant obviously interprets the Sapru-Jayakar mission as an embassy from a beaten force, the Government and believes that if the Congress Party but continues in its present subversive course sufficiently long it will be able to dictate whatever terms it will. Never did a leader or leaders, so gravely misread a political situation.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to whom even Mr. Gandhi subordinates himself, is imbued with antinational ideals. A recent commentator talks of him as the head for proletariat movement in India which is anti-capitalist and anti-landlord. The talk in the letters is the Congress leaders of the repudiation of public debt is evidence of the extent to which Bolshevik ideas now dominate them of their grave descent from political probity and collective responsibility.

THE " TRIBUNE "

However strongly we may regret the break down of the peace negotiations, we cannot say that we are surprised at it. From the very first we have maintained that the method chosen by the "authorities for carrying on these negotiations was neither proper nor business like. Intermediaries may be useful for either feeling or surveying the ground. The actual peace negotiations should be carried on by the parties themselves.

In the present case we have made no secret of our opinion as to what might and ought to have been done. If His Excellency the Viceroy really desires peace, as all those who claim to know him tell us that he does, he ought to have ordered the immediate release of half a dozen or so of the big leaders headed by Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus and to have summoned them to Simla, and having got them there ought to have told them that he would not part with them until peace had been arranged. The impression which such an act on His Excellency's part would have created on the whole country would itself have gone a long way towards making peace easier.

India's real trouble is very largely psychological. She feels that she is being treated as an inferior, that even the greatest of her children men who are in every way fitted to be, and who in any self governing country would have been cabinet minsters are treated as men of no consequence, and when their opposition to the " Government " goes beyond the stage of an interesting debate and reaches that of a serious demand" are treated as seditionists, instead of as honourable opponents arrested like ordinary criminals and flung into prison. To help her to get rid of this feeling and this would be the inevitable effect of the action we suggest would be a long step not only towards bringing her into the proper mood for honourable settlement but towards making such a settlement an accomplished fact.

"A. B. PATRIKA"

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar were no doubt actuated by the best of motive in their endeavour to bring about peace. But they have though unintentionally done a great disservice to the country. The failure of the peace negotiations will be advertised as an instance of the unreasonableness of the Congress leaders.

Who would be a great peacemaker than Pandit Malaviya ? Who has a greater record for untiring efforts to harmonise the views of the rulers and the ruled ? Successive Viceroys have appreciated the sincerity of Panditji as a friend of England and the English people and his talent for reconciling irreconcilable view-points. And what about Mahatma Gandhi ? Can anybody question the sincerity of his desire for peace ? Did he not pray to the Viceroy on his " bended knees " to make a genuine effort to fulfil the pledge that England has given to India? And is Pandit Motilal who stood out bravely for the ideal of Dominion status even against his own son— son like Pandit Jawaharlal —a man likely to reject any offer of peace if it was honourable or profitable to the nation?

Earl Russell's "indiscreet" speech, the Premier's prevarications, the utterances in the British Press and finally the policy followed in India all indicated that the Round Table Conference could be nothing more than a farce. It was to be a trap also and it grieves us to say that Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar, had acted like decoy birds to bring their countrymen to the trap.

THE " LEADER "

Talk that does not end in any kind of action is better suppressed altogether. A perusal of the correspondence relating to the peace talks has inclined us to give prominence to this opinion of Carlyle's.

Peace talks went on but there was not the atmosphere of peace. Asked what he thought of the peace treaty of 1919, Lord Morley told an inquisitive but reverent visitor. 'Well, there is no peace. What is the use of talking about the peace treaty ? This is the position now here, and hence we leave the peace correspondence here, full of regret that efforts so praiseworthy did not meet with a kinder fate.

" THE HINDU "

A careful study of the documents cannot but leave on one's mind an impression of puzzle and wonder as to why the negotiations should have been broken off in the manner in which they have been.

If the discussions that have so far taken place were not sufficient to clear the issues, surely the present conversations should not have been terminated so abruptly as they have been.

The Bombay Chronicle

6th September 1930

THE REVOLUTION IN INDIA A FLASHLIGHT VIEW

(By Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Bar-at Law, Ex-Finance member of Bihar and Orissa).

We give below extracts from an advance copy of an article written for the Hindustan Review:—

In their official communique dated the 30th June on the political situation in the country, the Government of India made the following declaration :—The action of Working Committee of the Congress demonstrates that they have now reached the stage of endeavouring to promote a revolution through an overthrow of the Government. The Committee must be considered as engaged in a deliberate attempt to subvert the Government."

We propose to survey, analyse and discuss in this dissertation such aspects. of this formidable movement as are of interest not only to the Government but to the vast bulk of the politically minded people in this country, as also to other nations in the East and West amongst whom the stupendous problem connoted by the term " India makes some appeal alike on the around of the growing sense of keenness of all humanity, and with all on that of a keen appreciation of the struggle for freedom carried on by the Congress party though absolutely novel methods hitherto unknown in this world because they have never been tried at any rate on so extensive a scale in any country at any period since the dawn of history. This is clear from the feel that notwithstanding the very strict censorship prevailing for months past even the American Press seem to have got an insight into the present situation in this country. Referring to it, for instance one of the leading American journals the New York Nations writes : — The spectacle not only of revolutionary leaders voluntarily giving themselves up to the authorities but of unarmed men deliberately baring their breasts and calmly allowing themselves to be shot all this seems incredible to the Western mind. It has remained for India to give it the doctrine of non-violence by far the most remarkable application in our time. On the same subject the New York " World " writes as follows : —The resistance to British authority led by Gandhi is of a kind with which the Western mind is peculiarly unfit to deal. Were Gandhi leading an insurrection, were he attempting to seize the power of government there would be ample precedents as to how to meet him. But Gandhi, by renouncing the weapons of war, has made it infinitely difficult, for the British to resort to those weapons. In so far as he has disarmed his own followers he has in a very large degree morally disarmed the British. It is impossible to strike hard and with conviction at men who refuse either to parry the blow or to return it. While their discipline and courage hold out the followers of Gandhi cannot be successfully coerced. Unless they are provoked to violence the ordinary procedure of arrest and punishment will but serve to strengthen the movement while to provoke violence in a nation of three hundred millions in order to be able to suppress it, is on the other hand as dangerous as it is revolting." These two short extracts from two of the most influential organs of American public opinion bring into prominent relief the striking difficulties of Government in supressing the non-violent revolution in the country.

II

India has been in throes of a political revolution by no means silent either, as its repercussions have echoed throughout the civilized world. Though the Indian non-violent revolutionaries are unarmed in the literal sense of that term, let there be no mistake about their incapacity, for many of them have their defensive armour and their weapons an austere discipline, a burning sense of indigenation at what they regard their country's wrongs an intense love for the freedom of their motherland, and a will to do and a soul to dare. Notwithstanding, therefore, their being undrilled and unarmed, in the popular acceptance of those terms, they are well-accounted to carry on the struggle, inasmuch as many of them especially among their

leaders are of the stuff of which heroes and heroines are made, there cannot be the least doubt that a hundred years hence, perhaps even much earlier, the events that are happening to day in India will be regarded by impartial historians as most wonderful and unique episodes, not only in the history of this country, but in that of the human race. This is not a prophecy, but the simple statement of a fact. The remarkable heroism, calm courage and admirable patience that we are witnessing daily in the present struggle, have exceeded most sanguine expectations of the Congress leaders and belied their fears such a wonderful spectacle and yielding demonstration would have been till thinkable to any one in this country even a few years back. To dare all and to bear all is not possible for all persons in any country and for obvious reasons the least so in our own, but it is being done and the suffering entailed is being borne cheerfully in jail and outside it not only by hundreds, but thousands of men and even by large numbers of women whose selfishness and patriotism for what they regard as their duty to their country, deserve high acknowledgement. Such an acknowledgement may be made notwithstanding that it may be possible for us to see eye to eye with them in regard to the propriety and expediency of the methods and tactics adopted by them to achieve the object they have in view the political, economic and cultural freedom of India or in other words Domination Status for India which is also the aim of all the classes, communities and the other political parties in the country.

III

This struggle for freedom in India is being closely watched even in foreign lands, especially in America. It goes without saying that the sympathy of many freedom loving foreigners, European and American is with the Indian non-violent revolutionaries, as evidenced by the expression of opinion of the two leading and influential New York Journals quoted above also over one hundred Americans, including many eminent men presented not long back a statement to Mr. Ramsay Mac-Donald, advising him earnestly to make peace with Mr. Gandhi of whom they justly spoke in terms of highest regard and admiration. The comments of the foreign press that have been wired to this country and the cartoons bear no manner of doubt that the press in foreign lands is deeply interested in the keen contest waged by the civil disobedients unarmed though they are even with walking sticks, let alone lethal weapons against the might and majesty on the British Indian Government. Much of the interest in the struggle is no doubt, due to the personality of its great leader, Mr. Gandhi, whose name to day is synonymous with that of India throughout the civilized world he being justly regarded as the highest personification of the noblest aspirations of his native country or in the words of the "Times" the living symbol of her (India's) natural desire for self-determination. Thus in the course of a letter to the "Times" Sir Francis Younghusband writes :—When recently travelling in Canada and the United States, I was impressed by the unusual interest taken in India. But " for Canadians and Americans, Gandhi was India. . What Gandhi wanted. India wanted must be good and that Gandhi was a saint. Gandhi wanted to sever the connection of India with England and wanted to sever it

at once. Therefore India wanted this and wanted it at once ". Led by such a selfless leader is there anything to be surprised at, if many of his followers, all over the country, have in truth achieved wonders ? We have used the expression "achieved wonders" advisedly for nothing less would describe what they have attempted and accomplished ".

The first stage in their plan of campaign was the defiance and violation of the salt laws, and those enactments, in almost all the provinces, have been openly flouted by them and reduced to nullity. Countraband salt has been manufactured and sold by them on an extensive scale, under the very nose of officialdom and open (not covert) raids upon Government salt works have been made by thousands of the Congress volunteers, and though many of the leaders and large numbers of their followers have had to go to jail, and the rank and file obstructed by the police and at many places severely beaten and disabled, the movement has never lacked recruits or languished or want of reinforcements which have poured in from all sides, cheerfully willing to be assaulted by the police and to be sent to jail by magistrates Even assuming that the financial loss to Government has not been large it cannot be said that the non-violent revolutionaries have so far come on second best in the first round of the struggle. Obviously their primary object was not so much to inflict pecuniary loss on Government as to imbue the mind of the masses with a spirit of defiance of such laws as they considered unjust, improper or objectionable, and thereby seriously affect Government's prestige. This is frankly acknowledged in the Government of India's communique of the 30th June the " Manchester Guardian " wrote lately. There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so. For hundreds or rather thousands of years the Indian villager has patiently put up with conditions more intolerable than those which he has to endure today. The change is not in the external conditions, but in his mind Once he regarded his environment as something which he was powerless to alter. Now he has been taught to hope that it is within his power to change it. It is a sense of power, not hopeless misery that makes man rebels. " Assuming the correctness of these observations made by a very influential organ of British public opinion, they constitute the highest testimonial to Mr. Gandhi's efforts and in the circumstances, he and his lieutenants can justly take credit to themselves for having achieved a notable victory in what they believe is namely in ' direct actions ' as they term their method of warfare." So far therefore the victory is on the side of the passive registers, but unfortunately, there is

IV

Now the other side of the shield is this. It would be as well to let the case against Mr. Gandhi's movement be stated in the language of its sternest critic, rather than in our own. Thus writes the " Times of India " in summing up its charges:—Mr. Gandhi's movement has had positive results in disorders, violence and bloodshed. There have been a communist revolt at Chittagong, encouraged by the example of the Congress, serious bloodshed at Peshawar and an attempted rising on the Frontier

“ riots and shooting in Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, and Sholapur. Misguided young men have been belaboured, and are still being injured, in foolish and fruitless attacks on salt depots, policemen have been brutally murdered for doing their duty, troops have been quartered in hitherto peaceful districts and two cities are more or less in military occupation. Hartals have been proclaimed and business throughout the country is largely at a standstill. The record of the movement is a tragic one. There remain to be added to it the contempt which has been engendered for the law the full effects of which will be felt by succeeding Indian Government.” This is no doubt putting the case against Gandhism at the very highest. It seems to us absurd to connect the Chittagong affair admittedly the work of “ violent revolutionaries” with the result of civil disobedience movement, for which there seems apparently no justification. Similarly, some of the other changes also may have to be declared not proved. But making every allowance for the mentality and the language of an Anglo-Indian paper like the “ Times of India ”, the broad fact remains that a movement like that of civil disobedience is in the nature of things, calculated to bring about the kind of situation so graphically portrayed in the extract quoted above. This is bound to be so because the average Gandhi is not violent though it would equally be wrong to assume that none of Mr. Gandhi's followers or volunteers can ever cease to be so but because the police and the magistracy to say nothing of the military forces naturally pin their faith upon ultimate resort to violence, for what they call the maintenance of law and order. The result thus is a foregone conclusion.

There is the third and even a more important element to be reckoned with, in this matter the mob. The occasional horrors of mob-violence are sure to be the inevitable concomitant of a campaign of civil disobedience, and this unavoidable result of Mr. Gandhi's campaign had been foreseen by all intelligent persons not excluding perhaps the leaders of the movement themselves who had experienced of it in the non-co-operation movement of 1921. Time after time, the protagonists of non-violent non-co-operation and civil disobedience have come to grief by ignoring this stern fact the effect of the activities of this turbid element with direct to their movement, in particular and the progress of the country, in general. But though Mr. Gandhi and his followers may not be pressed by any qualms of conscience for the acts of the crowd, at various places, since the inauguration of the civil disobedience movement on the 12th of March last impartial chronicles of current events in this country cannot let them off lightly by exonerating them from all responsibility for the doing of the mob, and the verdict on this count must go against them. It is this very reasonable apprehension of the misdeeds of the mob that has prevented many patriotic workers in the countrys cause both in the ranks of the Liberals and the Independents from joining or giving any encouragement to Mr. Gandhi's movement for they rightly hold that “non-violent civil disobedience” or “ peaceful non-coperation ” is a contradiction in terms.

V

The policy of Government in dealing with Mr. Gandhi's campaign seems to us to have been one of drift. For some weeks after he had opened his campaign. Mr. Gandhi was not even interfered with to say nothing of his having been not arrested, which he himself must have expected. The result was that he was thus allowed to secure more than a month's start against Government which he and his followers utilized to the best advantage. True during this time a number of the leaders of the movement were arrested convicted and sent to jail having been generally awarded monstrous sentences as often as not accompanied with hard labour which evoked feelings of indignation and discontent amongst all sections of the people but no definite action can be said to have been taken to check the movement till the arrest and deportation of Mr. Gandhi. There was then obstruction by the police to processions and meetings accompanied by vigorous lathi charges and at places even gun fire which disabled many, killed some and naturally produced great consternation, but which at the same time made the masses more desperate and fortified them in their resolve to see it through, with it or upon it. Then there came serious disturbances at various places followed at Peshawar by attacks and counter attacks and at Sholapur (in the Bombay Presidency) by the proclamation of "martial law" (so called), which was administered in that city for several weeks, causing by its operation very great suffering. And all this time picketing of foreign goods shops, for the boycott of British goods, in general, and British cloth, in particular, had been the order of the day almost throughout the length and breadth of British India. On the top of it all came the declaration by the Congress Working Committee of their determination to carry on a non-rent and no-tax campaign in all the provinces and to stiffen the boycott and picketing which led (some weeks later) to its being declared an unlawful organization, followed by the trial, conviction and incarceration of the greatest Congress leader next to Mr. Gandhi namely, Pandit Motilal Nehru. At last the Government awoke to the realities of the situation and Lord Irwin, as the Governor General began to issue ordinances hurriedly, almost on an average of one a fortnight, if not one a week. Thus the country has been ruled lately by ordinances, accompanied by the threat of martial law.

The Press Ordinance has wrought terrible havoc and (on official estimate) about one hundred newspapers and journals have ceased to exist under its deadly and drastic operation. The other ordinances have been devoted to checkmating various other manifestations and prospective developments of the civil disobedience campaign, while Mr. Gandhi has been kept confined in Poona jail, without even a semblance or formality of a trial such as had been accorded to his leading compatriots. At the time of writing both the Government and civil resisters seem determined to carry on the struggle to the bitter end. The latter have, clearly, not yet been beaten off the ground. On the contrary their movement has enormously gained in strength and momentum, even outside their circle, as the direct result of the highly repressive policy of Government, as is patent from the declarations

and manifestos of many of the Liberal leaders all belted knights, by the way by the large numbers of resignations of their seats in the provincial legislative councils and the central legislatures, even by men who were returned as Liberals and Independents and not on the Congress ticket; and more significantly by the action of an English lady (who had been nominated to the Bombay legislative council) in resigning her seat and her refusal to accept the Kaiser-i-Hind medal awarded to her in the last Honours list. Independent nationalist organs of Indian public opinion like the "Hindus" and the "Tribune", and the leading organ of the Liberal public opinion, the 'Leader', (to say nothing of pro-Congress and Congress organs) have all equally been emphatic in their condemnation of Government's policy of high and dry repression, thus showing the trend of general opinion in the country. It is only the half a dozen sheets of the Anglo-Indian press that are supporting the policy of Government and encouraging them to persist in it. And though in a situation like the one they are faced with, no sensible critic can find fault with Government for resorting to the necessary amount of force requisite for maintaining law and order, the gravamen of the nationalist charge against the authorities is that theirs is a policy of brute force and political negation, and not one of constructive statesmanship. True, the Round Table Conference (which we warmly supported, last year, when it was announced by the Viceroy) is to be held towards the end of October next in London; but if not only the Congress party but others also stay away from it, as the result of the intense acerbity of feeling produced in the public mind by Government's policy of coercion and repression, what would be the value of the decisions of such a truncated conference, representative of only a few classes and communities and from which the spokesmen of the politically influential and advanced parties would be absent?

VI

Let us now consider the results which have ensued from the publication of the Simon Commission's Report. The publication of the Simon Report so histrionically disclosed to view in two successive instalments, with an interval of a fortnight thrown in to prepare the ground for a favourable reception of the mischievous proposals has worsened the situation and literally made confusion worse confounded.

As to the declarations contained in Lord Irwin's address to the Central Legislatures and in his letter to Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (in connection with their peace mission) it is true, they breathe that sincerity and noble mindedness which we have learnt to associate as characteristic of the Viceregal utterances. But unfortunately, there is a just and reason-able doubt in the public mind whether the Viceroy will be after all the master of the situation, in view of the fact that the Labour Government itself is that of a party in office but not in power which therefore needs must trim its sails to every passing breeze. Take the latest example of its trimming its sails. In his famous declaration of November 1st year, the Viceroy announced consistently with the suggestion made to that effect by Sir John Simon himself in his letter to the Prime Minister that at the

Round Table Conference representatives of India will confer with those of His Majesty's Government. Well now even that has been thrown overboard and it has been officially announced by the Prime Minister himself that at the Conference the Conservatives and the Liberals would also be represented. It is true Mr. MacDonald has declared that the Cabinet will not abdicate their constitutional right to frame the proposals for legislation to be submitted to Parliament, and that they will not share this responsibility with the representatives of the opposition parties, but surely no one who understands the true inwardness of the situation can be deluded by such sophistry. For such and similar other reasons a large number of people, who are otherwise well disposed towards the Conference, are likely to fight shy of it. And if not only the Congress party but the Liberals and the Independents also, are not willing to attend it, one can easily conceive what the Conference will be like a crew of a few reactionaries, with some " zemindars ", the Muslim die-hard henchmen of Sir Fazi-i-Hussain some weathercock " nationalists" and, of course, the Indian princes to bring up the rear. Can any one, believe that such a Conference will evolve a successful scheme which Nationalist India will be willing to work ?

VII

It must not be presumed that there are not large and influential sections amongst the intelligentsia, who are opposed both to the ideal of the Congress the complete severance of the British connection and the methods and tactics adopted by it to achieve that end. On the contrary we are satisfied that much the large section of the educated community in the country is still strongly in favour of the maintenance of the British connection, by India's attaining the status of a Dominion of the great commonwealth of free nations called the British empire. But they all want a clear and unequivocal declaration of the almost immediate prospect of the attainment of that status, with such reservations only as are absolutely necessary to get over smoothly the work of administration during a short transitional period. Unfortunately, all the declarations made so far on this crucial aspect of the problem, have been hedged in by so many its and buts and qualifying words and modifying phrases, on the part of the Government. The result is that many such people in all parts of the country not merely the much-abused lawyers, journalists, teachers and others of the same class, but also the so-called " stake-holders", like merchants, traders, bankers, financiers, industrialists and others of allied groups and a large number of the middle-class " zemindars" as well, have by their words and deeds lent their moral support, if not open adherence, to the propaganda of the Congress party in the matter of their boycott of British goods, especially cloth. The result brought about by extensive picketing by the Congress volunteers, and the general support of the general public to the boycott movement, is obvious in the appreciable reduction in British imports during the last few months, and the consequent loss-entailed on British industries and the suffering inflicted on British workmen, making the already serious problem of unemployment in Britain doubly crucial. The boycott of British goods has already been successful beyond

expectation and British imports have been seriously affected for the worse. The Viceroy was perfectly right in declaring (as he did on the 29th July, in reply to the address of the land-holders presented to him) that " it is no exaggeration to say that the civil disobedience movement has produced a paralysis of business in all industrial and commercial centres of India. It reacts unfavourably on the whole world, for economic stagnation in India must have world-wide effect."

This statement of the Viceroy's is amply borne out by the slump in India's trade which is clearly reflected in the returns of June last for which period only detailed figures are at present available.

This statement of the Viceroy's is amply borne out by the slump in India's trade, which is clearly reflected in the returns of June last for which period only detailed figures are at present available.

It will be noted that the fall in British goods is relatively far greater than in foreign goods as a whole decline in bringing about the former being obviously the primary object of the boycotters, and of those who are their supporters. What is worse the result of the Government's policy of repression, and political bankruptcy, has been to produce in the public mind a sense of such acute bitterness and poignant acerbity that it has engendered feelings which are now no longer only anti-Government but are frankly anti-British. Such an atmosphere of storm and strife cannot obviously be conducive, in the long run either to the advantage of Britain or India. The situation is not only critical but one of great tension and may truly be said to be surcharged with electricity, which but for proper handling will probably lead to dire and disastrous results.

VIII

We do not know what Government's solution of the problem is likely to be. We have clearly indicated our view that without the presence of Congress representatives at it, the London Conference will be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet's part left out. Every reasonable effort ought to be made by Government to induce Mr. Gandhi and some of his chief lieutenants to attend the Conference, and the task seems to us by no means insuperable now that the leader of the civil resistance movement has clearly declared that what he wants is "substance of independence" which is, of course, synonymous with Dominion Status and which is what all intelligent and politically minded Indians really desire. This is well-known both to Lord Irwin and to the Secretary of State for India, and it is to be earnestly hoped that they may even now succeed in their efforts. We trust Lord Irwin will tear a leaf out of the book of the past, and lay to heart the lesson embodied in the chapter of incidents dealing with the relations of the British Government itself with the Irish leaders but ten years back. References to such data can be found in the history of all countries, but we are inviting Lord Irwin's attention to those of Britain and Ireland, which being nearer his home, will probably appeal to him most.

The " Leader " correctly sums up the situation as follows " It is idle for any Government faced by a huge popular movement, which only came into being because of its own character and constitution policy and measures to take up a stiff attitude of authoritarian rigidity and demand a surrender absolute, as the antecedent condition of conciliatory negotiation, If any one knows Mahatma Gandhi, he knows that the great leader may break, but will not bend. Give him tangible proof of that genuine change of heart for which he yearns, and he will be at your disposal to promote cordial relations between your country and his. But try your strength with him, he will be ready to spend his whole life in prison, but he will not call off the campaign he initiated."

IX

These are words of wisdom, and truth, which Government will do well to take to heart and to act up to in the interest of Britain and India alike. If they will even now deal with the situation in a spirit of faith, hope and charity and none is better fitted for this than the present Viceroy well and good, but if impelled by the hopeless reactionaries who surround him, he acts on the principle of but keeping his powers dry, then we can see nothing but serious troubles ahead Round Table Conference or no Round Table Conference. The reason for our apprehension is due to the fact that in a struggle for freedom like the present, the dominant party of to-day must ultimately lose, because it will be fighting against the great world forces which, in the long run sway the destinies of humanity, and also because in the unnatural situation obtaining in India, Time is on the side of the Indian Nationalists and they are bound to gain the upper hand, in spite of the mighty material strength of the Government against which they are now, so grimly contending.

The Bombay Chronicle

8th September 1939

GANDHI AND IRWIN

" ONE OF THE STRANGEST DRAMAS OF HISTORY "

Mr. Wilfred Wellock M. P. writes in "Reynolds": —

In India there is being enacted one of the strangest dramas recorded in history and the struggle, centred around two personalities, whose outstanding qualities compel them to occupy the centre of the stage, and whose names will go down in history as those of protagonists in the most titanic contest the world has so far witnessed. But they are both seeking the same thing.

It is an inexplicable fate which has brought Lord Irwin and Gandhi into conflict. For in large measure they are men of the same spirit and although their policies lie poles apart their hopes and aims are one. Moreover their respect and regard for each other is profound and sincere.

Gandhi I regard as one of the greatest personalities of all time and a careful study of Lord Irwin has led me to the conclusion that he is not only one of the greatest of the long line of India's Viceroys, but is supremely fitted to pilot India through the troubled seas she is now destined to negotiate.

It may well be that the appointment of Lord Irwin to this post will in days to come be regarded as one of the best things. Mr. Baldwin did while he was prime Minister of this country.

As we are all aware India led by Gandhi is carrying out a policy of mass civil disobedience on non-violent lines. The experiment is the outcome of many years educational preparation. Its success from the Indian standpoint, has been phenomenal. Already it has brought about considerable dislocation in local government and a large measure of social and industrial chaos. Its influence is reflected in the trade returns, for in the month of June our exports to India were 30 percent less than in June of last year.

There is something uncanny in this new method of social revolt. India unarmed adopting a policy of boycott on definitely non-violent lines is achieving far more than could have been done by open revolution. No Imperialism can possibly withstand the shocks such a movement is capable of producing.

A lesser man than Lord Irwin would have met this revolt in a spirit which would have made reconciliation quite impossible. But the Viceroy has been governed by a keen appreciation of India's aspirations and of the outstanding personality of Gandhi. In view of the chaos and disorder which have resulted from Gandhi's movement. I was filled with admiration for Lord Irwin on reading his address to the Indian Legislature on July 9 last portions of that address moved me much in the same way as one of Gandhi's dissertation on non-violence. Indeed, it was a reply to Gandhi in Gandhi's own spirit, being a friendly, revenge free and indeed noble utterance, which I am sure Gandhi himself would appreciate notwithstanding that he is in prison by the Viceroy's orders.

On several occasions he referred to Gandhi using his name with great respect and speaking of his great influence. Concerning the clashes which had taken place between the forces of the Government and those taking part in the Civil Disobedience campaign he stated that it was unavoidable that innocent persons should at time suffer with the guilty. "Where this has been the case " he said " I deeply deplore it, and tender my personal sympathy to those concerned ". I cannot refrain from giving the following quotation : —

I believe, as I have said often, that the right and best solution of the riddle of India will be found only by Great Britain and India joining together in the search but this demands faith, which we are at times tempted to think only a miracle could give in the measure dictated by our necessities,

and many would have believed the age of miracles is past. Yet in India more than elsewhere there is a capacity to apprehend the spiritual power by which things apparently impossible are brought to pass and I at least cannot doubt that could we but recapture the spirit of mutual trust between our two countries, we should in so doing liberate invincible forces of faith to remove those mountains which have lately hemmed us round.

BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION ON INDIA

Could these two men, Gandhiji and Irwin be allowed a free hand. I believe they would soon settle the problem of India's constitutional future. But between them stands Fate in the form of British public opinion, which on the question of India is unfortunately very badly informed. It is this fact which compels Gandhi to assume the role of leader of revolt, and Lord Irwin that of super-gaoler.

A more tragic situation could scarcely be imagined. Beneath the conflict which divides these two men there is a strong consciousness that they ought to be co-operating to secure an end they both desire, and I am certain it is the wish of both that they should realise the unity they seek before either of them is compelled to lay down his task.

There is a tendency in this country to belittle Gandhi and his movement and to pretend that what he is doing is the outcome of mere fanaticism. But Lord Irwin, at any rate, knows better.

To most British people Gandhi is an enigma. They cannot understand him and are baffled by his influence. Only the other day I heard a politician of high standing who is not unacquainted with India or with Gandhi, try to discount Gandhi's influence by describing his physical appearance, his loincloth, his spinning wheel, his conversations with foreign visitors etc. To this gentleman it seemed sufficient to point out these things in order to prove that Gandhi was greatly overrated and that his influence could not last.

Plausible as such accounts may be, they do not explain Gandhi.

Gandhi's loincloth has a history, so also has his spinning wheel. They are both symbolic, and rooted in events which will look large on the page of history when the full story of man's pilgrimage on the planet comes to be written.

A LANDMARK IN WORLD HISTORY

It is not easy to define greatness but I think it may be assumed that a man who has the courage and the power to sacrifice position, luxury, all the amenities of riches and every semblance of private life in order to give every ounce of his energy, every moment of his time every thought and act to the one purpose of raising his nation and freeing his people has attained the very pinnacle of greatness. It is this absolute surrender of self to the welfare of his people which lifts Gandhi into the firmament of the few mighty ones in the history of the world.

Whatever be our view of Gandhi's present campaign. I have no hesitation in saying that March 12, 1930, the day on which he started out of his pilgrimage of revolt, will constitute one of the outstanding dates in world history. It certainly marks an important stage in the history of India, being the occasion on which a new method of social revolt reached a further stage in its development.

Gandhi's journey has been interrupted. But although in prison, he still leads the movement he started and will continue to do so alive or dead. When he triumphs, and peace is restored in India no one I imagine, will be more pleased than Lord Irwin.



M. K. GANDHI: CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

<i>Month & Date</i>	1929	<i>page</i>
December 6	Left Ahmedabad for Wardha with his wife, in company of Mr. Reginald A. Reynolds and Mr. Pyarelal Bindrabin.	1
December 6	Passed through Navapur by train.	1
December 21	Passed through Hoshangabad.	2
December 21	Passed through Amla and Betul on his way to Delhi.	2
	1930	
January 11	Addressed the meeting of the annual convocation of the Gujarat National University.	1, 45, 46
January 17	Addressed the students in Gujarat Vidyapith Ahmedabad, at the All India National Educational Conference.	6, 49
January 17	Met Mr. K. P. Khadilkar of "Nawakal" in the Ashram, after his release.	7
January 19	Mr. Murari Sharma of Allahabad and Mr. Jayantiprasad of Agra visited Gandhi in the Ashram at Ahmedabad.	7
January 20	Met Mr. C. T. Ketchum, an English Tourist.	7
January 21	Met a party of French Tourists in the Ashram at Ahmedabad.	7
January 25	At Ahmedabad Met Mrs. Atvine Von Keller, German Tourist in the Ashram.	8
January 31	Had three hours conversation with Commander Kenworthy, M. P. in the Ashram at Ahmedabad.	8
February 14, 15	Congress Working Committees' meeting at the Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad.	8-10
February 15	Addressed the inmates of the Ashram.	9
March 8	At Ahmedabad addressed a meeting protesting against Vallabhbhai's arrest. Also attended a meeting of Millowners' Association.	14
March 12	March to Aslali Village—spoke at Aslali preaching non-violence.	14
March 12	March commenced.	51
March 14	Spoke at Wasna.	16
March 14	Arrived at 7-15 p.m. at Matar.	17
March 15	Arrived at 9-45 a.m. at Dabhan (Nadiad Taluka). Arrival at Nadiad at 5-30 p.m. Addressed a meeting.	17
March 16	At Boriawi. Reached Anand in the evening—collected money.	18
March 18	Reached Napa in the morning—addressed an enthusiastic meeting. At Bo-sad in the evening—addressed about 6,000 people.	18, 19 18, 19

<i>Month & Date</i>	1939—contd.	<i>Page</i>
March 19	In the morning at Ras—made a mild speech. Reached Kankapur in the evening.	18, 20
March 19	Left Borsad at 6 a.m. and reached Ras at 8 a.m. addressed a public meeting held at 2-30 p.m.	11
	Left Ras at 6 p.m., reached Kankapura at 8 p.m. addressed a short meeting.	11
March 19	Left Kankapur at 10-30 p.m. and entered Broach District.	12
March 20	Arrived at Jambusar at midnight with his party from Kankapura by boat.	12
March 20	Left Jambusar and arrived at village Kareli at 7 a.m. At 3-30 p.m. addressed a meeting.	12
March 20	In the morning at Kareli—had a meeting with Pandit Jawharlal Nehru.	18, 20
March 21	Left Kareli with his party at 6 a.m., passed through Piludra, and arrived at Vedach at 7-30 a.m. left at 8 a.m. reaching Gajera at 8-30 a.m.	13
March 21	At Anakhi in the morning.	18
March 22	At Jambusar—Asked the people to break salt law.	18, 20, 21
March 22	At Amod.	21
March 23	At Amod—Left Amod at 6 a.m. passed through Naher village and arrived at Buwa at 7-30 a.m.	13
March 23	Reached in the morning at Buwa. —In the evening at Samni.	21
March 24	At Samni.	21
March 25	At Tralsa in the morning—answered the queries why he had not stopped at Mohomedan villages. At Derol in the evening.	21, 22
March 26	In the morning at Broach. —asked people to join the struggle for the repeal of the Salt Tax. —In the evening at Ankleshwar—called	21, 22
March 27	In the morning at Sajod. —In the evening at Mangrul.	21
March 28	At Raima in the morning. —At Umrachi in the evening—Police Patel was forced to resign.	21, 23
March 29	In the morning at Erthan—In the evening at Vatgaon.	21
March 30	At Sandhiar in the morning—asked the Indian merchants to boycott Foreign cloth.	21, 24
March 30	At Delad in the evening.	25
April 1	In the morning at Chopra Bhata. In the evening at Surat	25

<i>Month & Date</i>	1930—contd.	<i>Page</i>
April 2	In the morning at Dindholi—In the evening at Vanz—complained about Kitson lights in the meeting.	25, 26
April 3	In the morning of Dhaman (Baroda)—pleased to see muslims at the meeting. At Navsari in the evening—flattered the Parsis.	25, 27 25, 27
April 4	At Vijalpore in the morning and at Karedi in the evening—Addressed the Kolis particularly in respect of the temperance movement.	25, 27
April 5	At Dandi in the morning. Addressed a Public meeting.	27-28
April 6	At Dandi—picked up salt earth from sea-shore and broke the Salt Law.	28, 31. 32
April 7, 8	At Ant. Day of silence.	32
April 9	At Bhimrad—spoke on boycott of foreign cloth.	29, 32
April 10	Unwell at Madwad, meeting cancelled.	34
April 10	At Abhrama addressed the meeting and picked up the salt.	34, 35
April 11	At Matwad—recommended boycott of Government servants and foreign cloth.	30, 31, 33
April 12	At Pinjrat (Olpad Taluka) Addressed the women.	34
April 13	At Dandi, was restless, doubtful and some what dipressed.	36
April 13	Convened a conference for women at Dandi.	30, 31
April 14	At Dandi—day of Silence.	36
April 15	At Unber, Chhorasi Taluka. had a meeting and broke salt Act.	36
April 16	At Vejaloore—Addressed a Women's meeting. Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi attended the meeting.	36
April 17	At Matwad—volunteers agreed to continue to the end of the struggle for Swaraj.	36, 37
April 18	At the creek near Untadi, Bulsar Taluka -Patels of the taluka resigned.	36, 37
April 19	At Vejalpore—meeting with police Patels— Police reporters not allowed.	36, 37
April 19	At Bardoli—regretted the absence of Charkas.	36, 38
April 20	At Matwad—intended to stav indefinitely.	36
April 21	Day of silence.	38
April 22	Surat—Patels advised to submit a joint memorandum of resignation.	38
April 23	Rodali village—willing to advise, the villagers.	38, 39
April 25	At Itsanatw (Jalalpur Taluka)—Referred to Mahadev Desai's arrest.	38
April 26 (At 8 a.m.)	At Chharwada near Dharasna Works.	38, 39
April 26 (At 10 a.m.)	At Bulsar Furza disapproved the violence at Chhittagang and Peshwar.	38

<i>Month & Date</i>	1930—contd.	<i>page</i>
April 26 (At 5 p.m.)	At Vapi—spoke on the possibility of seizing the salt at Chharwada.	38, 40
April 27	At Ambheti (Bardoli Taluka) Congratulated mother and widow of Vithalbhai.	38
April 27	At Sarbhon—gave important advice to the Police Patels who resigned their jobs.	38, 40
April 28	Day of silence. —Prepared a letter to the Viceroy.	38
April 29	At Machkad Khajan near Bilimora—advised the picketting of the liquor shops.	42, 43
April 29	At Chikhli.	42, 43
April 30	At Olpad—pressed for non-violence.	42, 43
April 30	At Rander—appealed to Mohomedans.	42
May 2	At Macbhad (Jalalpur Taluka)—Advised the destruction of Kbajura trees.	42
May 3	Government warrant to arrest Gandhi.	115, 116
May 3	Original copy of warrant	488
May 4	At Surat—Addressed women regarding liquor shop picketting and spinning.	42
May 5	At Karadi, District Surat—Arrested at 1 A.M. and brought to Yeravda jail by train and special motor.	42-43
May 5	Telegram to all concerned regarding arrest.	118
May 5	Telegram regarding safe arrival to Yeravda Prison.	119
May 5	Amount of Rs. 100 sanctioned for maintenance in the jail.	122
May 5	Safe arrival at Yeravda jail at 10-45 a.m.	124
May 10	Letter to I. G. P. with regards to Newspapers.	198
May 12	Letter to Major Doyle demanding newspapers.	142, 143
May 18	Letter to H. E. the Viceroy expressing opinion on H. E.'s Statement.	181
May 30	Letter to Major Doyle regarding interviews with the people other than the blood relations.	145-46, 208
June 10	Medical Report.	151-52,
June 11	Letter to Major Martin with a request for allowing to see all the Satyagrahi friends.	149, 341
June 18	Health Report.	211
June 28	Health Report	212
July 2	Return of Political Refugees and State Prisoners in the Yeravda Jail.	387
July 8	Letter to Major Martin regarding interview, with the list of the people.	153-54
July 16	Letter to Polak.	182
July 20	Letter to Miss Slade.	182-183
July 22	Telegram to Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri at London.	369
July 22	Medically examined in Sassoon Hospital—is in good health—Suffered from slight fever.	375, 380

<i>Month & Date</i>	1930—contd.	<i>Page</i>
August 6	Medical examination—lost 2 lbs. weight.	379-80
August 20	Medical examination in the jail—lost a few lbs.	392
September 2	Medical examination—in good health, gained a few lbs.	399
September 16	Medical examination—in good health.	402
September 19	Letter to Martin—asking for the permission to see Pyarelal.	163
September 21	Letter asking to be allowed to see prisoners.	165
September 30	Letter—to see C. D. Prisoners.	167
September 30	Medical examination Blood pressure Sysolic 140, Diastolic 80. Weight 104 lbs.	418
October 3	Letter—to see C. D. Prisoners.	168
October 14	Medical examination—in good health.	418
October 29	Medical examination—regained his previous weight.	421
November 12	Medical examination—continues to be in good health.	424
November 19	Got acute pains in his stomach.	439
November 25	Medical examination—lost 5 lbs. in weight due to digestive disturbance and a voluntary reduction in his diet.	427
November.	Fasted for one day.	173
November 27	Weight 101 lbs.—found in good health.	428
December 16	Medical examination—constipation relieved by his voluntary change in diet.	434
December 19	Major Martin reports the list of articles of diet taken by Gandhi during the last three weeks.	440
December 23	Letter to Mr. Horace Alexander regarding R. T. C. results.	185, 447-48
	1931	
January 7	Medical examination—developed slight diarrhoea.	448
January 16	Letter to Major Martin requesting for permission to sign an appeal.	466
January 20	Medical examination—lost 10 lbs. in weight due to fasting.	176, 464
January 25	Telegram from Delhi to Bombay for unconditional release of Gandhi and other working Committee members.	649-50
January 26	Gandhi released.	499
January 26	Release Order.	652
January 26	Letter from I. G. Prisons for arrangements to release Gandhi and other members.	654
January 31	Return of Political refugees and State prisoners detained in the Yeravda prison.	441

INDEX

A

Abdul Baqu—536.
 Abdullah—509.
 Adarshee—629.
 Adatia, Nagindas Amulakhrai—46.
 Addams, Jane—532.
 Advani, Captain R. T. (Supdt. Ahmedabad Central Prison)—243, 247, 320, 432, 460, 461, 462, 572.
Ahimsa—588, 623.
 Ahmad Yar—239.
 Ahmedabad Millowner's Association—230, 231.
 Ainsworth, W. J.—252.
 Albright, M. Catharine—203, 204.
 Alexander, Horace—185, 446, 447, 621.
 Alimchandani, Jairamdas Daulatram—7, 8, 274, 506 519, 546, 639, 649, 651.
 Allison, Mr. F. W.—78, 112.
 All India Congress Committee—8, 9, 20, 274, 473, 474, 475, 476.
 All India National Educational Conference 6.
 All India Spinners' Association—226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 303, 449, 450, 590.
 Amanullakhan (Ex-King of Afganistan)—612.
 Ambalal—543, 638.
 Amin, Haribhai—12.
 Anandi—154, 547, 550, 561, 568, 570.
 Anandanand, Swami—27, 645.
 Andrews, C. F.—182, 185, 287, 291, 292, 297, 423 435, 448, 525, 617.
 Angad (Reginald Reynolds)—627, 628.
 Anjanaben, Mrs. 545, 557.
 Annapurna Devi—636.
 Ansari, Dr. M. A.—539, 649.
 Antia—30, 108.
 Anujrai, Chhotubhai (Solicitor)—502.
 Ami, Srinivasan Pernamallur—223.
 Arnold—554.
 Asar, Bahen Lilavati—636.
 Ashram Family—179.
 Avinashlingam—277.
 Azad, (Moulana) Abdul Kalam—649.

B

B. B. And C. I. Railway Employees Association—401.
 Baba—640.
 Babal bhai—154, 519.
 Babi Bahen—503, 639.
 Bachu—548, 549, 559, 634, 635.
 Backhouse, Basil H. 203.

B—contd.

Badru, Bhai—639.
 Bailey—56, 75.
 Bajaj, Gulab—154, 288.
 Bajaj, Jamnalal—8, 15, 27, 31, 32, 148, 176, 177, 180, 220, 436, 470, 473, 474, 478, 501, 649, 651.
 Bajaj, Jankibehen—548, 557, 563, 575.
 Bajaj, Kamalnayan—548, 563, 573, 575, 628, 630.
 Balbhadra—154, 559, 570, 628, 637.
 Balkoba—554, 555, 637.
 Balkrishna—276, 634.
 Ball—76.
 Balram Bhagwanji—564.
 Banerjee, Sudhindranath 361, 529.
 Banker, Shankarlal G.—15, 174, 225, 229.
 Bannerji, Surrendranath—33.
 Barisal Hitalshi—507.
 Basarat Ali, Moulvi—246.
 Bawazir, Amina Imam Saheb—578, 638.
 Bawazir, Imam Saheb—38, 46, 517, 543, 578, 631, 635, 638.
 Becharbhai—276.
 Beg. Mirza Yakub—431, 438.
 Beig. M. A. H.—61.
 Bell—310.
 Benn Wedgwood—1, 47, 205, 253, 254, 255, 403, 584.
 Bhagat Singh—5, 566.
 Bhagwandas—234.
 Bhagwandin, Mahatma—533.
 Bhagwanji—628, 637, 638.
 Bhagwanji Purshottam —565.
 Bhagwat, P. M.—355.
 Bhailal, Bhai—289.
 Bhandari, Major M. G.—474, 572, 644.
 Bhansali, Lilababen—636.
 Bhat, B. R. (The Great Indian Palmist)—333, 334, 578, 579.
 Bhatia, Ghelibehn—154.
 Bhatia, Jethalal—154.
 Bhatt, Chandrashankar—276.
 Bhatt, Dr. Kanubhai M.—276.
 Bhatt, Manishankar Ratnaji—642.
 Bhatt, Mohanlal Maganlal—276, 278, 508.
 Bhatt, Ramanlal Premanand—537.
 Bhausa, Rukhibehen—550.
 Bhave, Vinoba—575.
 Bhimji Purshottam—542.
 Bhojawani. A. D. (Ludhiana)—286, 388, 389.
 Bhuaji Bhai—645.
 Bhukhabhai 638.
 Bijli, S. M. Peeran (Mysore)—378.

B—contd.

Birla, Ghanshyamdasji—519.
 Biroukoff—532.
 Bock, Oskar F.—391, 531.
 Bomarriji, Mrs.—8.
Bombay Chronicle—142, 155, 156, 158, 170, 171, 198, 249, 287, 289, 290, 357, 382.
 Bombay Provincial Congress Committee—7.
 Bombay Youth League—13.
 Borges, C. R.—73, 74, 123, 206, 235, 284, 309, 312, 323, 327, 328, 329, 335, 336, 337, 344, 345, 346, 348, 351, 352, 356, 361, 362, 371, 372, 373, 377, 379, 384, 388, 389, 397, 398, 411, 414, 420, 422, 423, 425, 429, 433, 438, 445, 447, 450, 453, 456, 457, 461, 483, 529, 618.
 Braham, H. V. (D. M. Surat)—68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 91, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115.
 Brahmachari, Gangadhar—641.
 Brelvi, Syed Abdulla—470, 473, 474, 477, 478, 649, 651.
 British Rule—6.
 Bose, Sir. J. C.—186, 466, 532.
 Bose, Kohitishchandra—275.
 Boycott—276.
 Briand, M — 612.
 Brijkrish—509.
 Broackway, Fenner (M. P.)—184, 419.
 Buch, Sanatan Jamnashanker—46.
 Budhabhai—154, 636.
 Butler, Philip H.—203.

C

Cadbury, William A.—203.
 Capitalism—6.
 Captain, Mrs.—145, 155, 157, 159, 208.
 Captain, Shrimati Perin—276.
 Cates—61, 62, 83.
 Catford General Herbert H.—203.
 Cavisher, Sardar Sardul Singh—8, 649.
 Calie—182.
 Chamberlain, Sir Austin—222.
 Champa—287, 288, 578.
 Chandradatt—518.
 Chandrakant—289.
 Chandrakanta—546, 558, 593, 603, 636, 647.
 Chandrashankar—573.
 Chandulal. Dr.—12.
 Charkha—6, 16, 38, 512, 524, 525, 547, 563.
 Charkha Sangh.—217.
 Charushiladevi, Smt.—507.

C—contd.

Chatterjee, Babu Ramanand—186, 466.
 Chatura—534.
 Chaubal, S. R.—233, 235, 240, 292, 484, 529, 606, 621, 648.
 Chaudhari, Ram Narayan—7.
 Chhaganlal—629.
 Chhotalal—154, 503, 513, 639.
 Chimanlal—154, 543, 558, 637, 638.
 Chitalia, Karsondas—154.
 Chokshi, Chandrakant Purshottam—46, 591.
 Choudhury, Brojendra Narayan—244.
 Churchill, Lt. Col. Seton—250, 251, 252.
 Civil Disobedience—1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 27, 28, 32, 36, 38, 45, 47, 60, 272, 503, 504, 544, 599, 623, 624, 649, 650.
 C. D. O. Prisoners—162, 167, 213.
 Clee, C. B. B. ()—123, 155, 487, 653.
 Collins, G. F. S. (Secretary, Govt. of Bombay)—51, 52, 55, 56, 58, 60, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 73, 76, 78, 79, 82, 86, 88, 95, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 123, 124, 128, 130, 131, 132, 139, 143, 150, 151, 152, 156, 157, 158, 161, 164, 165, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 178, 184, 186, 187, 205, 206, 207, 210, 213, 216, 229, 230, 234, 248, 260, 262, 265, 273, 280, 282, 284, 297, 309, 312, 322, 323, 327, 328, 329, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 342, 343, 346, 348, 351, 354, 356, 362, 363, 364, 365, 371, 372, 373, 376, 378, 384, 388, 389, 392, 394, 397, 398, 401, 403, 404, 407, 408, 409, 411, 414, 415, 416, 417, 419, 422, 423, 425, 428, 433, 435, 437, 445, 446, 450, 453, 455, 457, 460, 463, 465, 467, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 476, 482, 483, 487, 488, 522, 523, 529, 539, 617, 618, 620, 622, 651, 652, 653, 654.
 Condon, C. W.—487, 654.
 Congress Bulletin—381.
 Cooper, P. J.—62, 96.
 Corbert, F. (French Tourist)—7.

D

Dacnens, Albert—584.
 Dahiben—569, 576.
 Dahya Lala—37.
 Dahya Parag—37.
Daily Herald—247, 253, 255, 256.
 Dajibhai Vasanji—40, 41.
 Darbari—31.
 Dard, A. R.—260, 320.
 Das. Babu Bankim Chandra—246.

D—contd.

Das, Babu Manindra Kumar—246.
 Das Biswas, Babu Girish Chandra—246.
 Dasha Nima Abhyudaya—587. Dass—5.
 Dastane—522.
 Dave, Jugatram—43.
 Daya—640.
 Dayavati—550, 570.
 De Coumount, Dr. (French Tourist)—7.
 De, Babu Girish Chandra—244.
 De, Babu Priya Nath—246.
 Deodhar, Keshav Ganesh—522.
 Desai, Chimanlal S.—587.
 Desai, Darbar Gopaldas—12, 20, 40.
 Desai, Durga M.—547, 548, 552, 561, 568.
 Desai, Dayalji Nanubhai—27, 277.
 Desai, Gopaldas V.—282, 401, 587.
 Desai, Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal—146.
 Desai, Kanaiyalal Nanalal—23, 24, 27.
 Desai, Kikabhai Ratanji—32.
 Desai, Kusum—154.
 Desai, Maganbhai—563, 629, 631.
 Desai, Mahadev Haribhai—13, 15, 22, 23, 38,
 146, 148, 176, 177, 180, 436, 470,
 473, 474, 477, 478, 651.
 Desai, Manibhai Bhagwanji—46.
 Desai, Dr. Manubhai Makanji—32.
 Desai, Rasik—288.
 Desai, Shankarprasad—537.
 Desai, S. R.—647.
 Desh Shewa Mandal—7, 8.
 Deshpande, G. B.—1, 13, 32, 33, 522.
 Deshpande, Keshav Ganesh—27, 154.
 Deshpande, Pandurang—522, 645.
 Dev Sharmaji—6.
 Devere Allen—584.
 Devidatt—518.
 Dewey, John—532.
 Dhairyabala—577.
 Dhanpat Rai—234.
 Dharmakumar—561.
 Dhiru—632, 637.
 Dhruv, Anandshankar Bapubhai—537.
 Dhurandharji—659, 604.
 Dilkhush Diwanji—154, 289.
 Diwakar, R. R.—396, 397.
 Diwan, Jivanlal H.—276. Dnan—640.
Dnyan Prakash—199, 615.
 Dominion Status—1, 45, 47, 250, 257.
 Dosabhai—541.
 Doshi, Manilal Laxmichand—534.
 Doyle, Sir. A. Conan—278.
 Doyle, Major E. E. (I. G. Prisons)—129,
 131, 133, 136, 139, 142, 143, 145, 147,
 148, 151, 152, 156, 157, 158. 160, 162,

D—contd.

163, 164, 165, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173,
 174, 175, 176, 180, 186, 187, 189, 191,
 192, 193, 194, 197, 198, 200, 205, 206,
 207, 208, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216,
 217, 218, 219, 221, 230, 231, 232, 238,
 243, 248, 259, 260, 262, 266, 271, 273,
 281, 282, 283, 286, 289, 291, 292, 293,
 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304,
 305, 307, 308, 309, 311, 313, 314, 315,
 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322. 323,
 324, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 333, 334,
 335, 336, 338, 339, 341, 344, 345, 346,
 348, 349, 350, 352, 353, 356, 357, 358,
 359, 361, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368,
 369, 370, 372, 373, 376, 377, 378, 379,
 380, 384, 385, 386, 389, 390, 391, 393,
 397, 398, 399, 402, 403, 404, 405, 407,
 408, 409, 410, 411, 413, 415, 416, 417,
 419, 420 422, 423, 425, 426, 427, 428,
 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436,
 438, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 449,
 450, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458,
 460, 461, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 470,
 471, 472, 476, 477, 478, 479, 481, 482,
 483, 484, 486, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492,
 493. 495, 496, 497, 521, 523, 528, 530,
 538, 573, 586, 587, 605, 606, 613, 614,
 615, 616, 617, 620, 621, 622, 651, 654,
 655.
 D'Souza, D. J. (Supdt. C. P. Hyderabad-
 Sind)—480.
 Dudhibehn—559, 567, 602, 628, 636, 637.
 Duhamcl, Georges—532.
 Dulabhai Metaji—154.
 Dungarsi—289.
 Dunichand, Lala—649.
 Durga—154, 570, 640.
 Dutta, Babu Monmotha Nath—245, 246.
 Dyerism—23.

E

Einstein, A.—186, 466, 532.
 Esay, (French Tourist)—7.
 Estrabant, (French Tourist)—7.
 European Federal Union—612.
 Everden—62.
 Excise and Land Revenue—10, 11, 12.

F

Fellowship of Reconciliation, London—415.
 Fletcher, C. H.—66.
 Forbes, Major B. M.—654.
 Forel, A.—532.
 Forster, Major Gen. W. H. C—129, 296, 297.

F—contd.

Franks—199.
Free Press Journal—409, 410, 411.
 Free State—5.
 Freud, Sigmund—532.

G

Gadgil, S. V.—599.
 Gaikwar of Baroda—223.
 Gaikwad, Laxman Raju—485.
 Galiara, Mani—516.
 Galiara, Niranjana—516.
 Galvin, Major J. S.—172, 354, 572.
 Gandhi, Devdas—122, 432, 433, 436, 437, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 503, 509, 512, 616, 621, 639.
 Gandhi, Jamnadas—569.
 Gandhi, Jethalal—154, 512.
 Gandhi, Mrs. Kasturbai (BA)—36, 139, 141, 153, 155, 156, 159, 190, 197, 220, 240, 277, 517, 543, 557, 559, 577, 598, 630, 636, 639.
 Gandhi, Kantilal Harilal—148, 190, 220, 522.
 Gandhi, Keshav—219, 220.
 Gandhi, Kanu—570.
 Gandhi, Kusum—602.
 Gandhi, Manilal M.—29, 33, 146, 543, 563, 591, 635, 639.
 Gandhi, Narandas K.—221, 540, 647.
 Gandhi, Ramdas—146, 503.
 Gandy, Miss—583.
 Ganga—503.
 Ganga Devi—638.
 Gangabehn—508, 522, 554, 557, 569, 570, 575, 576, 603, 628, 635, 640, 644, 645, 646.
 Gangabehn Ramji—154.
 Ganpatrao—633.
 Garrett, J. H. (Ag. Commissioner N. D.)—53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 65, 67, 76, 89, 91, 95, 98, 100, 104, 105, 107, 111, 164, 358.
 Gavhankar, Gajanan—522.
 Gennings—99.
 Gerard, Mrs. (French Tourist)—7.
 Ghia, Dr. C. J.—26, 27, 42.
 Gidwani, Dr. Choithram P.—7, 21.
 Girdhari—154.
 Giriraj—555, 637, 638.
 Gita—506.
 Godinho, P. X.—572.
 Godrej Oil & Soap Co.—429, 430, 442, 443.
 Godse, Ganpatrao—520.
 Gokhale, D.—277.

G—contd.

Gomtibehn—563, 575.
 Goodwin, Mrs. M. I.—238.
 Gop—638.
 Gopaldas—590.
 Gordhanbhai—515, 640.
 Gould, H. R. (D. M. Poona)—76, 78, 138, 196, 199, 200, 232, 355, 360, 653.
 Goverdhanlal Amulakh Seth (of Kalol)—622.
 Griffith, F. C. (I. G. P.)—54, 55, 56, 58, 75, 76, 125, 163, 476, 651.
 Gulbai, Dr.—644.
 Gulrajani, Alimchand Kalachand—510.
 Gupta, R. S.—641.
 Gupta, Shivaprasad—649.
 Gupta, Shivalal—522.
 Gupta, Sobha Lal—7.

H

Hamidabehn—502.
 Haq, Afzal—649.
 Hardikar, Dr. N. B.—470, 473, 474, 477, 651.
 Hardinge, Lord—599.
 Hari—548, 553, 561.
 Harilalbhai Dr.—545.
 Harinath—561.
 Hariprasad—183.
 Harrison, Brigadier—654.
 Hashim Ali, Maulvi—245.
 Hasmukhraj—636.
 Hasmukhram—623.
 Hayward, Sir Maurice.—231.
 Healy—75.
 Health Carl—203, 205.
 Heera Singh—613.
 Hemi—541.
 Henri—182.
 Hifzur Raheman, Maulana—27, 37.
Hindu—408, 409, 412, 416, 417.
 Hindu Moslem Electoral Council—243, 244.
Hindustan Times—9.
 Hiralal & Co. Solicitors, Messrs.—326.
 Holmes, Rev.—604.
 Hoogwerf, V. H.—58, 63, 64.
 Hotson, J. E. B.—55, 60, 65, 67, 69, 73, 75, 76, 78, 84, 86, 93, 104, 106, 110, 132, 137, 139, 147, 148, 155, 156, 157, 164, 170, 175, 177, 184, 185, 186, 187, 200, 435, 465, 467.
 Howard Diamond—203.
 Husain A. K. M.—263, 307.
 Hydari, Sir—644.

I

Iengar, G. Krishn—413, 416.
 Imperialism—6.
 Inamdar, P. A.—599.
 Inchcape, Lord—256.
 Independence Resolution—1.
Indian Daily Mail—170.
 Indian National Congress—610.
Indian Social Reformer—133, 142, 190, 192, 198, 577.
 Indira (Nehru), Miss.—508.
 Indrajī—527.
 Irwin, Lord—47, 205, 223, 583, 584.
 Israel, Hyam S.—355, 360.

J

Jackson, Sir Ernest—76.
 Jacob, Edwin B.—203.
 Jadhav, Bhaskarrao Vithojrao—596.
 Jadhav, Jairam—596.
 Jagannath—557.
 Jagrupji—637, 638.
 Jagsapji—517.
 Jain, Mathuradas—525.
 Jaisukhlal—640.
 Jalan, Ramjivan—501.
 Jamnabehn—575, 576.
 Jamnadas—514.
 Jamnadas Ganesh—276.
 Jankibahen—628.
 Javdekar, V. G—599.
 Javeri, Gangabehn—598.
 Jaya—640.
 Jayachand—595.
 Jayakar, M. R.—187, 376, 403, 465, 590.
 Jayanti—570.
 Jayanti Prakash—575.
 Jayantiprasad—7.
 Jekor—562.
 Jenkins, J. D—248, 249, 313, 322.
 Jennings, J. F.—172.
 Jepson (Illustrated Weekly, Bombay)—354, 363.
 Jerajini, Vithaldas—154.
 Jethalal—520.
 Jewell—89, 90, 91, 107, 110.
 Jilani, Ghulam—61.
 Jinvijayi Muni—513.
 Jnanvati—570.
 Joint Peace Council (An Advisory Com. mittee)—390, 530, 531.
 Joshi—521.
 Joshi, Bhai—640.
 Joshi, Jagannath—594.
 Joshi, T. V—224.
 Josyer, G. R.—642, 643, 644.
 Juthabhai—154.

K

Kabadi, Vaman—288.
 Kadri, M. A. (Treasury Officer, Poona)—498.
 Kagawa—532.
 Kaku—154, 548, 557.
 Kalavati, Mrs—545, 546, 547, 575, 636.
 Kalelkar, Kaka (D. B.)—47, 138, 139, 144, 146, 149, 150, 155, 159, 174, 195, 212, 214, 215, 261, 265, 275, 340, 341, 354, 357, 436, 470, 506, 548, 645, 646.
 Kalubhai—541, 558.
 Kamalabai—13, 154, 569.
 Kamalabehn—154, 646.
 Kamala Haridas—154.
 Kamalapati—278.
 Kamdar, Chailanyasingh—527.
 Kamdar, Ramabai—154.
 Kamu—639.
 Kanta—553, 648.
 Kantak, Premabehn—547, 551, 557, 569, 571, 605, 631, 636.
 Kanti—503.
 Kantibhai—513.
 Kanu—627, 637.
 Kanuga, Dr.—639.
 Kapilrai—154.
 Kapurthala, Maharaja of—222.
 Kartarsingh, Sardar—277.
 Kashi—541.
 Kashinalh—547, 640.
 Kashmir, Maharaja of—223.
 Kastur—503.
 Kasturbehn—154.
 Kasumba—640.
 Katu—561, 640..
 Kelkar, N. C—200.
 Keller, Mrs. Alvine Von (German Tourist)—8.
 Kenworthy, Commander—8, 310.
 Kesarbai—563.
 Keshavbhai Ganeshji—593.
 Keshubhai—630, 637.
 Ketchum, C. T. (English Tourist)—7.
 Kevalram—154.
 Khadar Bahadursing—18.
 Khaddar—1, 6, 15, 16, 17, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 35, 37, 42, 49, 512, 514, 525, 557, 566, 603.
 Khadilkar, K. P.—7.
 Khaire, Bhagwant Martand—600.
 Khan, Gulbeg—601.
 Khan, Sumar—601.
 Khandubhai, Dr. (of Navsari)—41.
 Kheramwala, Pestonji Menabhai—503, 504.
 Khurshedbahen—24, 513, 550, 557, 636.

K—contd.

Kirpalani, Acharya J. B.—15.
 Kishorilal—563, 575.
 Koo, T. Z.—532.
 Kothawaia—100, 108.
 Kowjalji, S. V.—649.
 Krishna—557, 638.
 Krishnabahen—636.
 Krishnachandra, Prof.—544.
 Krishnadas—518, 521, 560.
 Krishnakumar—154.
 Krishnakumari—593, 648.
 Krishna Kumarsinhji, H. H. Maharaja of
 Bhavnagar—527.
 Krishnalal—289.
 Krishnamaiya Devi, 154, 578, 638.
 Krishnan—509.
 Kuberbhai—289.
 Kulkarni, K. V—598.
 Kumarappa, J. C.—507.
 Kusum—548, 558, 632, 639.
 Kutar, Jehangir Edulji—202.

L

Labour Party—253, 254.
 Lagerlof, Selma—532.
 Lajpatrai, Lala—234.
 Lajpatrai Nagar—4, 5.
 Lake—66.
 Lakshmibahen—513, 548, 549, 557, 558,
 570, 636.
 Lakshmi Dadabhai—154.
 Lakshmidashbhai—30, 512, 557.
 Lalita—517, 550, 564.
 Lalji—154, 630, 638.
 Lall, Babu Manik—612.
 Laloo Bhula—40.
 Lalvani, Kikibehn—154.
 Lane, Major—76.
 Lange, Dr. Christian—532.
 Latika—628.
 Lawson, Bernard G.—203.
 Laxton, W. (Supdt. Arhur Road Prison)—
 473.
 League of Nations—222.
 Leon—182.
 Liberal Federation—1.
Light—431, 438.
 Lilabahen—598.
 Lilavati—513.
 Lloyd—80.
 Luhar, Tribhovandas Parshotam—46.

M

Macdonald, Sir Ramsay—254, 403, 584.
 Mackie—476, 653, 654.
 Madalsa—563, 575.
 Maddock, Col—294.
 Madhavjibhai—517.
 Maganbhai—645, 646.
 Maganlal—287, 288, 554, 629, 640.
 Maghaji—514.
 Mahabir Surajbali—601.
 Mahalaxmi—154, 576.
 Mahavir—154, 630, 638.
 Mahesh—562, 626.
 Mahmud, Dr. Saiyed—491, 492.
 Mahomed Ali, Maulana—185, 200, 448.
 Maitreyi—154, 548, 558, 560, 570, 578.
 Maiaviya, Govind Kant—649.
 Malaviya, Pandit Madan Mohan—609, 611,
 613.
 Malkaniji Adhyapak—519.
Manchester Guardian—249, 250.
 Mangla—154, 561, 568, 570, 628.
 Mangal Singh—649.
 Maniben—577, 628, 638.
 Maniben Shivabhai—508.
 Manju—632.
 Manjulha—287, 288.
 Mann Thomas—532.
 Mansing—570.
 Mantri—629.
 Manu—503, 561, 570, 628, 639.
 Manubhai, Dr.—31.
 Marathe, V. B.—600.
 Marcel Van Dieat—584.
 Marfatia, Chotubhai B.—42.
 Marfatia, Shantilal Bhaidas—47.
 Martin, Major R. V. (Superintendent,
 Y. C. P.).—115, 125, 134, 137, 148, 149,
 152, 153, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 164,
 165, 167, 168, 169, 172, 173, 174, 175,
 176, 179, 180, 184, 186, 187, 190, 194,
 207, 208, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216,
 217, 221, 223, 225, 235, 241, 242, 259,
 269, 270, 282, 283, 288, 289, 291, 293,
 298, 299, 302, 303, 304, 306, 308, 313,
 314, 315, 316, 317, 319, 321, 325, 326,
 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 341, 343, 345,
 346, 349, 353, 354, 355, 360, 363, 364,
 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 373, 374,
 375, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 387, 391,
 392, 393, 396, 398, 399, 402, 404, 405,
 407, 410, 412, 413, 417, 418, 420, 421,
 423, 424, 426, 427, 429, 433, 434, 435,
 438, 439, 440, 444, 446, 448, 449, 452,
 455, 456, 458, 464, 465, 466, 467, 472,

M—contd.

475, 481, 486, 488, 490, 491, 494, 497,
522, 523, 539, 572, 573, 617, 619, 620,
621, 622, 644, 651, 654.
Matelal Sareei—238.
Mathew—574, 638.
Mathuradas—183, 503, 517, 542, 557, 603.
Mathuradas Tricumji—145, 155, 156,
157, 159, 208, 219, 241, 242, 471, 476,
477, 479, 480, 635, 649, 651, 654.
Mathuri—514, 562, 570, 631.
Maud—182.
Mavlankar G. K —276.
Mavo—628.
Maxwell, M. M.—208, 291.
Mayanand Chaitanya—641, 642.
Mazumdar, Babu Digindra Nath—243, 244, 245.
Mc Culloch—291.
Mc Elhinny, G. W— 264, 268, 347, 400, 406,
493.
Meherali, Yusuf—13, 17.
Mehta, Dr.—629.
Mehta, Behram—30.
Mehta, Chhaganlal—287.
Mehta, Chunilal Sankleshwar—593.
Mehta, Sir Chunilal V.—147, 148, 174, 175.
Mehta, Mrs. Hansa—649.
Mehta, Jivraj Jagjivan—289.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj N—125, 128, 129, 130,
131, 132, 206, 294, 296, 463, 644.
Mehta, Kalyanji Vithalbhai—26, 27, 31, 42.
Mehta, Kunverji Vithalbhai—27.
Mehta, Rohitkumar H.—6, 7, 49, 50, 288.
Mehta, Dr. Sumant—27, 31.
Mela Ram—593.
Mennell, Robert O.—203.
Merwanji Burjorji—144, 232, 261.
Methune—557.
Miguel do Nnamuno—532.
Millie—182.
Millowners' Association—14, 455.
Minakshi Ammal—508.
Mira—506, 604.
Mithuben—29, 30, 502, 576.
Modern Review—133, 142, 186, 190, 192,
198, 466, 577.
Modi, R. D—359.
Mody, Ramaniklal—148.
Mohanbhai—276.
Mohanlal—577.
Mohansinha, Sirdar—508.
Montford, Amy—203.
Morarjee, Shantikumar N.—241, 242.
Morland, Harold J.—582.
Morning Post—250, 251.
Motibehn Ramji—154, 514, 521, 557, 577.

M—contd.

Motwani—519.
Mufti Kifayatullah—649.
Mukta—570.
Mulchand Trikamlal—537.
Mulshi Petha Prisoners—163.
Munje, Dr. B. S— 276.
Munnalal—637.
Munshi, Shankarlal Lachhiram—641.
Murray, Tarold M.—583.
Munshi, Dawood—507.
Munshi, K. M.—259.
Munshi, Smt. Lilavati—276.
Munshilal—501.
Mysore, Maharaja of—223.

N

Naidu, Mrs. Sarojini—21, 27, 31, 259,
262, 317, 323, 405, 406, 445, 470, 472,
473, 474, 476, 477, 532, 539, 614, 649,
651, 654, 655.
Nair,—509, 511.
Nair, Krishnan—604.
Nair, Madhavan—508.
Nanavati, Amritlal—154.
Nanavati, D. D.—102, 112.
Nandkishori—524, 525.
Nanibahen—502, 522, 576, 598, 636.
Nanu—562.
Narandasbhai—513, 516, 517, 552, 553,
554, 558, 564, 568, 569, 629, 632, 640.
Narayan (Babu)—510, 562.
Narayan Gopal—507.
Narayanappa—603.
Narayandas Kaka—602, 603.
Narendra Dev, Pandit—47.
Nariman, K. R—17, 31, 32, 86, 591.
Narmada Dahyabhai—154.
Narsinglalji—519.
Narsinhabhai—166.
Narsinha Prasad—154.
Nath—548, 634.
Nathu Gulab—40, 575.
Nathumalji—275.
National University—7.
Natrajan—577.
Natu Brothers—134, 135.
Nava Kal—7.
Navin—626, 627.
Navnit—670.
Nawajivan—24, 142, 198, 217, 225, 273,
543, 551, 557, 588, 595, 623.
Nayar Krishna—569, 574.
Neale, A. T. S.—60, 66.
Neale. C. H—60.

N—contd.

Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal—4, 8, 12, 13, 20, 42, 171, 185, 285, 388, 398, 448, 491, 492, 523, 612, 618, 649.
 Nehru, Pandit Motilal—8, 9, 20, 132, 184, 223, 272, 274, 278, 285, 388, 491, 492, 592, 612, 618.
 Nicholson, W. F.—581.
 Nimu—503, 559, 570, 576.
 Nirmala Kevalram—154.
 Nitobe, Dr. I.—532.
 Nizam, T. E. H. of Hyderabad—223.
 Niyaz, Muhammad Usman—601.
 Non-co-operation—20, 167.
 Non-violence—14, 28, 39, 49, 538, 543, 588, 624.
 Nutan Gujarat—276.

O

O'Flynn, D.—406.

P

Padma—545, 550, 561, 562, 568.
 Padmavati—634, 637.
 Prakash, Satis Chandra—394.
 Pal, Babu Sanat Kumar—245.
 Pal, Babu Tara Bhushan—244.
 Pandit, Mrs. (Vijayalaxmi)—508.
 Pandya, Amritlal Manilal—46.
 Pandya, Chandrashankar Narmadashankar 527.
 Pandya, Jamiatram—508.
 Pandya, Mohanlal Kameshwar—30.
 Pandya, Narmadashankar—289.
 Pandya, Nirmala—154, 556, 568, 636.
 Pandyaji,—555.
 Pannalalbai—638.
 Parekh, Chhotalal—527.
 Parekh, Indu—154.
 Parikh, Chunilal Pranvallavdas—358, 359.
 Parikh, Manibehen—550.
 Parikh, Narahari Dwarkadas—7, 46, 50, 535, 543, 546, 563, 577, 591, 628, 636, 638.
 Parikshitlal—288.
 Parmadas Bhagat—536.
 Parnerkarbai—605, 637, 638.
 Patade, K. G.—355, 407.
 Patel, Bhailal—543.
 Patel, Dahyabhai—154.
 Patel, Goverdhandas I.—230, 231.
 Patel, Kamalabahen—515, 517, 598.
 Patel, Maganbhai Ambaidas—46, 154.
 Patel, Miss Maniben—30.
 Patel, Ramabehn—154.

P—contd.

Patel, Rawjibhai—289, 543.
 Patel, Vallabhbhai J.—7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 27, 33, 41, 47, 50, 132, 187, 223, 245, 274, 288, 400, 401, 470, 473, 474, 477, 523, 547, 649, 651.
 Patel, Vithalbhai, J.—272.
 Patel, Yusuf—299.
 Patwardhan, Dr. 507.
 Patwardhan, Appasaheb—522.
 Patwardhan, Lt. D. L.—352, 509, 510, 511, 538.
 Pels, M.—643.
 Perry, E. W. (D. M., Poona)—161, 407, 475, 651, 654.
 Petit, Miss Mithuben—27, 31, 35, 36.
 Phadke, Mama—154.
 Phatak, Haribhai G—154, 452, 453, 615, 616.
 Plunkett, F. B. (Supdt. Belgaum C. P.)—396.
 Poddar, Bhai Shree—517.
 Poddar, Hanuman—567.
 11 Points—22.
 Polak, Henry S. L.—182, 371, 434, 614, 643.
Poona Star—199.
Prabhat—407.
 Prabhavati, Bahen—547, 638.
 Prabhavati Jivanlal, Smt.—276.
 Prabhudasbhai—517, 521, 557, 561, 562, 568, 626, 637.
 Pradhan—147.
 Pahlad—548, 563, 645.
 Pranjivan—577.
 Prasad, Babu Rajendra—275, 524.
 Prasad, Vaidehi Sharan Surendra—501, 611, 612.
 Press Act—607, 608.
 Prithviraj—164, 567, 630, 638.
 Punjabhai—154, 636, 640.
 Puramanand Brahmachari—275.
 Purani, Kanatyalal Chhotalal—46.
 Purani, Chotalal Bj—12.
 Purna Swaraj—9, 10.
 Purshottam—557, 638.
 Purshottamdas, Sir.—176, 177, 180, 436, 456, 457, 617.
 Purshotam Das Bhagat—536.
Purushartha—598.
 Pushpa—154, 570, 628, 631.
 Pyarelal Bindrabin (Vandravandas)—1, 146, 147, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 170, 174, 177, 213, 214, 215, 470, 472, 473, 474, 476, 477, 543, 622, 635, 651, 654.

Q

Quereshi—578.
 Quinn—213, 214, 215, 240, 241, 266,
 268, 284, 285, 287, 288, 484.
 Quran—37.

R

Radhabehn—547, 558, 568, 578, 603, 638.
 Radhika—629.
 Radl, Hon.—532.
 Raghadasji Raghuvirsinhji, Baba—267.
 Raghunath Prasad—525.
 Rahamein, S. Fyze—222.
 Rahiman, Mahomed Siddik Abdul.—510.
 Rajan V. J.—285.
 Rajgopalachari, C.—8, 13, 649.
 Rajgopalachari, Laxmi—154,
 Rajgopalachari, V. C—528.
 Raj wade—614.
 Rama—521, 569.
 Ramadevi, Shrimati—275.
 Ramanand, Babu—577.
 Ramanlal—591.
 Ramareddy, M. R.—579.
 Rambhau—514, 570, 637.
 Ramchandran—154.
 Ram Gopalji—604.
 Ramnarayanji—545, 601, 604, 639.
 Rammayya, C—579, 580.
 Ramniklal Laxmiram—47.
 Ramswami, R.—453, 454.
 Ranade—615.
 Ranchhodlal—514, 521, 635, 637.
 Raojibhai Shivabhai—638.
 Rao, Kamlabehn—569.
 Ratan—516.
 Ratilal P.—166, 287, 288, 551, 578, 629,
 640.
 Ratnamanirao Bhimrao—537.
 Raw, M. R. Venkoba—223.
 Razakbeg—47.
 Reddi C. R—508.
 Relgis, Eugen—584.
 Revashankar, Jagjivan—629, 640.
 Reynolds, Reginald—1, 145, 155, 157, 159,
 185, 203, 208, 239, 305, 312, 509, 521,
 546, 603, 639.
 Robinson—90, 108.
 Roland-Host, Henriette—532.
 Roland, R —186, 466, 532.
 Round Table Conference—181, 182, 185,
 187, 247, 249, 254, 255, 256, 257, 403,
 447, 571, 601, 604, 609, 610.
 Roy, Kumar Gopika Romon—245.
 Roy, Babu Ramani Mohan—244.
 Roy, S. N—264, 395, 396, 468.

R—contd.

Roy, Babu Subodh Kumar—244.
 Rukhi—578, 639.
 Rukmini—630.
 Russell, Earl—1, 45, 47, 49.

S

Sabarmati Ashram—195, 213, 319.
 Sahasrabudhe—522.
 Saksena, Prof. Shankar Sahaya—544.
 Salt Act—10, 11, 14, 22, 36, 53, 60, 64.
 Salt Laws—19, 20, 30, 32, 43, 50, 51, 52,
 59, 60.
 Salt Tax—22, 23, 28, 29, 32, 35, 181.
 Samalbhai—154.
 Sanatan Vaishnav Dharma—611.
 Sandhi, Ramgopal (of Hyderabad State)—
 601, 644.
 Sanghavi, Dhiru—570.
 Sangram—407, 408.
 Santok Bhabi—636.
 Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur—187, 376, 403, 465,
 590.
 Sarabhai, Anusuya—13, 515.
 Sarabhai, Miss Mrudula Ambalal—24.
 Sarabhai, Mrs. Sarla Ambalal—177, 224,
 281, 574.
 Saraswati Devi, Shrimati—566.
 Sarojini—545, 558.
 Sarojini Devi—154, 603, 636.
 Sarup (Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit)—184, 618.
 Sastri, Rt. Hon. Srinivas—186, 187, 369,
 403, 404, 465.
 Satawalekar, S. D.—598, 600.
 Satish, Babu—575.
 Satyadevi—562, 570, 631.
 Satyagraha—519, 524, 535, 538, 604.
 Satyagraha Ashram—8, 288.
 Satyagraha Patrika—543.
 Satyagrahi Prisoners—214.
 Satyagrahis—10, 28, 30, 32, 35, 341, 501,
 543, 589, 594.
 Satyapal, Dr.—8, 649.
 Satyavati—154, 509, 512.
 Satyavrata—637.
 Savitri—576.
 Sedition—19, 32,
 Sen, Babu Anukul Chandra—244, 245.
 Sengupta, Indranarayan—507.
 Sen Gupta, J. M.—649.
 Seshachariar, C. V.—528.
 Seth, K. D.—641.
 Shah, Major—431, 433.
 Shah, Chimanlal Motilal—46. 401.
 Shah, Himatlal Ghelabhai—47.
 Shah, Kanhyalal—501.

S—contd.

Shah, Nandlal—154.
 Shah, Nemchand Dungarshi—47.
 Shah, P. G. (A. G. D. A. I. Section-Bombay)—497.
 Shah, Ratilal Chuturdas—502.
 Shah, Tribhovandas Chunilal—623.
 Shaik, Ismail Sk. A. Karim—485.
 Shaikh, Mohamed—484.
 Shaikh, Meher Ahmed—525.
 Shakaribehen—550, 558.
 Shakti—276.
 Shambhushankar—288.
 Shankerbhai—543, 638.
 Shanta—517, 550, 554, 570, 578, 628, 631, 640, 644.
 Shanti—562.
 Shantikumar Narottamdas—154.
 Shantilal—521.
 Shantu—514.
 Sharda—570, 636.
 Sharma, Balkrishna G.—537.
 Sharma, Pandit Kedarnath—507.
 Sharma, Murari—7.
 Sharma, Shivcharanlal—544.
 Shashtri, Sitaram—508.
 Shelat, Banubhai—154.
 Shevalkar, R. M.—597, 624.
 Shidharani, Krishnalal Jethalal—6, 49.
 Shila—545.
 Shillidy, G. A. (Dy. I. G. P., N. R.)—54, 55, 56, 57, 75, 76, 100.
 Shivabhai—543.
 Shivratan, Sheth R. S.—567.
 Shripatrao—637.
 Shri Prakash—8.
 Shivshankar Jeshanker—12.
 Shroff, Nadarsha—75, 98, 99, 100, 101.
 Shukla, Ambalal—239.
 Shukla, Chandra Shankar—46.
 Sidhwa—567.
 Silcock, Harry T.—203, 205.
 Simon Commission—234.
 Sinclair, Upton—279, 532.
 Singer Sewing Machine Co.—380, 382, 383, 384, 385.
 Singh, Jang Bahadur—595.
 Singh, Sital—469.
 Sinh, Virendra (Mewar)—342, 606, 609.
 Sita—543, 577.
 Sitaramaiyya. Pattabhi—8, 649.
 Sitle Sahay—640.
 Slade, Miss M. (Mirabai)—2, 144, 145, 149, 155, 156, 159, 182, 208, 232, 261, 275, 283, 284, 341, 517, 574, 635.
 Slocombe, George—159, 247, 249, 253.
 Smith, H. Noonan—60, 66,

S—contd.

Smith, N. P. A—654.
 Sobhani, Umar—15.
 Society of Friends—203, 204.
 Sonamani—576.
 Sondhi, R. D.—277.
 Sorley, H. T. (Collector of Salt Revenue)—55, 56, 60, 61, 64, 66, 67, 68, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87 88.
 Shree Narayana Guru—505.
 Steel, Lt. Col. R. F. (President of the Medical Board)—124, 125, 152, 160, 175, 176, 190, 211, 212, 258, 297, 366, 375, 379, 380, 392, 399, 402, 418, 420, 421. 424, 427, 434, 435, 448, 464.
 Stevens, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyt (American Tourist)—8.
 Stewart—75, 651, 654.
 Subba Rao, P.—278, 279.
 Suman Prakash—594.
 Sumangalprakash—544, 639. 640.
 Sumangal Prakirna—594.
 Sumantbhai—502.
 Sundaram, V. A.—219, 223, 224, 225.
 Sundarji —541.
 Sundarlal, Pandit—508.
 Sunmani Devi—636.
 Surajbehn Manilal—154.
 Surajbhanji—554, 593, 594.
 Suraj Naran—574.
 Surendraji—554.
 Sushila—503, 543, 569, 577, 639.
 Swadeshi—227, 228, 236, 592, 599.
 Swadeshi Sabha—225.
 Swaminarayan—508.
 Swaraj—6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 33, 36, 38, 40, 48, 49, 237, 247, 249, 552, 580, 590, 596, 608, 609, 626.
 Swaraj Party—566.
 Swarajya Salt—518.
 Syamlal, Lala—32.
 Syed Mohammad, Dr.—8, 278.
 Skyes, F. H. (Governor of Bombay)—65, 106, 125, 160, 161, 163, 176, 268.

T

Tage Bimdgard—584, 585.
 Tagore, Ravindranath—186, 466, 532, 581
 Tahi Ram Ganga Ram—405, 406.
 Takli—30, 34, 512, 623, 626, 628, 633.
 Talvalkar, Dr. 637.
 Tarabahen—598.
 Taranath—519.
 Taraporevala, D. B.—268, 269.
 Tari—575.

T—contd.

Tata Vasudevan—505.
 Taylor—164.
 Temperance movement—24, 27, 35.
 Thackersey, Lady Premlila Vithaldas D.
 —157, 270, 335.
 Thakkar, Amritlal V.—24.
 Thakkar Bapa—635.
 Thakkar, H. R.—49.
 Thakore Indrajit—276.
 Thakorram, D. E.—99, 104, 108.
 Thakor of Rupal—134.
 Thomas, A. A.—125.
 Thomas, Lt. Col. A. H.—116, 124.
Times (London)—253.
Times of India—142, 192, 199, 293 515.
 Tolaramji—638, 645.
 Totaramji—628.
 Tottenham—80.
 Tribhuvandas, Dr.—40.
 Trilok Singh—602.
 Tripathi, Itchhashankar Harjivan—537.
 Trivedi, Prof.—289.
 Trivedi, Shankar Prasad—243, 259.
 Tritton, Fred J.—203.
 Trivenibehn—567, 570.
 Tyebji, Miss—27.
 Tyebji, Abbas—21, 27, 28, 29, 31, 44,
 181, 519, 599, 639.

U

Ukabhai—29.
 Uma—639.
 Umarwadia, Batu—100.
 Untouchables—17, 49, 625.
 Untouchability—623.
 Uttamchand—288.

V

Vadilal—637.
 Vajubhai—541.
 Vakil, Amritlal Chunilal—271, 272, 377.
 Valjibhai—548.
 Vallabhbhai, N.—276.
 Vanita 516.
 Vanmala—562.
 Vasant—514.

V—contd.

Vasi, Bhimabai—593.
 Vasumatibehn—154, 515, 517, 569, 598.
 Vedratna, Brahmachari Bhagavadacharya—
 535.
 Vela—562.
 Velanbahen—548, 636.
 Vidhwans, Bhaskarrao—289.
 Vidyalankar Krishnachandra—544.
 Vijiaraghavachariar C.—572.
 Vimala—548, 553, 554, 561, 589, 632.
 Vimu—558, 640.
 Vishnu—562, 634, 640.
 Vishvanand Swami—277.
 Vithal—154, 630, 638.
 Vithaldas—15, 16, 38, 39.
 Volunteer Organisation—4.
 Vraj Krishna—512, 639.
 Vrijlal—570, 628.
 Vyas, Ravishankar—12, 20.

W

Wali Muhammad—526.
 Wellock, Wilfred—181, 349, 362, 369, 373.
 Wells, H. G.—532.
 Wickham E. L.—475, 479, 480, 654.
 Wilson D. N.—278, 654.
 Wilson, I. C.—115.
 Winslow, J. C—444, 445.
 Winterton, Lord—254.
 Wood, Sir Kingsley—256.
 World News Picture Service—332, 347.

Y

Yashe, Keshav—507.
 Yashoda—594.
 Yeshwantrao Ramchandra—276.
Young India—21, 142, 198, 232, 273, 274,
 275, 276, 291, 292, 297, 368, 382, 505,
 511, 639.
Young Rajasthan—8.

Z

Zalim Sarkar—9.
 Zolingir—640.